Labor-1936
Discrimination.

Alabama.

FARLEY GETS PROTEST ON CIVIL SERVICE JIM CROW

New York, Oct. 16.- A sharp letter protesting against a jim crow "run around" being given Negro eligibles on the civil service list of the Mobile, Alabama, post office was sent to Chairman James A. Farley today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Press release of the N.A.A.C.P. 10-16-36 Newspaper story.

Farley was warned by the association that there is a wide-spread belief among colored people, especially in the South, that the Post Office department is engaged in a deliberate campaign to eliminate them from employment.

The Mobile case arose out of the civil service rule which permits a selection of an appointee from the first three names on the list. A few weeks ago a colored man was first on the list, a white man second, and a colored men third. A vacancy occurred and Postmaster William B. Taylor appointed a white man. Colored men then became one and two on the list, but the third place was occupied by a white man. The N.A.A.C.P. has been informed that a vacancy is about to occur and that already information has come from the post-master's office that he will appoint the white man, number three on the list.

The N.A.A.C.P. letter to Farley states, "it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the treatment of these colored eligibles is solely because of their color.

"In connection with this incident at Mobile may we say that there is a wide-spread feeling among colored people, because of incidents such as these, that there is a definite campaign on in the Post Office department to eliminate colored people from the jobs they now hold and to refrain from appointing them to new positions.

"The path of the Negro citizen is difficult enough without having his own government agencies deliberately discriminate against him in the matter of employment after he passes a civil service test. If he cannot get a square deal from his government, where shall he expect to get a square deal?"

NEW PROTEST AGAINST POSTAL JIM CROW

Press release of the N.A.A.C.P. 10-30-36

New York, Oct. 30.- A new protest was filed this week with the post office department in Washington against the action of Postmaster William B. Taylor of Mobile, Ala. in passing over two Negro eligibles on the civil service list and appointing white men to vacancies in the post office of that city. Newspaper story.

The protest sent by the N.A.A.C.P. is the second in the last two weeks and was rushed to Washington because the association has been advised that the postmaster in Mobile is about to make another appointment, still ignoring Negro eligibles on the list.

The Mobile situation developed when colored men were first and third on the list and the postmaster appointed a white man who was second. That left the list with colored men in first and second places and a white man in third place. It is now reported that the postmaster is about to appoint a white man in third place and leave the Negroes still on the list.

Charging that this is open racial discrimination contrary to the spirit of the civil service rules, the N.A.A.C.P. has asked J. M. Donaldson, acting first assistant postmaster general, to take a hand in the Mobile situation at once. Mr. Donaldson wrote the N.A.A.C.P. last week that he was making inquiry.

Labor-1936
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MOBILE POSTMASTER IGNORES
NEGRO, NAMES WHITE MAN

Mobile, Ala. Nov. 13.- William B. Taylor, postmaster at Mobile has filled the second vacancy occurring in the last three months with a white man and has completely ignored two colored men who are first and second on the civil service eligible list.

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P. 11-13-35 New York.

The second man went to work November 11. When the vacancy occurred sometime ago a white man was second on the list with Negroes in first and third places. The white man was appointed; that moved the Negroes into first and second place and a white man in third place. When the second vacancy occurred the postmaster appointed the man in third place, leaving the Negroes high and dry.

Protest to Washington by the N.A.A.C.P. brought only the information that the department was "inquiring into" the Mobile situation.

Whites Seek All Jobs,
N.A.A.C.P. Learns

New Mork, Nov. 13.- Since Postmaster William B. Taylor of Mobile, Alabama has plainly indicated that he intends to disregard the civil service list and appoint only whites, the white employes of the post office at Mobile are freely predicting that they will have all the jobs soon, the N.A.A.C.P. learned today. The N.A.A.C.P. is advised that a white special delivery boy is now boasting that he will be given the next carrier vacancy regardless of the number of Negro eligibles. The special delivery boy is said to be working as a "spotter" on present Negro employes in the Mobile office to blacken their records and eventually secure their dismissal. The association has sent another protest to postal officials in Washington.

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Discrimination.

Arkansas.

JUSTICE IN THE P. O.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Colored People is to be commended for the fight it is waging in behalf of Marine E. Webb of Chicago who is the victim of one of the most unjust decisions ever rendered by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Webb, who was dishonorably discharged from the Post Office department in 1929 just seven months before he would have been eligible for a pension after 37 years of service, was charged by inspectors of the Post Office Department with stealing $4 from a letter. Tried in the United States District Court in Little Rock, Ark., he was found not guilty of the charge. 11-7-36

Despite the evidence at the trial which conclusively absolved Mr. Webb of the alleged theft, and despite the good record which he had made during his long years in the service, the department still insisted that it believed the man to be guilty of the theft and accordingly refused to reinstate him or to give him the pension to which he was rightfully entitled. New York, N.Y.

Now penniless and aged and unable to work, this man who has given the best years of his life to the service of his country, must spend the remaining years on this earth on the dole or whatever charities might be meted out to him.

The case of Mr. Webb brings to mind other unjust decisions of the Post Office Department where Negroes are concerned. In this branch of the federal government where are to be found the largest number of Negro employes, where the color of one's skin is a handicap even in Northern communities and where the Negro is guilty before he even does anything, there is need for a specal assistant postmaster general who is a member of the race and one who will not prevent fear of the loss of his job from being outspoken in defense of members of the race.

While we are opposed to the present set-up of special Negro divisions or advisors in the various other branches of the government, as meaningless sops to the race, there is such a crying need for "justice" to the Negro in the Post Office Department that The New York Age strongly urges the appointment of a Negro as an assistant postmaster general. It is the only way the Negro can get a square deal under present circumstances.

Labor-1936
Discrimination

D.C.

Veteran Employee Tells How Practice Affects Colored

Mitchell Bill Would End Civil Service Photographs

Service Had 2,000 Before; Clerks Now Number Under 300

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.) introduced in the House, on January 24, a bill to compel the United States Civil Service to discontinue the practice of requiring an identification photograph from each applicant for examination.

Commenting on the photo system, Edward F. Arnold, retired Government employee, said in a recent interview with the AFRO,

"A white business man once told me that, having occasion to go to the office of a chief clerk, whom he knew very well, he remarked that he needed a good clerk, especially a good typist.

Applications Set Aside

"Pointing to a desk with a considerable pile of papers on it, the chief clerk remarked rather facetiously, 'Look through that pile of papers. You can find any kind of clerk you want.'

"Not knowing what was meant by this remark, the business man went over to the desk and picked up the first papers on the pile. At a glance, he knew what it was all about.

"'What do you think those papers were?' he said to me. 'They were the Civil Service papers of forty or fifty colored men and women who had been certified to this bureau at various times.'

"A glance at the photograph of the colored person on the front page was enough to consign it to the dump heap, where it remained. The trouble was not even taken to return these papers to the Civil Service Commission.

Many Began as Messengers

"The majority of colored clerks in the departments today, got in by way of the messenger service," continued Mr. Arnold. "Our educated young men, realizing that they stood no chance through the clerk's examination, took the messenger's examination. got in, and after one year of service, were eligible to take the clerical examination, passing of which meant promotion to a clerkship when a vacancy occurred.

"Too many were qualifying in this way, so the messenger service was cut off to a great extent, reduced to its lowest terms, and clerks so promoted were drafted to continue to do the messenger work which they had done prior to becoming clerks.

"Segregation and discrimination commenced to creep into the departments under the Talft Administration. I believe that it was under this administration that the photograph system was first adopted, and that it was an executive order.

Coolidge Finished It

"It grew under the Wilson Administration; but it took the Coolidge Administration to put the capstone on departmental segregation.

"It was during the Coolidge Administration that the ten divisions of the Pension Office were stripped of their colored clerks, about fifty in number. These were huddled together and informed that there would be a colored division known as the Files Division.

"To say that this sudden order created consternation among the colored clerks would be putting it mildly.

Fight Appeared Hopeless

"I wish I had time to tell you about the fight we waged against segregation — how we banded ourselves together, protested to the heads of the bureau and the Secretary of the Interior.

"Nevertheless, our fight seemed hopeless — we were discouraged and almost ready to give up when the late Neval Thomas, that fearless champion of human rights came along and said:

"'If you men will stick together and fight, I will fight with you. I'll say anything you want me to say. I'll do anything you want me to do. I'll go anywhere you want me to go.'

"How well he kept his promise is a matter of record. We won our fight. The department reversed itself. We went back to our respective divisions.

Once 2,000; Now 300

"The retirement law, deaths and resignations, together with the photograph which must accompany the examination tests of all Civil Service eligibles, have reduced our representation in the clerical grades to less than three hundred.

"When there were 25,000 employees on the Federal payroll we had about 2,000 in all grades, clerical and subclerical. Today when there is a Federal payroll for more than 70,000 employees, we have less than 300 clerks, with the sub-clerical grades diminishing to an alarming extent.

"We are witnessing the passing of the colored clerk from the Federal service in Washington."

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Discrimination

Florida

END JIM CROW, NEGROES ASK TAMPA PARLEY

Daily Worker

Craft Leadership Policies Assailed in Resolution –Ask Tampa Action

11-16-36

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (CNA).—The jim-crow policies of the Old Guard craft leadership of the American Federation of Labor are sharply assailed in a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Negro Congress for presentation to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. which opens in Tampa, Fla.

New York 11-17

The resolution sharply contrasts the racial discrimination practised by craft union leaders with the progressive policies of the leadership of the movement for industrial unionization and of various rank and file committees. It declares "The Industrial Union offers an effective solution for the problems of race discrimination in the labor movement."

The resolution assails the Old Guard A. F. of L. leadership for its support of ideas inimical to labor solidarity and for its indifference to the work of organizing the millions of unorganized Negro and white workers.

"The progress of labor in the United States has been hindered" by these policies of the Old Guard, the resolution points out. "This discrimination has been productive of low wages, long hours, poor working and living conditions, mob violence, unlawful arrests and other wanton forms of persecution of Negro workers in particular."

The resolution, which has been sent to Frank Morrison, Executive Secretary of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., for presentation to the Tampa convention, urges the convention to "go on record for the elimination of the color clause and pledge from the Constitution and rituals of all trade and industrial unions affiliated with it, and pledge to expel any union which violates the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor by maintaining such color bar. It further requests the convention to take "definite steps" for the organizing of unorganized Negro workers and "ending discrimination in any form within the American Federation of Labor."

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Illinois.

Seek To Offset Railroad Discrimination Against Colored Employees

Atlanta Daily World
9-7-36

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Attorney Nelson M. Wills of this city counsel for the International Association of Railway Employes, on behalf of said organization filed this week in the District Federal Court a mandamus proceeding, seeking to compel the National Railroad Adjustment Board to hear their complaint. Atlanta, Ga.

The National Mediation Board in Washington and the National Railroad Adjustment Board of Chicago have heretofore refused to hear the complaints of the Colored Railway employes on the grounds that under the law the Brotherhood, white organizations had the exclusive rights to represent all railway employes. „

Seek Ruling on Test Case

This is a specific complaint brought by said organization on behalf of a group of colored railway trainmen in the Paducah Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, it being necessary to bring a specific case rather than a general complaint.

Among Other Grievances

The complaint alleges that the petitioner in May, 1934, complained to the Illinois Central Railroad Company that fifteen of its members who were employed as trainmen on said road had been replaced, some by conductors, members of the said brotherhood, contrary to the last paragraph of Article 51 of the Trainmen's Schedule which reads as follows: "Conductors retired by reason of reduction of crews shall have rights as brakemen in accordance with their seniority as brakemen." The complaint further alleges that that part of the Railway Labor Act which gives the white organizations exclusive rights to represent them is unconstitutional.

Picket Chicago Theatres Where Colored Operators Are Refused Employment

Claim Only Six Union Men Working Since Former Head of Movie Operators Was Fatally Shot

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Following a reduction in their ranks from 30 operators down to six, the Chicago Employment Council of colored moving picture operators has started a boycott of 17 theatres where colored operators are refused jobs. The first big movie house in the Southside district to be picketed by the men is the Metropolitan Theatre at 47th and South Parkway, one of the largest in that section. "Spend your money where you can make jobs for the Race," is the picket slogan.

Concerning the picketing at the Metropolitan, one of the operators said: "All our colored operators are union men and are certainly entitled to these jobs in colored districts, since white operators are naturally given preference in white districts. Salaries are $80 to $100 per week. The highest paid employes in the theatre are the motion picture machine operators, and although there are qualified Negroes available, they are refused employment even in their own community.

"The management of this theatre is willing to employ Negro operators but the A. F. of L. Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union that assigns men to these jobs refuses to give Negro workers any consideration."

This operator also declared that at the time of the fatal shooting, allegedly by gangsters, of Tom Malloy, white, former head of the movie operators, there were 30 colored men regularly employed. But since the new business agent, Frank Clifford, has been in control this number has dwindled, until at present there are only six colored union operators who are working.

Repeated protest against the discrimination has been made by the Chicago Urban League, but to date no action has been taken to remedy the abuse. Hence the colored operators' determination to picket the theatres. South Park police, according to reports have declared that so long as the picketers are orderly, they will not be molested. Hundreds of patrons of the theatres involved, are staying away until the matter is adjusted.

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Mississippi.

DISCRIMINATION BY DIXIE BOSSES HIT IN MEETINGS

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 3.—(By J. T. Johnson for ANP)—Negro mass meetings are being held all over Mississippi in protest of the fact that nearly all Negro WPA workers have been dismissed within the past few days by the Federal authorities in charge. It is said that this is done in an effort to force Negroes to work for 50 cents per day or seek jobs as cotton pickers at 50 cents per hundred. Both of which, they say means starvation in the face of the present high cost of living though the Negroes point to the fact that none of the white WPA workers have been discharged but it is said that large numbers of white new recruits are being put on WPA jobs daily.

It is said that the number of Negroes discharged within the last few days run way up into the thousands. The WPA scale theretofore paid to Negroes was $30 a month maximum for Negroes and minimum for whites $41. It is said that skilled Negro labor is always classified as unskilled and that white skilled labor is classified as skilled.

It is said that this discrimination is made between the races in pay though both be doing the same class of work.

Whites In, Negroes Out

It appears that not over a half dozen Negroes have been given what is known as white collar jobs in this State under the WPA or any other Federal set up, and they got their jobs only a few weeks ago though it is estimated that there are fully 10,000 or more white collar workers among the whites on Federal jobs and that in a State where the Negroes are in majority. Very naturally the Negroes ask: "Where is the law and the constitution?" "Are we living under that alleged government where all men are said to be equal under the law or are we not living under an administration under which discrimination and a blighting ssytem of caste reign supreme?"

less to say that Negroes as a rule are not allowed to vote effectively in Mississippi.

Jim Crow Invades State Capitol

It is said that the U. S. Public Health Service has offered to give Mississippi a Negro public health physician to talk to Negro physicians of this State on the subject of public health, since the same Federal Public Health officer would not address white and colored physicians at the same time, and this job offered the Negro psysician coming under the Mississippi State Board of Health his office should be in the State capitol where the State Board of Health is housed, but rather than permit that, this Negro physician's coming to the State has been delayed a month to give time to throw him up a little shack for an office down in one corner of the capitol grounds over behind all other buildings.

The Negroes declare that another reason why they have all been dismissed practically from the WPA was in order to force them to do domestic services at from a dollar and a half per week to two and a half per week, notwithstanding the fact they say that all of them as a rule have several dependents whom they must feed, clothe and shelter out of their weekly wage, in the face of the ever mounting high cost of living.

Colored Farmers Hart Hit

It is reported that the unemployment situation among Negroes has been rendered much more acute in the South by the forcing of thousands of Negroes from agricultural pursuits under the AAA, the sail conservation act and plan under which millions of acres of farm lands had been rented to the Federal government and must lie idle with the erroneous view of thereby cutting down production. It is need-

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Missouri.

PROTEST THE REMOVAL OF INTERVIEWER

Call

Missouri State Employment Office Charged With Ignoring Negroes

ST. LOUIS.—The Negro population of St. Louis, numbering 90,000, is left without a representative to protect its applications for state and federal work relief jobs at the Missouri State Employment Service office, 1806 Washington boulevard, since the dismissal last month of Mrs. Hazel Teabeau, 4338a Enright avenue, who had been a junior interviewer. She was the only Negro employe in the office and was appointed on August 12 by Mrs. Edna Cruzen, white, state director of the service.

Long Fight for Recognition

Since 1933, the local Urban League, N. A. A. C. P., labor unions and other organizations and leading citizens have fought to place Negroes as interviewers in the local employment office because of the large number of Negroes who apply each day at the bureau for jobs.

Many applicants have complained that they have not been given consideration, and when Mrs. Teaubeau was appointed, this community breathed a sigh of relief because it felt that the Negro applications would be given just consideration.

At the time of the appointment, John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League said: "There is no question as to the qualifications of Mrs. Teabeau. She is a graduate of the University of Kansas and is a post graduate student of the University of Chicago, a teacher of English at Sumner and Vashon high schools for several years, assistant editor of the Interracial Review, a Catholic magazine for three years, and an experienced social worker."

Following Mrs. Teabeau's dismissal, the Negro leaders questioned the cause. Mrs. Cruzen wrote to Mr. Clark on January 23. Mrs. Cruzen said in the letter, that Mrs. Teabeau was the lowest ranking applicant on the eligible list for the junior interviewer's job, that Mrs. Teabeau was late 21 days during the month of December and that she did not keep her files in proper order and that Mrs. Teabeau was the first to be dismissed because the office personnel had to be cut down because of shortage of funds.

Denies Causes For Dismissal

Mrs. Teabeau told the ST. LOUIS CALL that she was not late and that her files had been kept properly.

In a letter to Miss Mary LaDame, associate director of the United States employment service, Washington, Mr. Clark wrote: "Mrs. Teabeau states that there was never a time when she reached her desk that at least half of the employes did not come in afterwards. I know she is well trained, has an excellent mind and has much experience."

David M. Grant, assistant city counselor, Father William M. Markoe, white, pastor of the St. Elizabeth Catholic church, and others wrote Mrs. Cruzen asking her to reconsider the dismissal of Mrs. Teabeau.

Father Markoe wrote: This decision causes me much concern as Mrs. Teabeau is the only Negro representative on the staff (there are 50 whites) in the midst of a Negro population.

"The matter of Mrs. Teabeau is closed because I have the right to hire and discharge any employe in the service," Clark quoted Mrs. Cruzen as saying to him at the Mayfair hotel on Jan. 21.

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Discrimination.

New York

LOOKS LIKE SEGREGATION

IT HAS BEEN a common practice, we have been given to understand, for Negroes living in Brooklyn, when applying to the State Employment Service in their home borough, to be sent over to the Harlem office at 200 West 135th street for registration. For some reason, it seems, the Brooklyn office of the service is never able to take care of any applications coming from Negroes. Why?

As we understand it, the various offices set up in different sections of the city are located for the convenience of residents of the district. Obviously, the efficiency of the service is greatly increased when contact with its clients is rendered easier by proximity.

The Negro population in Brooklyn is far from small and it seems inconceivable that race applicants stand to benefit by being forced to make trips, which are often inconvenient, to another section merely to be registered. Such a practice, in fact, should tend to make more intricate, the operations of the bureau itself. Under those conditions, there must be a strong reason for the continuance of such methods.

As a bureau operated by the state itself, the Employment Service should be absolutely impartial in its benefits, without regard to race, creed or color. But the present mode of operations, tending to bring about the concentration of all Negro applicants in one particular office, smacks strongly of segregation. Let's have an explanation. We all want it and especially do those who are forced to make those long trips deserve it.

Anti-Negro Clause Found In Lease Causes Protest By Federation To Treasury Department And WPA

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, on Thursday issued charges of discrimination by the U. S. Treasury Department and New York WPA authorities against Negro W. P. A. employees.

In a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, the Federation revealed existence of an anti-Negro clause in a lease signed by Treasury officials for W. P. A. office space at the Western Union Building, 160 West Broadway, New York City. The lease is said to have required W. P. A. authorities not to use Negro employees at the West Broadway address, used for a W. P. A. project associated with the New York City Department of Correction.

The letter to Secretary Morgenthau stated in part, "Responsibility for signing such an infamous lease rests squarely with the U. S. Treasury officials."

Secretary Morgenthau was requested to issue an "unmistakable, public repudiation of all such acts, as a statement of policy"; and further, adequate and prompt punishment of the officials responsible."

The charges grew out of an interview between the Federation and W. P. A. officials over a W. P. A. refusal to re-rate Ignatius E. Lawlor, a Negro electrical engineer, employed by the W. P. A. Department of Correction, despite written assurances by Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, New York WPA Administrator, and written statements by a city official attesting Lawlor's ability. At the interview, Mr. Sabine, Assistant WPA Administrator, admitted that existence of the anti-Negro lease had been the cause of discrimination against Lawlor.

Mr. Sabine, Mr. Battley and Geo. E. Oliver, W. P. A. officials, were accused by the Federation as participants in the discrimination.

Marcel Scherer, general organizer of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, commenting on the case, wrote to Mr. Morgenthau:

The Letter

"I wish to comment on the letter sent to you today by I. Lawlor, electrical engineer, employed by the W. P. A. of New York City.

"In behalf of our Federation, I wish to fully endorse the statements made by Mr. Lawlor as to the facts in his case and to vigorously protest the definite discrimination shown him, a Negro Engineer.

"Mr. Lawlor has suffered previously from Negro biased officials of the WPA. He has suffered many months of unemployment because of their high-handed actions.

Colonel Somervell reinstated Mr. Lawlor as of October 1, 1936. Mr. Lawlor's title was that of chief-of-party, which is outside engineering work. There seems to be a great deal of opposition amongst pettty officials of the WPA against giving a capable Negro Engineer a trusted position of supervising a field party. As a result of this, Mr. Lawlor was shunted to an office position.

"We accepted this in good faith upon Col. Somervell's personal assurances that if Mr. Lawlor made good at the job assigned, he would receive a proper rating and the increased pay for that position.

"Mr. Lawlor has made good, but he is still denied the proper title and grant of pay. He has again been insulted by being sent to a branch office because of the lease signed by your representatives, agreeing that no Negro workers would be accepted on the premises.

"In addition to a public repudiation of this policy, I want to ask that Mr. Lawlor be paid since October 1st at the rate of Senior Estimator. The rate of pay for this position is $2300, while that of chief-of party has been receiving only $1860 per annum.

"We expect prompt action from you to correct this situation. Whatever is done by you will be publicked in the press of this country."

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Ohio.

Survey Of Local Projects Exposes Ugly Facts Of Racial Discrimination

Eagle 1-23-36 Cleveland, Ohio.

Facts Released By Negro Welfare Association Show Unfair Policy Followed in Assigning Negro Workers to Projects.

LOWEST PAY IN SPECIAL PROJECT GIVEN TO COLORED PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST

Association Trustees Vow To Carry Fight For Square Deal To Race To Harry Hopkins, If Conditions Are Not Remedied.

On the heels of the expose of discrimination against the Negro in the assignment of workers to WPA projects in the Cleveland area, as published in last week's edition of THE EAGLE, a survey just completed by the staff of the Negro Welfare Association discloses that although there have been some hurried shifts made in the assignment plans to select a few Negro gang-leaders in a few isolated instances, the general policy keeping Negro workers in the lowest pay brackets of $55. and $65. per month is still widespread.

Among the most flagrant examples of the anti-Negro policy is found, according to the Welfare Association survey, in the Health projects directed by Miss Virginia Wing, which employs 950 workers, about 100 being Negroes, and in which both a Negro physician and dentist are carried at the base pay of $65. per month, although because of their professional qualifications, it would be easily possible to bracket them at the highest rate of pay alloted to work in the project.

Figures released Thursday morning by the Negro Welfare Association reveal the following facts:

AIRPORT PROJECT, the largest in the county, there are 1,200 Negro workers employed grading. There are only two Negro timekeepers, five guards, two sub-foremen, and eight gang leaders on this project.

LAKE FRONT PROJECT: 2,800 Negro workers grading road, out of approximately 4,000 workers on the job. One lone Negro timekeeper is found here, and five foremen.

KIRTLAND PROJECT: E. 49th and lakefront. 300 Negro workers, with nine gang leaders. Several of these gang-leaders were reported transferred to the lakefront project early Thursday morning.

WASHINGTON PARK: 267 Negro workers; two foremen, both of whom were transferred Thursday to the Kirtland job.

PAVING PROJECTS: These provide employment for 500 Negro workers. There are no foremen nor timekeepers employed here.

Throughout the county suburban grading projects there are scattered a few Negro workers, but no foremen, all of whom are drawing the lowest pay of $55 per month.

In the projects which use women workers, there are 1,400 employed, largely at the sewing centers of Payne Ave., Ontario St. and the Phillis Wheatley. At the latter place there are two Negro timekeepers at $65 per month, and two foreladies at $85 per month on the job.

On the theatre projects there are 20 Negro actors, with one supervisor; and in the Health Survey under Dr. Gerald Ryan, there are five Negroes on the staff among 85 enumerators, and one lone Negro file clerk. There are no jobs for Negroes in the administration offices of the WPA.

In a statement released with the figures of the survey, William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Welfare Association said:

"There are three things about which our Association specifically complains: The lack of recognition of Negroes' ability and training in assigning them to jobs; the probable reaction which these policies of a governmental agency may have upon private agencies in the establishment of race segregation; and the poor system of assigning workers to jobs for which they are totally unsuited, either by health or training."

"It is the avowed intention of our board of trustees, continues Mr. Conners, "that unless these unfair conditions are remedied at once to file a protest with Mr. Harry L. Hopkins at Washington, for we do not beleive that the federal government intends that Negroes shall be discriminated against in the WPA."

"The lone instance," the statement concludes, "in which Negro workers are getting anything of an even break is the E mergency schools, which although recently taken over by WPA were organized by Cleveland interests before the coming of WPA, as were also the projects on recreation".

Outlook League Charges That Railway Co. Refuses To Take Negro Applicants

5-15-36 Cleveland Ohio

In an open statement, released Tuesday of this week the Future Outlook League charged that the Cleveland Railway Company's representatives had flatly refused to accept applications from eight colored men for jobs as, motormen, conductors, and inspectors and called upon local ministers, the Negro councilmen and other prominent leaders to resist this "direct challenge and insult to the Negro population".

The statement in full follows:

"On Wednesday and Thursday, May 6th and 7th, eight persons were sent down by the Cleveland Railway Company, 6001 Midland Building, to make application for jobs as motormen, conductors, and inspectors. Four of these persons were directed to the Central Avenue employment office where they were forced to wait four hours before being able to see the employment manager, who informed them that word had not come down from the main office that they were not to accept any application for colored persons applying for motormen, conductors, etc.

"The four who applied at the main office were informed by the information clerk that if they were applying for motormen and conductor's jobs, it would not do them any good to see Mr. McCarter, the employment superintendent. However, the men insisted on contacting Mr. McCarter in person. When they were permitted to do so, Mr. McCarter informed them that he would not jeopardize his job by being the first to employ colored people as motormen and conductors. Therefore under no circumstances could he allow them to make application for same. He stated that he would gladly allow them to make application for laborers in the track department but not as motormen and conductors—or any other white collar position. He further stated that he did not know how the stock-holders would react to the employment of colored motormen and conductors. The men still insisted on filing applications as tax payers and citizens (two of them were ex-motormen from Detroit) to which Mr. McCarter emphatically said "no".

Protest Exclusion of Negroes As Seamen In American Shipping

The present exclusion of Negroes from skilled seamen service on important American shipping lines is the subject of a protest made to Secretary Daniel C. Roper of the Department of Commerce and Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, in letters addressed to both officials by T. Arnold Hill, director of the Depart-

ment of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League.

The letter was occasioned by recent news reports announcing investigations that are being carried forward by the Department of Commerce and the Senate Commerce Committee into personal conditions on American shipping vessels.

The Urban League executive's letter to Mr. Roper said: "A complete story of unfair working conditions on American vessels cannot be told unless it includes exposure of the iron-clad exclusionist policy which most important American shipping companies practice with regard to the employment of Negro seamen, however qualified. In your concern for improvement of working conditions of American sailors, I should like to urge that you make an attack on this unfair and stupid tradition of discrimination."

To Senator Copeland Mr. Hill wrote: "This exclusion is one of the most disgraceful features of American marine employment. While the Senate Committee is hearing complaints that some vessels give preference to foreign-born over American-born sailors, attention should certainly be called to the situation of Negro American sailors. The practices of almost every important American line restricts these latter Americans to mess-room work, or excludes them from any work whatever.

"I am sure that you, as Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, will wish to include reports of these latter conditions among the information gathered by the Committee. I do not observe in the personnel of your Advisory Committee the name of any labor representative likely to furnish such reports. The only Negro member of the Committee represents the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, the occupation to which Negro sailors are almost exclusively confined. May I suggest to you that you consider the inclusion of another person qualified and likely to speak for skilled Negro seamen."

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Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 14, 1936

No Discrimination Against Negroes, Col. Berry Says

Negroes are given "a fair break n Works Progress administration employment," Col. Harry S. Berry declared yesterday. Charges that the WPA discriminated against negroes were made at recent interracial meetings here.

The ratio of white and colored workers on WPA projects in the state is the same. There are 1,093 negro men and 607 negro women employed in Davidson county, plus 95 jobs not filled although negro workers have been notified they are vacant, he said.

RACE BOYS REPLACED BY WHITES

More Than Twenty Colored Workers Out Of Jobs

REASON GIVEN

By WILLIAM GORDON

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Under the present management of the Claridge hotel on Main St., a move has been made to replace all Colored bellhop employees by white help. As a result of this move more than 20 bellhops in this particular division have been dismissed. Some of these men have been with the hotel company for more than 10 years and have proved to be satisfactory employees.

The exact reason as to the cause of the change from colored to white is not definitely known yet, although comment has been carried on to the effect that it was lack of intelligence on the part of the colored group being so suddenly discharged.

Other comment that comes in from some outside source is to the the management of the Claridge effect that this act carried out by hotel company is merely a custom by which a change is made all over the country.

The names of some of the men dismissed are as follows: Flyn Perry, Jack Terrell Arthur Hill, Casey Spears, Leroy Foster, Sam Foster, Huston Baldridge, Andrew Jackson, William Davis, George Blackman, Nick Bell. Danny Rainey T. C. Collier and Sam Hildrum.

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"Lily White" Policy Continues In Local P. O. Appointments

That the "lily white" policy of Mr. Farley's local "Hitler," Clyde W. Saunders, Acting Postmaster of Richmond, who is serving on a vacation appointment, is designed to ultimately elimate blacks from the postal service in Richmond was given new impetus here this week when it was learned that four new appointments to the Custodial Service were all white men.

Communicating with Mr. Saunders early this week, the PLANET was informed by him that he had nothing whatever to do with the appointments. "The names of the appointees were sent down from Washington," Mr. Saunders said, "I have nothing whatever to do with them. All of our employees down here now are appointed under civil service rules except our messengers," Mr. Saunders said when asked about all of the appointees being white.

Mr. Saunders evaded adroitly the question as to the color of the appointees and the number appointed, bluntly stating that he knew nothing about them.

The employment policy of Mr. Saunders has been under fire here for a long time. Often referred to by local colored citizens as the "Hitler purge," it has brought about conditions in the local post office that have never before existed in that institution. No white man has ever been known to serve as elevator operator in the Richmond post office until Mr. Saunders' appointment two years ago. Now there are two white men serving in the post office building as elevator operators, a number in the custodial service and the number of whites that have been added to the clerk-carrier service is enormous.

As one citizen so aptly said recently, "the 'purge' being conducted by Mr. Saunders is not a 'blood purge' as was so in the case of Mr. Hitler, but its implications and effects are just as damnable, just as far-reaching and effective as any blood purge ever conducted by Hitler in Germany." Though it is conceded that Mr. Saunders cannot live but so long, it is pointed out that if his successor continues the policy that has been instituted under his administration it will only be a matter of a few years before the number of colored employees in the Richmond post office will have been reduced to a minimum.

Practically all of the messengers under Mr. Saunders are all white, practically all of the extra employees hired at Christmas time were all white, the number of white carriers are increasing and no colored citizen needs dream of an appointment as clerk in the local institution, as that is a "plum" that is ever reserved for the elect.

Mr. Saunders told this writer some time ago that all of his appointments were made in the interest of efficiency and, at the same time made it plain to the writer that he had no intention of appointing any colored person to any position higher than that of a menial. The fact that Mr. Saunders has stated that he is only interested in efficiency and the further fact that he is only appointing whites to positions of trust and responsibility in the post office lead to no other conclusion that he is wedded to the fallacious view that only white men are efficient.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Saunders disclaims responsibility for the recent appointments, it is believed that he knows more than he is inclined to tell. The very nature of the appointments shows plainly the deft hand of the "vacation postmaster" and the workings of the petty mind of a confirmed Negrophobe.

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Domestic Service

TO FINGERPRINT NEGRO SERVANTS AS MIAMI CONTINUES ABUSE CAMPAIGN

City Commissioners Say It Is Unnecessary to Subject White Women Barbecue Workers to Such Embarrassment.

MIAMI, Fla., June 18—(By Marty for ANP)—Miami's reign of terror against Negroes, which began last March with an attempt to force labor into the bean and celery fields at 60 cents a day in many cases, came out into the open this week with an official recommendation from the Director of Safety that Negro servants be fingerprinted and registered at the police station. Alexander Orr and Robert Williams, city commissioners, hastened to add to the recommendation that "this measure is for Negro servants. It is unnecessary to subject white women working at barbecue stands and in homes to this embarrassment."

Last March 21 the sheriff's office sounded the bell for the beginning of the campaign of persecution when two carloads of Negroes were taken off the streets and from their homes, and given the alternative of working on farms under a forced labor condition or serving six months on the roads. An effort to make this action a State law had been defeated a year previously, when a delegation of unemployed whites and Negroes marched into the State capitol and demanded that the proposed law be scrapped.

Miami has been noted for several years for its practice of forbidding Negroes to be found in the white sections of the city after dark. Previously the penalty for violating this "law" was a handling by the police. The new proposals, however, would force those servants who have business in white areas to "carry identification cards showing their photograph, fingerprints, name and address." The fate of those without the identification cards can only be guessed.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
July 7, 1936

14 Negro Women Start Domestic Instruction

Fourteen young Negro women began a course in domestic training yesterday at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A., to continue instruction from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily for eight weeks, after which they will be awarded diplomas. The course is given by the Richmond Council of Adult Education in co-operation with the State Department of Education. Courses are offered in hygiene, cooking, sewing, cleaning, laundry and related subjects.

The courses are expected to be made a permanent part of the adult education program here, and may be enlarged to include classes for white domestics, according to W. C. Locker, director.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO HELP SERVANTS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27—The Domestic Workers of America and its allied organizations began their major campaign for household slavery August 6 when they held an open air meeting at 22nd and Ridge Avenue, with Mrs. Mary Moss, Mattie Johnson and Adolphus Lewis speaking in defense of the domestics.

The campaign is to continue throughout the month with major speakers from the speakers bureau of the domestic workers and Negro Congress presenting concrete facts on labor conditions in this city.

Open air meetings will be held at various centralized points throughout the month with such speakers as Charles Hunt, James Wade, H. Homer Stakes, B. O. Lemon, Arthur Huff Fauset, John K. Rice, Mabel Gaines, Helen Nottage, Lucretia Bolling, Hobson Reynolds, Gayraud Wilmore, Thomas Mabriel, Thelma Rice, Odessa Mark, Anthony Gaines and others.

This organization has done much to improve working conditions of the domestics. It holds throughout the week domestic meetings at 2116 W. Jefferson Street, with classes conducted by Mrs. Ruth B. Thorton. The cooperation of the women shoppers' oragnization represented by Mrs. Rosen, pledged its support to the organization. It is hoped that much will be accomplished through the united efforts of the various organizations.

Pittsburgh's 13,987 Domestic Servants May Be Unionized

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Likelihood that Pittsburgh's 13,987 domestic servants, one-third of whom are colored, would eventually become unionized was emphasized in a recent article in The Bulletin Index, national news magazine published here.

Talk of such a movement with the aim of striking for shorter hours and more pay, says the article, became prevalent at spring social functions and "while most it boils down to mere talk, an organization of domestics is amorphously in the air."



Wm. E. Hill

The plan, said to include cooks, maids, nurses, laundresses and housekeepers, is traced to the WPA project headed by William E. Hill, industrial secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, less than a year ago, to investigate local conditions of domestic service.

The article continues:

Survey Reviewed

"His investigators carried with them on personal interviews a separate questionnaire for employers and employees. Inserted in both questionnaires was this leading question: An organization of domestic workers may help to increase their efficiency or improve their work—True or False?'

"The question received general assent from workers, caustic comments from employers. Half way through the survey the project followed many another WPA endeavor by folding up for lack of funds.

"But it had gone far enough for Investigator Hill to confirm what all U.S. social workers know: domestic service is in a chaotic slough of bad pay, long hours, inefficiency and haphazard working conditions.

"Through the worst of the depression many a domestic worked for room and board and no pay. And with the onset of the depression, forces were not only cut, but whites retrenched into domestic jobs and displaced colored right and left.

Average Pay $6.92

"Conditions now are better. Investigator Hill found the average pay was $6.92. The State Employment Service places it at $4-a-week plus room and board.

"The average maid works from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. A case is a trio of Pittsburgh bachelors who pay a colored girl $7 to work seven days a week from 6:30 a.m to 9 p.m. each day.

"Domestics complain that employers require them to sleep in such odd parts of the house as a dining room or a hallway, bathe in the cellar, eat cheaper food than the regular table, deny them cream, eggs, and ham.

"Domestics are often fired without notice, layed off for the summer. Domestics bear some 25 per cent of the illegitimate children of the U.S. Domestics want to work a regular day instead of living in with their employer families where they are apt to be on call day and night.

"But 70 per cent of all requests for maids require the girls to live-in. While the State Employment Service places from 120 to 150 girls a week, there is an almost constant 200 unfilled positions.

Boycott Cheap Employers

"Most Pittsburgh social agencies with employment facilities have agreed not to fill any domestic jobs offering less than $5 per week pay—though in special cases, such as a girl without dependents, they will relax their rule.

"So constantly have complaints from employers rained upon the Allegheny County Relief Administration that no domestics could be found because they preferred relief that Director George Pemberton Mills had a close look into the matter two months ago.

"He found that few cases of jobs turned down were unjustified, either by home conditions of the girls or the fact that they were asked to work for less than the $3.50 to $4.40 a week they received on relief.

"The YWCA has a training school for domestics, many high schools have vocational courses and the WPA has experimented with them. But with the basic WPA wage of $60 a month, they could get no girls to accept private employment at $20 a month.

Social Stigma Attached

"Biggest deterrent is the social stigma of serfdom attached to domestic work—a stigma that might be erased by making domestic work a reasonably dignified occupation. How to do it involves all the complex problems of human nature.

"Like most questions, there are two sides to the domestic problem. Domestics as a class are neither high in intelligence nor emotionally mature. They are constantly shifting, usually go into domestic work as a last resort.

"Over-consciously inferior, they are quick to fancy grievances. Employers complain that they are by and large inefficient, apt to be lazy and sullen, growingly persnickety with the growth of relief.

"Social workers agree that the organization of domestics into a protective league to raise the standard of work and working conditions is an almost hopeless job. A few attempts by radical groups have been made in Pittsburgh. Philadelphia is the closest of any U.S. city to such an organization.

British Successful

"England has a strong Domestic Workers' Union, but the individualistic U.S. has been poor soil for a similar growth. The wealthy U.S. housewife is almost invariably hostile.

"Domestics themselves are inclined to be indifferent and too spread out, instead of confined in one industrial spot, to be easily accessible. But unrest among Pittsburgh domestics is growing and not likely to be assuaged by returning prosperity.

"Best solution, social workers agree, would be a conference of women's clubs and humanitarian employers to investigate the field and voluntarily raise the standard and tone of a situation growing more and more depressing."

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TOO PROUD TO WORK!

IN recent issues of the **Boston Post** there appeared statements said to be made by Samuel W. Warren and Everett L. Hanna, directors of the City and State Employment bureaus respectively to the effect that American-born girls are too proud to work at domestic employment. "They" says Mr. Hanna, "think domestic work belittling, do not want their liberty curbed, refuse to accept the responsibility of caring for children and are always complaining about conditions in the home." Mr. Warren asserts that "the demand for maids, cooks, housekeepers and mothers' helpers is far greater than the number of persons willing to take these jobs." Then he adds: "If the present condition continues, the time must come very soon when it will be necessary to bring girls here from England and Ireland in order to fill these positions."

We have no doubt that these directors were referring to both white and colored girls, but out of it all will come just one thing and that is the forcing of the colored girls out of that class of work. If the white girl turns her back on domestic service she can try for any other kind of job for which she is qualified. The colored girl (with comparatively few exceptions) has nothing else to turn to, be she Master of Arts (cum laude) and expert stenographer combined. When Mr. Warren's help arrive it is the colored girls' jobs that they will take—not the whites'.

We wonder if these directors know the other side of the story and, if so, why did they not tell it to the naive **Post** reporter? Do they know of the starvation wages, long hours, back-breaking labor, unlivable quarters, spoiled and unbearable children and unreasonably disagreeable and at times brutal employers that these girls and women have to contend with? We can tell them quite a few authentic tales—and we will.

In the name of the colored domestic workers we intend to challenge Messrs. Warren and Hanna to a showdown and call upon them to support their loose-jawed assertions with facts and figures. In the meantime we urge all domestic workers to come in to the CHRONICLE office and tell us their story in strict confidence. As we write we have before us the account of a certain doctor's wife (white) who housed her maid in an unheated room above a garage while her dog slept on a pallet basking in the warmth of the second floor. The maid quit before she froze to death. Was she too proud to work? We want such facts, girls—let us have them! This threat of importing girls to take the bread out of your mouths must be stopped before it takes practical shape.

WPA To Use $500,000 To Teach Maids How To Serve the Soup

By The Asso

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An account of how $3,000,000 is being spent by the WPA to make the United States art conscious coincided today with the announcement that another $500,000 would be spent in training maids how to serve the soup and dust the furniture correctly.

Schools will be established in 21 states, New York City and the District of Columbia, the women's division of WPA said, to teach young women of relief families how to perform household duties.

At the choice of the students, who will be furnished their uniforms and paid $1 a week for carfare, courses will be given in the duties of a general household employe, cook, nurse maid or second maid.

Designers, Painters At Work

In his report on the WPA federal art project, which got under way several months ago, Holger Cahill, the director, told Harry L. Hopkins that 4,300 painters, sculptors, etchers, lithographers and designers were at work.

Cahill predicted that 5,000 would have jobs by the end of the month, and said that besides relieving individual distress the program would "contribute a great deal toward building up" an artistic public.

Another $17,000,000 is being spent by WPA to provide jobs for needy writers, actors and musicians.

Anna Marie Driscoll, who will leave next week to supervise the first courses in the WPA maid schools, said 7,600 girls would be trained in "practice houses" of 25 students each.

Each session will last eight weeks. An effort will be made to find jobs for those receiving "certificates of proficiency."

Everybody, however, will not get a certificate.

In discussing the schools, Miss Driscoll said employment agencies had reported a shortage of "experienced household workers."

In his report, Cahill recalled previous CWA and FERA artist programs, and said such activities were necessary to prevent a "dark age" in American art from which "it might not recover for generations."

Many Good Maids In Montgomery Owe Start To Tuskegee, 'Bama State

By GEORGE L. DAVIS

When the maid in a Montgomery home quietly informs a caller that the mistress is not at home and courteously inquires if there is a message the odds are about 100 to 1 that the caller has contacted a Tuskegee Institute or State Teachers College trainee.

The odds are almost as great that the maid has been in the home for some time, that she knows how to cook and understands the fine points of seasoning, that she can clean house thoroughly and make beds in almost half the time an untrained girl could half do the job, that she can and does plan meals and operate the household during the absence of the mistress, and most important, that she is dependable.

Inquiry also probably would disclose that the maid knows and appreciates the importance of her work and responsibilities.

For years the art of homemaking has been a popular part of the curriculum of Tuskegee Institute and the State Teachers College and the demand for trained housekeepers has grown apace. But it was not until the depression drove hundreds of teachers to relief rolls that a general and more widespread appreciation of the work was developed.

Teaching Projects

White and negro teachers on relief repaid their relief stipends by teaching on various educational projects. Among the projects set up for negro teachers were the homemaking schools under auspices of Tuskegee Institute and the State Teachers College. All of the classes were taught by instructors who were graduates of these institutions and the courses were modeled after the regular courses provided by the colleges.

To these schools was admitted any negro girl between the age of 18 and 30 and who had a grammar school education. Many of the girls were members of relief families. Others were employed as maids, but desired to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered for self-improvement and for greater efficiency in housework.

There were given training for four months' periods and upon completion of the course were given "certificates of proficiency in homemaking."

The Montgomery School was taught by Lilla Shannon, a graduate of Tuskegee. Similar schools were operated in Birmingham and other sections.

The teacher would arrange for a house cleaning demonstration and to a home in the city she would take four or five girls. The girls would be directed how to clean a house thoroughly, make beds and set tables. They were taught how to answer telephone calls, how to greet visitors at the door and how best to conserve their time and energy in executing the routine tasks of the household.

Waiting Lists

When the Works Progress Administration came into being the homemaking schools were continued and reports to Ray Crow, State administrator, are to the effect that schools in Montgomery and Birmingham have waiting lists for jobs for the trainees, as rapidly as the courses are completed. The demand for trained maids last year spread to other sections of the State and more than 20 girls were sent from Montgomery to homes in Greensboro, Andalusia and other cities.

Among the employed students in the Montgomery school last year was Jennelle Townsend, maid to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Robinson, 42 Sayre Street. She has been in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson for five years and now holds a certificate.

"Jennelle's work showed quite an improvement after she completed her homemaking course," said Mrs. Robinson. "I noticed soon after she began the course that her house cleaning work required less supervision. She was more interested in setting the table and making it attractive. She did things without being told. Her cooking improved. I consider that the training she received was worth the sacrifice to me in letting her off to attend school."

All of the schools are conducted under the supervision of Tuskegee Institute and State Teacher College experts. The project for the State is under supervision of Ealie P. Wallace, 416 High Street, who is a graduate of Tuskegee. It is a unit of the WPA special projects division under direction of Miss Mary Weber.

The Montgomery school, in which 17 students were enrolled, is among the projects temporarily suspended in the Statewide curtailment of the WPA program and closed Friday night. Schools in Birmingham and in certain other sections, however, will continue to operate for the time being.

HOUSTON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SERVICE WILL MEAN MUCH TO NEGRO GIRLS

Mrs. Nellie Bishop Dillon Is The Conductor Of The Class And Has Charge Of The Project

The Houston Vocational School of Household Service was opened February 24. All day trade classes are held from 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. each day. There is no tuition or charge to the student. High school graduates or the equivalent, who can pass a physical examination and who intend to make this work their permanent way of making a living, are eligible

The project is financed and supervised by the Houston Public Schools with State and Federal aid under the Smith-Hughes plan. There is no other school like it in the state. This is not an emergency project but a regular part of the Public Schools' Vocational School of which Charles Johnson is director, and Mrs. Cecil B. Goodwin the supervisor of the women's trades and industries. The credit for getting this type of training course and set up started for Negro girls of Houston goes to the director and supervisor. Mrs. Nelle B. Dillon was selected as the instructor and to have charge of the project because of her real interest in vocational training and her years of training and experience as a homemaker, worker and teacher of household science subjects.

A thorough training in all phases of household science is offered at Practice Cottage which includes, cleaning, all types, food preparation, table service, laundering, care of children and personal hygiene. State certificates will be issued from the State Vocational Department to all who complete the course.

An employment bureau is being developed so that these students will be placed in worthwhile jobs. Those who employ well trained help are willing to pay worthwhile wages. The trouble with most of the employment for Negro girls has been due to the fact that they were so poorly or not trained at all that employers have not been willing to pay for the waste and time lost by poorly trained employees.

Houston has a large market for well trained persons and many will want the type of trained girls the Houston Vocational School will recommend. Along with training the girls, their personal traits are stressed. Girls who are not of the highest type will not be able to enter the course.

After training and placement, a plan of follow-up on the job will be done by the teacher.

At present there is room in the school for five more girls to enter for this eight weeks training period. Another group of 15 girls can be enrolled and on the waiting list for the second training course, students may register through the Houston Vocational Department at Taylor School, seeing Mrs. Cecil B. Goodwin, or at the Practice Cottage at 2208 Hutchins. The phone number is C. 0623.

Mrs. Nelle Bishop Dillon who has charge of the project is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and holds a B. S. degree in home economics from Prairie View State College, has done advanced work at the University of Wisconsin and Southern California in vocational work and guidance. Mrs. Dillion was for twelve years professor of vocational education at Prairie View and a teacher of foods, child care and home management. For the last three years she has worked as clothing and foods teacher in the Jack Yates high school. Last summer Mrs. Dillion worked in Negro training program of the Tennessee Valley Authority being the first Negro woman to be offered work with the authority in its training program.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 27, 1936

SERVICE WORKERS' MEETING TO OPEN

Cooks, Waiters, Domestics To Gather At Church

Annual district convention of the National Association of Cooks, Waiters, Maids, etc., will be held nightly at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, with Negro employes and domestics from over the district attending, Monday through Friday.

The sessions will feature special lectures on preparation and serving food, laundering, household management and other duties.

A. A. Herbert, national president of the association and supervisor of activities in 18 Southern cities, will be in charge of meetings. Each of the sessions will open at 8 p.m. The president said there is now a growing demand for trained domestics and other employes and urged that all members attend. Registration will include classification as to efficiency, hygiene, health and sanitation.

Permanent offices will be established in the Birmingham district. Announcing that the objective of the organization is raising the standard of service, officers of the organization urged a record attendance.

HOUSTON, TEXAS
CHRONICLE

JUN 2 - 1936

Negro Domestics To Hold Convention Here June 14 to 17

The third annual convention of Negro Domestic Employes will be held in Houston June 14-17 at the Odd Fellows Temple, Louisiana and Prairie, it was announced by C. W. Rice, chairman of the Workers Aid Club, under whose auspices the convention is held.

The convention will open with a sermon Sunday, June 14, by Rev. T. J. Goodall, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church. The three days of practical demonstrations, lectures and methods in all lines of good housekeeping will be directed by Nellie B. Dillon, instructor of home economics in the Houston College for Negroes. An added feature this year will be special lectures daily in nursing and child care.

Prizes will be awarded in cooking and attendance.

Domestic Employees to Hold Convention Here During Month of June

The third annual convention of Domestic Employees will convene at the Pilgrims Temple, June 10, 11, 12 under the auspices of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's Association.

The features of the convention will be practical demonstration, lectures, the latest methods in all lines of good housekeeping. A special course in child care including dieting will be an added feature for the benefit of mothers and nurse maids.

Prizes will be awarded in cake baking, pastry, biscuit making and attendance. Certificates of merit will be awarded also.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
June 10, 1936

Course Planned For Domestics To Open July 6

To Be Available for Negro Girls and Women From 18 to 30 Years.

TO LAST 8 WEEKS

City Schools and Y. W. Branch to Give Supervision.

A training course for household domestics will be inaugurated during the week of July 6 under the supervision and direction of the adult education department of the city schools at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., it was announced today following a meeting of representatives of the state and city school and social service agencies here.

Classes will be open to unemployed Negro girls and women from 18 to 30 years of age who have a minimum of a seventh grade education. The course will be an eight weeks' one, and certificates will be awarded at the end of that period.

A system of efficiency rating and a placement bureau for the graduates will later be developed, it is planned.

The course will be known as "Home Science," and will be in charge of a white co-ordinator and a Negro woman instructor.

Plans for the course, which it is anticipated will raise the efficiency of Richmond domestics and serve to dignify such service, followed a suggestion by Mrs. A. M. Eike, president of the Richmond Housewives League, that such a training was badly needed in Richmond.

Although the first course is solely for Negroes it is hoped later to establish similar ones for white help as well.

To Seek Government Aid.

Funds for payment of instructor and co-ordinator will be furnished jointly by the state school board and the adult education department of the Richmond schools. It is hoped to secure government funds for materials for tea towels and uniforms which will be made up as part of the course.

No applications from students can be received at the present time, it was announced.

The tentative schedule for the course includes training in appearance, hygiene, manners and behavior of the household workers, as well as in definite services.

Under the latter head comes cleaning in the home, the daily and weekly schedule of work centering about the different rooms in the houshold, the care of children, how to set a dining room table ,how to wait at table, how to prepare salads, dish washing, laundry work, repairing clothing, making over old clothes, pressing, answering the door bell, answering the telephone, and other similar duties.

Co-operating with the education departments in arrangement for the course are the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. M. C. A., the Housewives League, the national youth administration in Virginia, and various other social agencies.

Labor – 1936
Domestic Service

TO HOLD SESSIONS 3 DAYS

Monday, Tuesday And Wednes. In Wheatley Y.W.C.A. Auditorium

Beginning On Each Day At 1 p.m. And 7 p.m.

To Give Away Many Valuable Prizes. Mrs. Hallie Carper Demonstrator

The Fourth Annual three-day session of the Argus Cooking School will open Monday at the Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, Garrison and Lucas Aves. There will be two sessions daily, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 1:30 to 3:30 and from 7:00 to 9:30 p. m.

The cooking school this year from all indications, will be bigger and better than even in previous years. There will be many prizes given away at each session. Each patron will receive at least one prize at each session.

Major Prizes

The major prizes this year will be worth hundreds of dollars. Among them are the Magic Chef Gas Range, Laclede Gas Co., 12th Blvd.; Piano, Starck Piano Co., 1103 Olive St.; 5-piece Breakfast set from Goldman Bros. Furniture Co., 1108 Olive St.; 26-piece Silver Set from Don Jewelry Co., 504 Olive St.; Diamond Ring from Crescent Smelting Co., 113 N. Broadway, and hundreds of other lesser prizes, a list of which will be published in this paper next week.

Cooking School Program

The demonstration will be in charge of Mrs. Hallie Carper who so efficiently conducted the school last year. The program is as follows:

Afternoon session, Monday 18th: Hors d' Oeuvres; Emergency Meals, One Dish Meals. Evening session, Monday, 18th: Subject, Menu. Stuffed Meat Loaf, Spinach Ring, Salad, Baked Sweet Potatoes, One Crust Apple Pie. Afternoon session, Tuesday 19th: Subject, Salads. Evening session, Tuesday, 19th: Subject, Menu. Beef, Birds, Potato au Gratin, Buttered String Beans, Lettuce with French Dressing, Up-side-down Pineapple Cake. Afternoon session, Wednesday, 20th, Subject, Quick Breads and Cookies. Evening session, Wednesday, 20th; Subject, Menu. Salmon Loaf with Spanish Sauce, Potato Puffs, Buttered Peas, Strawberry Cream Pie.

DOMESTIC WORKERS MAY ATTEND CLINIC

Domestic, restaurant and hotel employes will receive expert advice on the performance of their various duties at a clinic beginning at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow night and continuing at the same hour each night through Friday at the Friendship Baptist church, corner of Mitchell and Haynes streets.

The course is sponsored by the National Association of Cooks, Waiters and Maids, the National Association of Domestic Employes and employers of workers. The lectures and demonstrations will apply to cooks, waiters, maids, laundresses, janitors, porters and chauffeurs. Special emphasis will be placed on preparing and serving food during the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, household management, health-hygiene and sanitation.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
December 3, 1936

The Wasserman Test Urged For Servants

COLUMBIA, Dec. 3. —The South Carolina Pediatric society, in session here Tuesday, acted to combat the spread of syphilic among children of the state. Following an address by Dr. J. Adam Hayne, state health officer, on the subject, the society named a committee of three to go deeper into the subject with the health department and draft a program to be followed over the state.

Dr. Hayne warned against the spread of syphilis by communication between servants and children. He asked doctors in the audience to report whether they had come across cases of the disease which could be attributed directly to servants. Several doctors said they had such cases.

Dr. Hayne pointed out that 22 per cent of the negroes in South Carolina have syphilis in one form or another. He advised that persons employing negro servants should have them given the Wasserman test before allowing them to become a part of the household.

The resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of the society to plan a program to eliminate the danger of such communication of the disease as far as possible in the state was introduced by Dr. William Weston, Sr., of Columbia.

Dr. Leland B. Salters, of Florence, president of the society, named a committee consisting of Dr. William Weston, Jr., of Columbia; Dr. R. M. Pollitzer, of Greenville, and Dr. D. Lesesne Smith, Jr., of Spartanburg.

Maid Market Is Becoming Selective In Birmingham!

150 Negro Girls Learn To Work In NYA Classes Held 44 Hours A Week; They Are Taught Every Detail Of The Job She May Find Later On

Nine Negro girls sat primly in a classroom. A tenth stood and demonstrated how a table should be set for breakfast.

The nine watched intently for errors, but the girl made none. Carefully, she gauged the distance from the edge of the table and placed a spoon and fork on one side of the plate, a knife on the other.

When she had finished serving an imaginary meal to four imaginary persons, she picked up the table cloth, threw some imaginary crumbs into a receptacle that wasn't there and then folded the cloth.

150 Are Enrolled

That's just one part of a domestic service training project carried on by the National Youth Administration for Negro girls between the ages of 16 and 25, whose parents are on Department of Public Welfare rolls or with the Works Progress Administration.

One hundred and fifty girls are enrolled in the project at present. They study the work of maids 44 hours a month.

Nine months are required to develop a good general maid. It will be about June before any of the group is ready to take a job as maid, according to Mrs. Lilita Bizzelle, supervisor of NYA projects in Jefferson County.

Some Are Placed

But already some of the brightest students have been placed in jobs that pay from $5 to $15 a week and maintenance.

At present they are learning to serve meals, any kind of meal, whether formal or informal. Mrs. Bizzelle is hopeful she can get assistance from a civic group to buy groceries so the girls can be taught to cook.

They also receive training in hand and machine sewing, cutting and fitting garments, darning and fine needle work. Their efforts must pass inspection, or they have to do the work over again.

Get $12 A Month

A laundry is located at one end of the building at 3700 Palmer-av, Fairfield, where the project has its headquarters. Here the girls learn, if they already don't know, how to use a wash board, hot iron, how to properly handle blankets, baby clothes, silk hose, silk unrerwear, knit suits and sweaters.

Their instructor, Venice Spraggs, is a graduate of a home economics school.

While they are in the "maids' school," the girls receive $12 a month from the NYA.

Labor - 1936
Migration Movement.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 10, 1936

Migration Desirable

A newspaper for negroes, the Afro-American, published in Baltimore, tells us that "there are almost as many South Carolina colored people in Philadelphia as there are in Charleston." Commenting on the migration of negroes to the North, the Afro American continues: "Despite all that was said they have not gone back to Dixie, for in less than two decades in the North they have made more progress than they would have been able to make in the next one hundred years down South".

Whether that be true or not, it is an excellent thing, from our point of view, for the colored pressed to publish, and we have no objection if it is true. The departure to the Northern or Western states of most of 800,000 negroes in South Carolina would undoubtedly make South Carolina a richer and a happier commonwealth and if it would be good for the negroes, so much the better for everybody.

The News and Courier would rejoice were the negro population of the Southern states to move to the North and West. This we say without prejudice toward the colored people. It is the presence of two great numbers of them in the region with white people that creates the "negro problem," and a solution of it by distribution of the negroes would be greatly beneficial to the Southern states.

The Baltimore newspaper is doing much more to advance the migration of Southern negroes than Southern newspapers published by white people could possibly do, and The News and Courier hopes that it will persevere in its good work.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
February 27, 1936

Negro Migration Move Is Approved

Richmond, Feb. 26.—(AP)—The State Senate in a joint House resolution today memorialied Congress to provide means by which American Negroes can migrate to Liberia or colonization if they should so desire.

Senator R. O. Norris, chairman of the committee reporting the resolution, said that a delegation of Virginia Negroes had appeared before the committee asking that the General Assembly so act.

In explaining the resolution, Senator Norris said that he understood 400,000 Negroes had signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to seek the approval of Congress in assisting Negroes wishing to migrate to Liberia.

Senator Henry Wickham, 87-year-old legislator, termed the move as "hot air."

NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTH HEAVY

Less Than Half Those in Chief Cities Are Natives of State of Their Residence

MANY HERE FROM VIRGINIA

Census Bureau Gives Analysis of the Shift Which Reached Its Height in War.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—The migration of Negroes from southern fields to northern industries has given eight big northern cities a Negro population more than half of which was born outside the State in which the city is located.

The migration reached its full force during the boom wage days of the World War and has kept up with less force since then. During the war days, labor contractors swept through the South enlisting workers and sending them to northern industrial plants.

Some of these Negroes returned to the South, but most of them stayed, to be followed later by relatives.

A study by the Census Bureau today shows the population make-up of fifteen cities that have a Negro population of more than 50,000. The fifteen are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Detroit, Birmingham, Memphis, St. Louis, Atlanta, Cleveland, Houston, Pittsburgh and Richmond.

Sixteen per cent of the 11,891,143 Negroes in the country live in these fifteen cities, which have a total Negro population of 1,918,567.

Some of the figures disclosed by the study were:

More Virginia-born Negroes live in New York than in Norfolk.

Chicago has almost as many Mississippi Negroes as Vicksburg, Meridian, Greenville and Natchez combined.

Detroit has more Georgia Negroes than either Augusta or Macon.

Philadelphia has about as many South Carolina Negroes as Charleston.

Virginia gave more Negroes than any other State to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh.

Mississippi gave more than any other State to Chicago, Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Georgia Negroes predominate in Detroit, Cleveland and Birmingham.

South Carolina Negroes went principally to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit and Baltimore.

Louisiana Negroes went mostly to Chicago and Houston.

The Alabama movement was principally to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Those from North Carolina settled largely in New York, Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington.

The Maryland flow was mostly to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Arkansas sent them principally to Chicago and St. Louis.

Those from Tennessee chose Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit.

Kentucky sent them to Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis.

More Pittsburgh Negroes are natives of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama than of Pennsylvania.

In Baltimore and Cleveland, one of every five Negroes was born in either Virginia or Georgia.

But, on the other side, less than 20 per cent of the Negroes in New Orleans, Birmingham and Richmond were born outside Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia.

And the Atlanta Negro population is almost completely native Georgian. Just 7 per cent came from outside the State.

Roanoke, Va., World News
April 15, 1936

NEGRO MIGRATION.

A study of Negro migration from Southern fields to Northern industries, released by the United States Bureau of the Census, shows that sixteen per cent of the Negroes of this country now live in fifteen of the larger cities. And curiously enough it is shown that Negroes from certain sections have gone almost exclusively to certain cities. Virginia has given more Negroes than any other State to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh, but Chicago has drawn most of its Negro population from the Gulf States. Detroit now has more Georgia Negroes than either Augusta or Macon.

This migration, which began about 1910, assumed its largest proportions during the World War, when labor was in demand in industrial and munition plants, and was followed by another considerable migration in the years from 1920 to 1930.

In that decade, according to census figures, the Negro population of Virginia declined 39,852 while the native-born white population increased 158,209. The percentage of Negroes to total population in Virginia declined in that decade from 30 to 26 per cent.

The Census Bureau study relates to the population of fifteen cities that have a Negro population of more than 50,000. These cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Detroit, Birmingham, Memphis, St. Louis, Atlanta, Cleveland, Houston, Pittsburgh and Richmond. Of the 11,891,132 Negroes in the United States, 1,918,567 now live in the cities listed.

Some of the contrasts shown by this study are that:

More Virginia born Negroes live in New York than in Norfolk.

Chicago has almost as many Mississippi born Negroes as Vicksburg, Meridian, Greenville and Natchez combined.

Philadelphia has about as many South Carolina born Negroes as Charleston.

While Virginia has furnished more Negroes than any other State to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh, Mississippi has given more than any other State to Chicago, Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans. Georgia born Negroes predominate in Detroit, Cleveland and Birmingham. South Carolina Negroes went principally to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit. Louisiana Negroes have migrated mainly to Chicago and Houston. The Alabama movement was most largely to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Negroes from North Carolina have settled most largely in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Arkansas sent its quota principally to Chicago and St. Louis. Negroes from Tennessee mainly chose Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit. Kentucky Negroes have mainly gone to Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis.

More Pittsburgh Negroes are natives of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama than of Pennsylvania. In Baltimore and in Cleveland, one in each five Negroes was born in Virginia or Georgia.

In contrast less than 20 per cent of the Negroes in New Orleans, Birmingham and Richmond were born outside of Louisiana, Alabama and Virginia. The Atlanta Negro population is almost completely native Georgian. Only 7 per cent came from outside of that State.

During depression years the congestion of Negroes in some of the larger cities has produced an acute relief problem, not yet solved, and that some leaders of the race believe can only be solved by a "back to the farm" movement on a large scale. On the other hand, the more general distribution of Negroes has largely solved a political problem that confused many Southern States for a generation. The largely attended and enthusiastic Republican convention held in Roanoke last week would not have been possible so long as the Republican party in Virginia depended principally on the Negro race for the preponderance of its votes.

NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTH HEAVY

Less Than Half Those in Chief Cities Are Natives of State of Their Residence.

MANY HERE FROM VIRGINIA

4-12-36

Census Bureau Gives Analysis of the Shift Which Reached Its Height in War.

New York,

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Batesville, Miss., Panolian
May 28, 1936

NEGROES GOING NORTH

A new study by the census bureau in Washington indicates that negroes are continuing to migrate northward in large numbers. While less phenomenal than the migration which took place during the World war boom, this movement is continuing steadily. The eviction of many share croppers under the AAA probably added heavily to the stream of northward travelers. Census figures show that Chicago has almost as many Mississippi negroes as Vicksburg, Meridian, Greenville and Natchez combined. More Virginia-born negroes live in New York than in Norfolk. Detroit has more Georgia negroes than either Augusta or Macon. Houston is one of 15 cities that have a negro population ofover 50,000. Many of the migrants will gain from higher wages and better educational opportunities and living conditions in Northern cities. Those who remain in the South will find the labor market less overcrowded. The people as a whole will gain by having the problem of race relations gradually become one of national, instead of sectional. concern.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 26, 1936

Negroes in the North

"Negroes have lost much of the ground previously won," says Blanche Paget in Opportunity. She gives the results of a sociological study made in Pennsylvania, which state, she says, early became a Mecca for Negroes, and the tolerant Quaker spirit welcomed them. According to her story many of the Negroes in that section went there as strike-breakers. A number were imported to break the steel strike in 1919, and in some cases they permanently displaced white workers. Negroes were also used as strike-breakers in the coal fields during the 1920 decade. Droves of Negroes flocked North, she says, in response to enthusiastic letters from friends who had preceded them and made good.

Nevertheless, the plight of much of the colored population of Pennsylvania is truly desperate, she says, and it is doubtless typical of the situation of Negroes in other Northern communities. The low standard of living caused by the wages paid to Negroes increases the necessity for relief, causes desertion, and leads to other crimes. They are suffering from deplorable living conditions, lack of proper nourishment, loss of hope, the destruction of self-respect, and are facing conditions dangerous for any group.

"The situation is one calling for fair play," says the writer.

The picture that is drawn shows that the Negroes began to flock into Philadelphia during the severe depression of 1893 to 1897. In the ten years following 1900, thirty seven thousand Negroes were added to the population of Pennsylvania, twenty-three thousand of whom made their home in Philadelphia. Foreign immigration threw the Pennsylvania Negroes into a competition that was disastrous, but by 1915 the tide of aliens was cut off, and the services of the Negroes were in great demand in the war industries. More Negroes poured into the state, and especially into the Pittsburgh area. The Negro population more than tripled. For the most part they were raw plantation workers, lured there by the agents of Northern firms. The money they were promised seemed great in amount, for they were field hands and share croppers who, the writer says, had lived in abject poverty, seldom seeing a bit of cash. Some were illiterate, and the surprising thing to the writer is, not that many of them have fallen upon evil days, but that so many have succeeded. A large percentage are engaged in domestic and personal service, although since 1915 an increasing number have entered the field of industry. There are more employables among Negroes than among whites, chiefly because more colored women work outside of the home.

As the newest arrivals, and as unskilled workers, Negroes, like previous alien groups, have been forced to accept the most menial, the least desirable, the lowest paid positions. Negro men have found places mainly in the heavy industries, taking the positions most difficult to fill, the hottest, the heaviest, the most exposed, and the dirtiest jobs. One writer is quoted as having said these jobs are such as attendants in garages, truck drivers, and chauffeurs. Before the depression paralyzed building industries, fifteen thousand Negroes were employed in house construction in the state. In the professions the Negroes are limited to colored patronage.

"But in spite of his background of a clockless, undisciplined, agricultural life," says the writer, "the Negro was distinctly making good in industry. Where he has held his own it has been through sheer ability, or through willingness to accept any work at any wages. The Negro was pushing up, but the depression has pushed him back."

The migration of the Negroes to the North in 1915 was so serious as to cause distress in the agricultural areas of the South. Pennsylvania received only a small percentage of those who left the Southern states. Some of the agricultural states of the South passed laws making it a crime for labor agents to solicit workers for employment elsewhere. About one year later, however, the Negroes began to drift back into the South, but many of them never returned to the farms.

They were convinced by their experiences in the North that their living conditions could be much more congenial in the South.

Labor – 1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Alabama.

Andalusia, Ala., News
February 6, 1936

207 NEGROES ADDED TO C C CAMP HERE

Major Alex O. Taylor Makes Inspection Of Camp No. 3474 At Open Pond

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Sam A. Marshall, commanding officer of C. C. Camp No. 3471 at Open Pond, Wednesday afternoon, and also Major Alex O. Taylor, who is on an inspection tour through here. Major Taylor will be remembered by some of the Auburn alumni around here, having attended Auburn with Andalusia boys.

Capt. Marshall extended an invitation to the writer to have dinner with them at the earliest opportunity and find out just what they were doing down there. The invitation will be accepted.

Tuesday a convoy of trucks bearing 207 negro CCC boys passed through Andalusia enroute to this camp. This means that things will be humming around there soon and Andalusia business houses will feel the results of the camp's trading, also that of the troops.

Five officers and four or five men of the U. S. Forestry Department will be stationed at this camp besides the enlisted personnel.

Leeds Honors 7,000 Of Alabama's Finest Miners

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF EMPLOYEES OF ALABAMA FUEL & IRON CO. DREW THOUSANDS TO LEEDS LAST SATURDAY. HARMONY AND PEACE BETWEEN THE WHITES AND BLACKS EVERYWHERE.

Weekly Review 5-10-36

(By The Editor)

Out at Acmar and Margaret the mining communities of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Co., owned and operated by Mr. Charles Debardeleben no relief agency of the county, state or national government has had to serve one spoonful of food or whatnot during the whole of the depression to the 7,100 human beings who live in these communities as employees of this firm.

This record has been accomplished without the aid of communists, radical agitators—it is the result of the employees' creed which is published below followed by the creed of Mr. Charles Debardeleben who is one of America's greatest industrial leaders and constructive humanitarians.

The Employees' creed is the spirit of employer and employees. And, Mr. Debardeleben's creed which is entitled—CONTRAST BETWEEN A BOSS AND A LEADER, pictures the type of leader Mr. Debardeleben actually is. Read them both. Digest them. Make them a part of your creed as it relates to your relationship as an employer or employee wherever you may be—they compounded. make "A Balm in Gillead—a solid rock upon which to build a life and a better world in which to live.

I am going to visit these communities early next week and tell you more about the people there in an early issue.

CREED OF THE AF&I EMPLOYEES

At the 106th Staff Meeting held at Acmar, the following 12 basic principles were announced as the basis of the attitude of Alabama Fuel Employees:

Weekly Review 5-10-36

Our work and our every day lives are based on the following principles:

1. Friendship for our Company and our fellow workmen.
2. We will exert every effort to retain the liberty given us by our fore-fathers.
3. We believe in direct dealings with our Company.
4. We believe in the Constitution of the United States.
5. We do not believe in putting our affairs in the hands of paid agitators.
6. We do not believe in paying a monthly fee to be told our Company is our worst enemy.
7. We believe in the Golden Rule.
8. We believe our Company will at all times safeguard our interests.
9. We believe our dependability secures business for our Company, which means work for us.
10. We believe our Company is the only one in the State to recognize the value of agricultural endeavors.
11. We believe our people are the only ones in the State who have not had charity from outside sources.
12. We know we have the best Company in the State.

ON THESE PRINCIPLES WE WILL CONTINUE AS FREE AMERICANS WITH THE RIGHT TO WORK ACCORDING TO OUR DICTATES.

C. H. SHEPHERD,
Supt. Acmar Division.
F. C. BRAND,
President, Acmar Welfare Society.
ALBERT E. GORDON,
Committeeman Acmar No. 5 Mine.
CLAY C. TAUL,
Committeeman New Acton Mine.
G. H. ROPER,
Committeeman Colgate Washer.

Call For Trained Men

Statements by Federal Housing Administration experts that a scarcity of skilled construction labor actually is being felt and that a shortage may result as a surprise to many, but certainly it proves the necessity for adequate preparation for life-work.

Those on relief, the WPA workers, and nine-tenths of the unemployed are unskilled laborers. This class is the lowest-paid and most easily dispensed with when conditions force retrenchment, either by reduction of payrolls or replacement of workers by machinery.

It does not affect the truth of the situation that many of the unemployed are college graduates. Unless technically trained, they are still "unskilled workers." Yet the liberal arts colleges are turning out thousands every year who forthwith "look for a job" without having the slightest idea what kind of work they can get or what kind they are fitted for. In depressions, college men are no better off than non-college men, unless specially trained. This is not to gainsay that hundreds of engineers, chemists and technicians are jobless; but these will be the first to find employment.

Whether a man fits himself to be a plumber or an engineer, a carpenter or a business executive, may depend upon his opportunities or his natural adaptability, but obviously he should seek to become skilled in a particular line. There are too many of the others.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

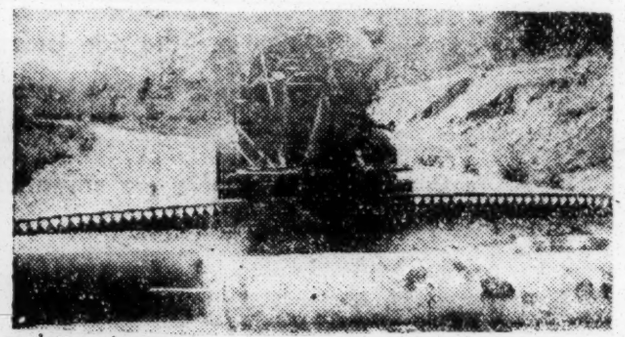
Here's How They Lay The Fabric For Alabama's First Cotton-Base Highway





Alabama's first cotton road—an experiment of durability in using cotton fabric binder with pavement materials—is being built on a 12.3 mile stretch from the Tuscaloosa County line to Reform in Pickens County with Works Progress Administration labor chosen by the State Highway Department.





Scenes in the first and third photos show various stages of spreading the cloth on the base. The process of spraying tar on the binder is shown in the fourth picture. In laying the coth, which was furnished without cost to the state through the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, a coat of tar is first applied to the base. The cloth is then stretched tightly over the tar, and a second coat of tar is applied.

Then crushed granite is spread on the road with a heavy roller. After the tar has hardened on the granite, a final prime coat of asphalt is applied.

COOKS GIVEN SIX WEEKS COURSES

Electric Cookery Is Introduced To The Female Gallery

ECONOMICAL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Prominent colored cooks of Birmingham completed an intensive training course in modern electric cookery at the Birmingham Electric Company's model kitchen this week and many of them received diplomas to show that they are thoroughly equipped to perform in American homes of today and the future. The course was a six-week affair.

Mrs. Erline Tully, head of the Home Economics Department of the local electric company, was loud in her praise of the pupils. Commenting on the readiness with which each cook picked up scores of pointers in the art of modern kitchen, Mrs. Tully had the following to say:

"We all know how cool the new electric ranges keep the kitchen and better still how quickly and thoroughly they cook all kinds of meals. The 53 pupils who attended the series of classes agreed almost as a group that food has a zest and tang all its own when cooked the electric way.

"I was especially proud of the results obtained in this class with one-dish meals, vegetable menus and many new angle on the handling of delicious oven cooked meals. There was no heat to bother the cooks to completing this variety of oven menus.

"Pies, icings and cake recipes of all kinds were accomplished with amazing successes", continued Mrs. Tully, "and I am delighted to anticipate the many Birmingham families who will profit by the added skill of this class."

Broiling came in for its share of attention in the modern electric cookery class. Thick steaks were turned to a rare, medium or golden brown to suit the tastes with all the flavors sealed in by the electric broilers.

Many colored families are enjoying the advantages of electric cooking through the use of the electric cookers which will prepare a complete meal or bake the largest turkey. The new Proctor cooker has a broiler unit built in the top to give added versatility. These cookers are purchased on easy payment plans and may be paid for with savings enjoyed with low cost electricity.

D.C. OFFICIALS INVESTIGATE CHARGES

Women Doing Manual Work Are Source Of Complaints

PROBERS SILENT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Four Washington officials were in the city last Friday for the purpose of making an investigation of the numerous protests coming from local organizations and individuals of the practices of the local Works Progress Administration.

W. D. Twang, local director, and one Negro were invited to attend a discussion of the protests before the visiting investigators. The meeting was held at a downtown hotel.

The local director, as on previous occasions, disclaimed any knowledge of the protests. What discoveries, first hand, the investigators made have not been disclosed. It is believed that they made a tour of government projects.

More than two months ago some 800 women were dropped from sewing projects and were told that they would be transferred to "beautification projects." The new jobs turned out to be manual labor jobs and the women were forced to do the work of men. They were used to dig ditches, clean highways, terrace mountain sides, plant trees, construct concrete walls, paint, lay concrete sidewalks and other work that only robust men should be permitted to do.

Many of the women workers were heads of their families and could not afford to quit. Others absolutely refued to do the heavy work and others worked under protest. They appealed to the Federal government for lighter work and to organizations and leaders to come to their rescue.

Civic clubs, ministers, individuals, organized labor, and other similar leading movements sent letters of protest to Washington, State and local WPA officials as a result of continual exposure of the outrages practiced on Negro women. Although the women were threatened with the lost of their jobs in an attempt to muzzle the press, the Birmingham World continued to write and as a result Washington officials were sent to make a personal investigation. They also reviewed cases of abuse and dismissal of persons on relief.

Dr. Twang, Saturday, announced the local WPA rolls would be cut from 10,200 to 9,660 on January 1.

Washington officials announced that the huge relief fund had been virtually exhausted, partially because of the unforeseen expenditure for drought aid and because industry had failed to make anticipated additions to its payroll.

The Birmingham office recently started the task of reinterviewing all clients to determine what work they were best fitted for. The reductions will be made according to the least possible resulting hardships, said Mr. Twang. In view of this statement the women are expected to retain their jobs and the possibility to get them back on inside jobs for the remainder of the winter looms large.

Others who desire to aid in the fight to retain the jobs for the women and to place them back on decent jobs are asked to address their letters to local, state, and Washington WPA officials and retain a copy for reference. They are asked to give full information regarding the protest about specific instances, carrying the names of persons, if possible.

Alabama.

Labor-1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

WOMEN SICK FROM WPA PROJECT MANUAL WORK

Force Women WPA Workers To Do Men's Work



Hard Labor On WPA Jobs Puts Women In Bed; Slavery

By H. D. COKE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

Saturday will mark the end of the first month's manual labor forced on women of the colored race under Federal supervision here in Birmingham. The 800 women are former workers on the sewing projects and were transferred to manual labor jobs on October 1, to beautify the highways leading into Birmingham, construct sidewalks on W. P. A. projects, plant trees and landscape.

WOMEN IN BED

The first victim of manual labor work wrenched her back on the first day and since that time more than fifty women have complained of female disorders. Many of them have found it necessary to quit the jobs that afforded them only means of supporting family. Mrs. Mary Swain, 1108 Fourth St., W., found it necessary to go under the care of a physician last week as a result of rolling a wheel barrow on the Tarrant City WPA project.

The foreman, many of whom are foreigners, are sterner on the women workers than many of them would be on men. They do not receive the "fifteen minutes" rest periods as was reported in an earlier edition, nor are they permitted to work as they please or feel. They must "drive" as able bodied men would be expected to do. They are permitted to have only a short lunch period.

According to reliable sources the women workers may be forced to "go in overalls" this week. With cold weather and rainy weather on the way one wonders just what the women are to expect.

With the exception of an interview between a WORLD reporter and the fifth district WPA supervisor, no formal protests by the civic organizations, leaders of churches, members of clubs and friends of leaders and it is hard to believe that the men of Birmingham, the Federal Government and **all Negro newspapers**, not to speak of the many other agencies that are supposed to work for the welfare of all the citizens, have not protested.

The fight is up to ALL THE NEWSPAPERS OF BIRMINGHAM, white and black, all the organizations and all the leaders. The Birmingham World, the Homewood Civic League and the women workers themselves, many supporters of Negro leaders, their businesses and heads of their families, have led the way in protest. There are no "bears" in Birmingham, so the civic leaders, churchmen and men in general have nothing to fear but a loss of their women's respect.

The women of Birmingham have always responded to a call for aid when men and boys of the race needed money, sympathy and united effort. Will the men fail them in their first appeal to be placed back on their former jobs or will the men, newspapers (who ballyhoo about labor and politics), civic organizations, church leaders and all the rest of us stand idly aside and "wait on the salvation of the Lord?"

—800 of our women are forced to do heavy manual labor expected only of robust men on WPA projects near Birmingham. These women were cut off the sewing projects and told to dig ditches, shovel dirt, mix concrete and haul sand. Photo shows part of a group of 115 women formerly employed on a WPA project at work constructing a sidewalk.

Building in the background is Tarrant City Library, 10 miles from Birmingham, recently constructed with federal funds. The white foreman in the foreground is attempting to prevent Birmingham newspapermen from securing a photo of the women. This forcing of our women to do manual labor is typical of what happens in the Democratic South.

We Present The Facts

Daily World

Some stories have been circulated in the daily papers stating that Negro women were not working on WPA projects in Birmingham and in Jefferson County doing work that should be given to men. These stories claimed that these women were planting flowers and doing light landscape work. This might be true of a few women, but it is not true of the 800 women this paper has spoken of in pictures, in stories, and in editorials, doing ditching, concrete mixing, etc.

11-9-36

We wonder whether the writers of these stories have investigated this matter thoroughly, we doubt it. We wonder whether they have talked with any of these 800 women, we doubt it. We wonder whether they would be interested in the facts in this case, we believe they would. They are fair writers, but they just didn't believe that anything of the kind could happen in this city and just took the word of some of those in authority and stopped there, we must conclude from their writings.

Accepted

Since the WORLD exposed this outrage many citizens and organizations have checked the accounts and found them to be true. Some things we were unable to find out they have unearthed.

For the benefit of those who do not know about Negro women doing this 'rough and tough work' we will point out a few places where it is going on. Within the city limits there are 100 women; at the Tarrant City Library there are 115; at Green Spring 102; some are working on the mountain side of the highway that runs through Rosedale; near the Huffman School on the Mt. Penson Road there is a group (these drive mule teams and haul rocks); last Monday, a week ago, a new group was dropped from the sewing project and told that they would be notified to report to work on a 'road project' near the North Birmingham Elementary School.

An attempt to explain the reason for placing these women on such projects has proved futile. It is claimed that it is better for these women to do this kind of work than starve. But, the truth of the matter is that it would be better to find other jobs and means of preventing starvation among these women than the ones now in use. This is a rather dismal excuse for this practice.

The hands of whomever is responsible for this horrible practice of emasculating Negro women by reducing them to the level of men should be called. This is a challenge to local Negro leadership. If there be no leadership, it is an opportunity for it to be born. Ultimately it is a challenge to the fine white leadership that this city has. Who knows but what this isn't an experiment that the successors of those who impose this work on Negro women extend to women of other groups if public opinion sustains it?

—From The Birmingham World

MOBILE POSTMASTER APPOINTS NEGRO

Press Service of N.A.A.C.P. New York, N.Y.

12-4-36

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 4.- Postmaster William B. Taylor has finally appointed a colored carrier here after considerable agitation on his partiality to white men on the civil service list. The colored carrier was appointed November 25. He was number one on the list but had been passed over twice by the postmaster who has named two white men since September 1.

After Postmaster Taylor passed over colored men in the first and third positions on the list, a protest was sent to the Post Office Department by the N.A.A.C.P. in New York. The postmaster, however, appointed a second white man when a vacancy occurred November 1, ignoring the colored men in number one and number two positions. When the third vacancy occurred, a colored man was chosen.

In answer to the N.A.A.C.P. protest the first assistant postmaster general has advised that the Washington office does not have strict control over the appointment of civil service eligibles by postmasters. Postmasters, according to the Washington office, are held entirely responsible for the performance of their crews and thus must be allowed some leeway in the appointment of men from the civil service list.

Labor-1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Alabama.

Gratitude To WPA Voiced By Negroes

A possession prized highly by Ray Crow, State WPA administrator, is a booklet entitled "Thanks to the Works Progress Administration of Alabama, Sixth District."

The booklet contains letters of appreciation of the work done for the negroes under direction of Armistead Leake, district WPA director of Mobile in behalf of 27 organizations and representing the views of 26,000 Mobile negroes.

It carries photographs of the Negro Y. M. C. A. Community Center, which was formerly the old medical college building, and the Davis Avenue Community Center, which embraces a beautiful community house and swimming pool. The community centers were begun during the relief program and completed by the Works Progress Administration.

Perhaps the sentiment in all of the letters is well typified in a letter from Julian Dade, president of the Mobile County Parent-Teacher Association of the Colored Adult Schools:

"We have learned many things in our night schools," he wrote. "We have learned to take better care of our bodies our homes and our children. We have learned of our responsibilities and duties as citizens. And many of us have learned to read and write our names for the first time in our lives."

Administrator Crow has extended his congratulations to District Director Leake on "doing a good job" and has forwarded copies of the booklet to Washington.

WOMEN FORCED TO DIG WPA DITCHES

800 Negro Women Fired From Sewing Project, Put At Hard Labor

By H. D. COKE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It is no joke or political propaganda when I write that 800 colored women have reported for work on more than a half-dozen Works Progress Administration jobs to dig ditches, haul sand, mix concrete, lift lumber, mow grass, cut weeds, plant trees, to landscape and do all the labor that beautification entails. It is no joke, I tell you, for I have seen it with my own eyes right here in Birmingham. I have interviewed them and I have talked to their foreman, their district manager, and I have not slept a single night since I first saw that shameful thing. My women, my black women, made to do work of husky men!

According to information pieced together from various governmental officers of the WPA, the workers have been on the manual labor jobs—men's jobs—since September 28. They were formerly working on the sewing projects, but sewing project managers received an order on that day to transfer the women to the beautification project. They knew not why. Politicians give orders and those who work under them dare not ask questions.

Protest In Vain

After spending an hour in the offices of the district director of the WPA, W. D. Twang, your representative was told that "nothing would be done about it."

Mr. Twang is a former constructor and he will not listen to any of us. The President and Miss Frances Perkins in the Labor Department, the Public Works Administration and our advisor of Negro affairs, Robert C. Weaver, have all been written.

Mr. Twang says that money is short for the sewing project, and we told him that some $60,000 had recently been appropriated for this district for sewing work. He told us that 90 percent of the women could not sew and we told him that he was a long time finding that out. We told him that Negro women could sew as well as whites but he did not listen to that.

Other Injustices

It was surprising to hear that no protest had been received at the WPA offices about the many injustices that Negroes have undergone here under the WPA, the NYA and the other relief projects of the New Deal.

Mrs. Green, director of the sewing project, refused to give the total number of workers on the project and other information over the phone and could not be reached at her office. Mr. Brooks, director of the beautification project, stated that he knew little about his job and had been on it only two weeks. He stated that he didn't know who the "head man was," (district director).

The 800 women are worked for fifteen minutes on the pick jobs and fifteen minutes on the sand hauling jobs and so on. In this manner they get some relief from the more strenuous work. The foremen admit that the work is too hard for the women and frankly state that they do not like the task of having to work women. One of the foremen appears to be a foreigner. He can hardly speak American English.

ROAD SLAVES

In Alabama 800 Negro women have been found working on a half dozen WPA projects doing types of work which no civilization should stand for women doing. It is only unfortunate that these women are of black skin. Were they of a different hue would make no difference in this case.

Daily World

These women are working on projects on which they have to 'dig ditches, haul sand, mix concrete, lift lumber, mow grass, cut weeds; plant trees, and landscape. All of these jobs are much too heavy for women.

These women working on these jobs were formerly employed on sewing projects of the WPA for which $60,000 have been appropriated for this district. Only recently $19,000 of this money was turned over to this district for this work.

10-27-36

Able-bodied men who are properly registered call at the WPA department seeking work and are turned away because the heavy work that should be given to them has been put on their women.

Atlanta, Ga.

This brings us to this point where there is money appropriated for projects on which women should work and men being turned away from heavy work that they should have because it has been given to women who are physically unable to do it. Even though there were no projects especially designed for women we could not see the humanity and good sense of thrusting upon women work much too hard for them. If there were a shortage of men for these heavy jobs we still could not agree that the best way out would be to place women on these jobs.

The placing of women on such dehumanizing projects as digging ditches and mixing concrete is stupid and brutal. It is the worst thing that could possibly happen in a civilized world.

This situation is particularly alarming in view of the prevailing attitude toward the employing of women. There has been social legislation calculated to preserve the fine qualities of womanhood. The working of women on these kinds of projects is an attempt to degrade our womanhood. When womanhood is degraded civilization itself collapses. Disrespect for the women of one group tends to lead to disrespect for women of all groups.

Long ago the working of women on the road in chain gangs was stamped out. Now in this bright day of 1936 we find in the heart of Alabama women as road slaves. This is one of the most horrible practices that has ever come to the attention of this newspaper.

While this newspaper seeks to find the source of all this evil, it wonders whether it is part of the NEW DEAL or part of the work of subordinates of the NEW DEAL. Somebody should answer for this.

The leaders and citizens of this city should lose no time in having this practice rooted out. Already some of the women have fallen ill because of this heavy work. Let us not wait until all of them die before we take some action.

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HOMEWOOD COLORED CIVIC LEAGUE CONDEMNS THE TYPE OF WORK WOMEN ARE DOING ON W. P. A. JOBS

The Negro of Alabama has often been criticized as not being a good citizen; also for not being loyal to things that are considered by other citizens as worthy of loyalty.

For the past six or eight months the Civic Leagues of Birmingham District have canvassed for voters, registration and stressed paying poll tax.

To be a worthwhile citizen, we have been told that the Negro has failed because he has never paid his share

The Homewood Colored Civic League deplores and condemns this type of menial labor thrust upon our women as relief industrial activities under the Federal Government.

—Signed By The Homewood Colored Civic League.

—Birmingham (Ala.) World

Labor - 1936

Alabama

Occupation, Wages, etc.

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This brings us to this point where there is money appropriated for projects on which women should work and men being turned away from heavy work that they should have been given to women who are physically unable to do it. Even though there were no projects especially designed for women we could not see the humanity of thrusting upon women work much too heavy and we could not agree that the best way out of men for these jobs. If there were a shortage of men for these heavy jobs we still could not agree that the placing of women on such dehumanizing projects as would be to place women of one group tends to lead to disrespect for the women of all groups.

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This situation is particularly alarming in view of the prevailing attitude toward the employing of women. There is an attempt to degrade our womanhood. The working of women on these projects is degraded civilization itself collapses. When womanhood is degraded civilization itself collapses. Disrespect for the women of all groups.

While this newspaper seeks to find the source of all this evil, it wonders whether it is part of the NEW DEAL or whether it is part of the subordinates of the NEW DEAL. Some part of the work of subordinates of the NEW DEAL or the leaders and the body should answer for this.

The leaders and citizens of this city should lose no time in having this practice rooted out. Already some of the women have fallen ill because of this heavy work. Let us not wait until all of them die before we take some action.

There is no need so important that we should sacrifice the above things. Today, after working the Negro up to a very high pitch of loyalty to vote the Democratic ticket, the result is that our women are forced to use wheel-barrows, picks and shovels along the highways on relief work.

Although certain groups of American citizens do not consider the Negro women in the same social class as other American women, nevertheless, she is still the Negro man's glory.

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—Birmingham (Ala.) World

10-27-36

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FORCE WOMEN WPA WORKERS TO DIG DITCHES



While Democratic spokesmen are going about the race has benefitted through relief and New Deal to do heavy manual labor expected only of robust women were cut off the sewing project and told to

Photo shows part of a group of 116 women formerly employed on a WPA sewing project, at work constructing a sidewalk. Building in the background is Tarrant City Library, 12 miles from Birmingham recently constructed with federal funds. The white foreman in the foreground is attemping to prevent Birmingham newspapermen from securing a photo of the women. This forcing of our women to do manual labor is typical of what always happens in the Democratic South. Governor Landon has promised that if elected there will be no discrimination in relief.

North reminding Negroes of the way in which the alphabet agencies, 800 of our own women are forced men on WPA projects near Birmingham. Those dig ditches, shovel dirt, mix concrete and haul sand.

Birmingham Women Wear The Pants



The above picture shows two of the nearly 800 W. P. A. women who were transferred from sewing projects two months ago to manual labor jobs on highways, public parks and white school grounds. They were issued heavy men's clothing last week so that they will attract less attention. The two women seen in the middle may lose their jobs as a result of these pictures. They appeared in person to a group of ministers last Tuesday asking "our men to place them back on decent jobs." Dr. A. J. McPherson, secretary of N. A. A. C. P., is seen on the extreme right and H. D. Coke, Birmingham World editor, is standing to the left.

Labor - 1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Arkansas.

6

Sharecropper Defense Wins Parole and Job

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—The appeal of Jess Bradford, unemployed worker recently sentenced to sixty days for "vagrancy" after he had picketed the relief office here, will come up for trial in the First Division Circuit Court here on Feb. 19.

Bradford was released from jail when the Jess Bradford Defense Committee and the Workers' Alliance brought pressure to bear on the Governor. He issued a sixty-day parole to permit him to return to his wife and children and work on a WPA project.

Bradford is a sharecropper who, when he applied for a WPA job in Lonoke County, was advised to go to Pulaski County. There he was rejected because he did not reside in that county. He could not get aid as a transient. He joined the Workers' Alliance, picketed the relief office, and was arrested as a "vagrant."

The Arkansas State Federation of Labor and the Little Rock Central Trades and Labor Council are supporting the joint defense committee, which has appealed for wide support of friends of Southern labor.

WPA PROJECTS BAR COLORED IN LITTLE ROCK

By JOHN B. STEWART

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 6.—(Special)—Housecleaning is the thing confronting New Dealers in the home state of high-in-the-councils Joe Robinson and Rep. Hattie Caraway, especially in Little Rock, which has a population of 38,000 colored or one-third of the total. Colored persons have been most adversely affected under the WPA and other governmental projects.

In November, 1935, there were 150 relief projects for whites and none for the colored. Prominent colored citizens petitioned Washington and, after investigation, 240 women were employed on two sewing projects; their salaries ranging from thirty-three to forty-eight dollars per month as compared with forty-eight to one hundred dollars for the whites.

The WPA in December of the same year ordered the colored women dropped from its roll; at present there are sixty working on the sewing project, and five in a nursery school.

When asked why they were cut from their jobs, the following answers were given by the local officers in charge of relief: You should get a lawn mower and go out and cut someone's lawn; Your children are too young for you to be working; you should depend upon your gentleman friend. Many of the women were without husbans, or never had had any, and have dependant children chiefly of school age.

The whites with a little less than two-thirds of the population are employed in Sewing, bookmending, recreation, music, campaing, and various other activities. The colored group has a lone sewing project and a nursery school.

Labor -1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

D.C.

U. S. Used Star Forty Years Ago to Tag Race of Workers

Reprinted from Late E

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of the Interior used an asterisk with an explanatory footnote to designate colored employees, forty-five years ago, declared Lafayette M. Hershaw, retired land office legal clerk, after forty-three years of service, in a recent interview.

"The day I reported for work, July 17, 1890, I sat and waited for an hour and a half, while my department head hunted among the division chiefs for one who would be willing to take me," he said.

"Of course, as he told me, he could have assigned me arbitrarily, but that would have handicapped me to start with, and he didn't want to do this if he could avoid it. Finally, he sent me to Lewis A. Groff, a German-Grof looked me over and said:

"If you can work, you are welcome; if not, I have nothing for you to do."

No Improvement Noted

Discrimination has worked many hardships among colored employees, but legitimate regulations have worked in their favor, said Mr. Hershaw. The situation now, he thinks, is very little different in certain respects from what it was in 1890. Then, as now, there were few colored employees outside of the Pension and Treasury Departments.

The qualification status of colored applicants, said Mr. Hershaw was made clear by the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, while civil service commissioner in 1890-92, indicated, in his report on the commission, that colored clerks were increasing under the merit system.

"Most colored appointees from the South were better qualified than the whites," Mr. Hershaw asserted.

Bans Photos

While a clerk in the land office, he continued, it fell to his lot to select applicants for work there from the lists submitted by the civil service. When the ruling on identification went into effect, he immediately informed his superior that he was giving up his desk.

He announced, on being questioned, that no further evidence of fitness other than examination papers was necessary in the selection of applicants, and that under no circumstances would he make use of photographs in selecting candidates. Mr. Hershaw quotes his



LAFAYETTE M. HERSHAW

superior as responding: "Do your duty as you see fit."

At the time, said the narrator he had occupied the desk in question for twenty-six years.

Private Industry Blamed

"One thing should be remembered," he continued, "the Civil Service Commission can make regulations, but these can always be suspended or revoked by the President. He could do away with pictures in the civil service, tomorrow, if he wished to do so, because they were not ruled by any act of Congress.

"This should also be realized. Any distinction made in government departments is only following private organization. History proves that governments follow—they don't lead. Fundamental reforms never begin with governments; they begin in spite of them.

"The first civil service law was passed January 16, 1883. Just when discrimination under the civil service began would be impossible to say. It has been subtly practiced ever since I can remember."

129 Negroes Hold Jobs In Dept. Of Labor At Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing the policy adopted in 1935 of employing and integrating qualified Negroes in clerical positions, the Department of Labor approved the appointment of an additional forty clerks on Thursday of this week. These more recent appointments of Negroes to clerical positions increase the number of such employees in the Department of Labor to a total of one hundred and twenty-nine persons. The work to which these clerks have been assigned is related to one of the most important research projects carried on by the Government at this time, the United States Employment Service Perpetual Inventory.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, Commissioner of Conciliation and Chief of the Division of Negro Labor in the U. S. Department of Labor is making every effort to insure the further placement and integration of qualified Negro workers in the permanent and established departments and bureaus of the Government. Practically all of the persons appointed are college graduates and were selected from a list of applicants following special aptitude tests in which it is reported they made commendable scores.

From reliable sources it was indicated that other departments of the Government have adopted the policy wherever expedient of integrating qualified Negro clerical workers in the general program rather than continuing the former policy of requiring Negro applicants to await development of so-called Negro projects.

Forty Jobless Youths Taken In Labor Dept.

Total of 129 Such Clerical Jobs Provided

1-14-36

Special to Journal and Guide

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From reliable sources it was indicated that other departments of the government have adopted the policy wherever expedient of integrating qualified Negro clerical workers in the general program rather than continuing the former policy of requiring Negro applicants to await development of so-called Negro projects.

The latest appointments were made on January 9.

Of the 129 appointed up to date, 89 received their jobs during the week ending December 21. These were also put to work on the employment service inventory. In this effort Mr. Oxley, had the assistance of George E. Cohron, assistant manager of the United States Employment Center.

HOWARD SEEKS MEN TO PRODUCE POWER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Howard University is looking for persons qualified to operate its new $550,000 high tension light, heat and power plant, V. D. Johnston, treasurer of the university, announced yesterday.

Mr. Johnston said the plant, with a capacity of 4,000 horsepower, is nearing completion under the supervision of Albert I. Cassell, architect. The plant will be used in connection with the School of Engineering and Architecture, and will serve the university and Freedman's Hospital. A chief engineer and four assistant engineers will be required.

One Negro Employed by Alley Authority; Salary Only $1440

Charlie Flagg's Salary in Lowest Class; Paid Less Than Stenographers. 95 Alley Dwellings Purchased By Authority at a Cost of $261.399.50

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles on the activities of the Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia, to appear in the Tuesday's Washington Tribune).

By FREDERICK S. W[illegible]VER

The work of the Alley Dwelling Authority is executed by a staff of twelve employees drawing a total annual salary of $39,860. Of the twelve persons employed on the staff only one s colored — Charles H. Flagg, classified as a rehousing assistant.

Flagg's salary is only $1,440 per year, which is the lowest salary paid by the Authority. The highest paid employee is John Ihlder, executive officer, drawing a salary of $6,000 per year.

Other employees and their salaries are given as follows:

James Ring, administrative assistant, $3,500; Maurice V. Brooks, assistant attorney, $3,800; Walter P. Hudgins land acquisition, $3,000; Daniel N. Mandell, accountant, $2,600; William S. Isham, job superintendent, $2,600; Alexander W. Kinney, job superintendent, $2,600; Mrs. Teresa Scott, office secretary, $1,800; Mrs. Eleanor Evans, stenographer, $1,620; Miss Dorothy Seaman, clerk-typist, $1,440, and Lucien D. Coman, estimator on remodeling, $10 per day.

The salaries of the clerks, stenographers and secretaries are higher than the salary of Mr. Flagg, who is a rehousing assistant.

Require Civil Service

It has been the practice of the Authority to adhere strictly to Civil Service procedure in making appointments, though the positions within the Authority have never been formally classified by the the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission has ruled that the personnel of the Authority did not come within the Classification Act because of the emergency origin of the money transferred to the Authority as its initial fund.

In attempting to carry out the intentions of Congress — that the Authority should rid Washington of its inhabited alleys as rapidly as is consistent with good results and with as little expenditure of public funds as practicable, some handicaps haee been encountered.

One handicap has been the difficulty of assembling the many parcels of property in widely scattered ownerships and the difficulty of finding a new use that will yield a profit.

Another difficulty is that the Authority has two requirements: 1. that an alley must be entirely cleared of dwellings; 2. that the redevelopment must be in the public interest.

Each of the inhabited alley squares presents its individual problems. Some like those in business districts, should be redeveloped for residence. Some may be redeveloped at comparatively small expense, by utilizing the alleys for a new purpose without acquiring any street frontage. Some have a use-value that prevents their being used for low-rental housing without a heavy loss.

When the Alley Bill was first introduced into Congress five years ago, a survey showed so many vacancies in low-rent dwellings that it was estimated the Authority could proceed for two years or its ten-year program before facing the necessity of providing for those whose dwellings it demolished.

And during those two years it was hoped that private enterprise would add to the existing supply of low-rent dwellings. The depression, however, changed this condition both by curtailing the construction of dwellings, especially in the low-rental ranges, and by increasing the number of families in the lowest income groups and on relief.

Difficult Problem

Consequently, the Authority, from its beginning, has faced a difficult problem in assuring alternate housing. It could not overcrowd dwellings already fully occupied. It could not countenance the erection of shack communities that would become new slums. Yet, house overcrowding and shack communities were already in existence when the Authority was created.

On December 29, 1934, the Authority approved its first property purchase of alley dwellings. There were five houses ni Rupperts Court and were authorized for acquisition at a price not to exceed the assessed value. By July 9, the property had been secured and paid for.

Property in the alley, known as O'Brien Court, has also been secured. The Authority also approved, as a matter of policy, acquisitions in alley squares, containing considerable vacant land, in order to provide housing sites for dehoused residents or more crowded squares.

Property Purchased

The following shows the status of the Authority's property acquisitions in projects definitely decided upon:

Rupperts Court, five alley dwellings, $3,976; Douglass Court, ten alley dwellings, $12,200; O'Brien Court, thirty-four alley dwellings, nineteen other dwellings, $117,455.50; Brown's Court, six alley dwellings, $3,664; Bissels Court, four alley dwellings, sixteen other dwellings, $51,322; London Court, eleven alley dwellings, two other dwellings, $13,600;

Stanton Court, four alley dwellings, $3,350; St. Mary's Court, eight alley dwellings, eleven other dwellings, $38,260; Valley Street, thirteen alley dwellings, three other dwellings, $17,752.

The total number of alley dwellings purchased is 95; other dwellings, 51; number of owners, 58; total paid for property, $261,399.50.

Warns Against White Aproned "Errand" Boys

No Let Up in Campaign Against Chain That Refuses Clerk Jobs

At the regular public meeting of the New Negro Alliance, held in the assembly room of the Y.M.C.A., on Saturday evening, William Hastie, administrator of the buy-where-you-can-work organization warned against consumers regarding "errand boys in white aprons" as clerks during the last few days in branch stores of the Sanitary Grocery Store Company now under ban.

He indicated that an investigation by the Alliance would determine the true status of the "clerks" in the chain stores at T Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets Northwest, and at Vermont Avenue and S Street, Northwest.

Gratified at Response

Though gratified with general public response to the picketing of the branch of the Sanitary Store, located in 1900 block of Eeventh Street. Northwest, the sentiment at the meeting showed every indication of no letup in the active campaign of the chain stores located in colored neighborhoods, until the requests by the New Negro Alliance for colored clerks has been fully met by Sanitary Store officials.

Shortage of Man Power Seen

Pickets were stationed in front of the chain store branch in 1900 block of Eleventh Street, Northwest, Wednesday afternoon, bearing signs reading "Will Negroes Work Here?" The store opened to the public on Saturday. A total of fifteen persons, including several prominent women picketed during the first three days of the campaign. On Saturday, the signs carried by the pickets read "Buy Where You Can Work—No Negroes Empoyed in this Store—Stay Out Until Negro Clerks are Hired." It was reported that a "comparative few thoughtless persons" made purchases at the new chain store.

Because all of the active members of the New Negro Alliance or persons interested in the cause are employed during the day, it was decided that early evening canvassing of neighborhoods — with stores under ban would continue. Pickets would be placed in front of branches of the Sanitary chain on Saturdays, when the buying at the stores is calculated as being at peake.

Murray Warns Against Action

George H. Murray, instructor at Armstrong High School, and prominent civic worker, was the guest speaker at the public meeting of the New Negro Alliance.

Introduced to the audience by George Rycraw, chairman of the organization's public relations committee, Mr. Murray warned that "minority groups can not resort to direct action to get desired results." He urged indirect action and said, "In business, the approach to economic solutions must be peaceful."

The speaker regarded the activities of the buy-where-you-can-work organization as "not peaceful, but hostile." He pointed out that "the reversal of the boycott by the Alliance would squeeze the life blood of the Negro."

Cites Employer's Right

Mr. Murray concluded his speech by saying that the employer has the right to hire whom he pleases in his establishment.

During the discussion which followed the educator's address, it was brought out that all initial appoaches made by the New Negro Alliance, though based upon astonishing results of surveys by the organization, were peaceful; that "hostilities" set in after peaceful negotiations failed; that consumers have the right to say who shall be employed in branches of chain stores they support; that the New Negro Alliance represents effective consumers' organization and that a branch store employing colored clerks represents a "setting up of a Negro business" as it is the will of the Negro consumers that colored persons be employed as clerks.

CHAIN STORES ASK COURT TO END PICKETING

D. C. Group Battles For Race Employment

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 17.—The Sanitary Grocery company, operating a chain of stores, applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia last Friday for an injunction to stop a fight against it by the New Negro Alliance to compel employment of Race persons as managers and clerks in Sanitary and Piggly Wiggly stores in Race neighborhoods.

Besides the Alliance, William H. Hastie, an assistant solicitor in the Interior Department, 1221 Fairmont street, N.W., and Harry A. Honest, an employee of the Congressional library, 740 Fairmont street, N.W., were named as defendants. Mr. Hastie was sued as administrator of the Alliance and in his individual capacity. Mr. Honest was sued as deputy administrator and also in his individual capacity.

The suit grew out of the picketing of the store at 1936 Eleventh street, northwest, which was opened on April 3 with both a white manager and clerk. The Sanitary Grocery company claims it transferred these employees from a closed threats of boycott and ruination hood of the new store.

In its petition the grocery company alleges that the Alliance made arbitrary and summary demands upon it respecting the employment of Race persons in managerial and sales positions in its new store as well as various other stores.

It states that it is essential for the proper conduct of its business that it employ experienced men in these positions. It says that the demands of the Alliance, if complied with, would require it to discharge its white employees and replaces them with Race members.

It asserts that the defendants have written letters to it, which contained threats of boycott and ruination of business. It also charges that the defendants threatened to circulate statements that the grocery company is unfair to Race people and does not employ them, which it denies.

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Captain Slade Is Named To Pa. Section

New Commander Got Commission In ROTC At Howard U.

Journal and Guide Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Captain Frederick Lyman Slade, who just completed a month's service at the first colored Citizen's Military Training Camp at Fort Howard, Md., has been appointed the first colored U. S. Reserve Officer to be assigned commanding officer in charge of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, it was disclosed Saturday by Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work.

Capt. Slade has been ordered by Brigadier General Roberts, commanding officer of the Third Corps Area, to proceed at once to take charge of CCC Company 1355, National Park Camp No. 2 at Gettysburg, Pa. Second Lieutenant George Wilbur Webb and second Lieutenant Samuel Wilbert Tucker, two junior colored line officers of the U. S. Reserve Corps, have also been ordered to active duty with the CCC to serve under Captain Slade at the famous national shrine, where President Lincoln delivered the never to be forgotten Gettysburg address.

COMMUNICATION APPROVED

The communication to Captain Slade and Lieutenants Webb and Tucker from the Commanding General of the Third Corps Area United States Army, Baltimore, Md., is dated August 4, 1936, and is approved by Acting Secretary of War Woodring. It reads in past:

"By direction of the President and to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 31, 1933 (public No. 5, 73rd Congress), each of the following Reserve officers, Infantry Reserve, is with his consent, ordered to active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, effective August 5, 1936. On that date he will proceed without delay from his home at the place indicated after his name to Fort Howard, Md., reporting in person upon arrival to the Commanding Officer for temporary duty in connection with Civilian Conservation Corps activities. Effective August 8, 1936, each officer is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Howard, Md., and will proceed to CCC Company 1355, Camp MP-2-Pa., 1½ miles south of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, reporting in person upon arrival to the Commanding Officer, Sub-District No. 5, CCC, at that station, for duty with the 1355th Company. Each officer will rank from the date set opposite his name:

"Captain Frederick Lyman Slade, (0-114902).

"2nd Lt. George Wilbur Webb, (0-230090).

"2nd Lt. Samuel Wilbert Tucker, (0-320707)."

The first colored medical officer, First Lieutenant Maurice Johnson of the U. S. Reserve Corps, was called to active duty in the CCC by direction of President Roosevelt in August, 1935. He is still on active duty at Dinwiddie CCC camp in Virginia. Twenty-four other colored active officers and chaplains of the Reserve Corps are on active duty at CCC camps throughout the country.

NATIVE OF ILLINOIS

Captain Slade is a native of Illinois, where he attended Illinois University. He secured his commission as a member of the Howard University ROTC. For the past three years he has been the bass soloist of the Dixie Harmonies heard regularly during the winter months over station WOL and the National Broadcasting System. Last January 30, the Dixie Harmonies under Douglas Fickling, sang on their regular broadcast a special birthday song composed by Prof. James A. Mundy of Chicago as a salute to President Roosevelt on his fifty-second birthday.

Lieutenants Webb and Tucker are both graduates of Howard University, and have served under Captain Slade and Colonel West A. Hamilton as officers of the C.M.T.C., at Fort Howard.

First Lieutenant William S. March, colored chaplain of the U. S. Reserve Corps, has been on active duty in the CCC stationed at Gettysburg National Park for the past year.

LT. WRIGHT MOVED

First Lieutenant Whittier H. Wright of Philadelphia, member of the U. S. Reserve Medical Corps, formerly on duty at the Lawrenceville, Va., CCC camp, has been transferred to the Gettysburg camp.

Dr. Louis E. King, only colored historian of the National Park Service, has been stationed at Gettysburg National Park for the past three years.

Richard Bell, who holds a degree in physical education, is the colored educational adviser at these two Pennsylvania CCC camps in Gettysburg.

Lain Lee, a colored foreman, who has won promotion from enrollee status to assistant leader, leader and finally foreman during the past three years, is also on active duty at the Gettysburg CCC camps.

White Collar Jobs Sought For Negroes

Smith Issues Statement Based on Woodward Letter for Jobs

Every effort is being made to set up new work relief projects on which unemployed Negro white-colar workers may find jobs, Alfred Edgar Smith, WPA administrative assistant, declared in a statement to the press this week.

Mr. Smith, who has been active during the past month, in surveying the situation caused by the termination of many white-collar projects on June 30, and the discharge of numbers of social workers as a result of the curtailment of relief rolls, said that although a reasonable percentage of those formerly on WPA payrolls had found private employment, there is still a pressing need for jobs for colored clerical and white-collar workers.

Mrs. Woodward's Letter

As evidence that definite steps are being taken by the WPA to make room for Negro white-collar workers who are still unemployed Mr. Smith made public a statement sent recently to regional directors of women's and professional projects, by Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant administrator and director of these projects.

"It is our dsire," the letter read, "to do everything within our power to see that Negro white-collar workers are given a fair chance to work at tasks to which they are suited in the Works Progress Administration. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that you and all members of your staffs urge upon the state administrations that they take whatever measures are necessary to produce the desired result.

"We hope, in the near future, to issue some specific suggestions concerning projects particularly suitable for this purpose. Whenever local conditions permit, Negroes should, of course, be given proper representation on the regular run of white-collar projects. In many communities, however, it may be found that this is impossible and in such cases, it is essential that special projects be designed to meet the needs of this group.

"If any particularly successful devices are working out in your regions, please send brief descriptions of them to Washington so that the information may be passed on elsewhere, where it would be useful."

Mr. Smith suggested that housing, health, and hospitalization surveys as well as recreation and eduction programs, be initiated to take up the employment slack among Negroes. These projects, he said, would have to be proposed and sponsored locally.

Worker Can Start

"The worker must interest himself in his own problems and make active demands if he wants the Works Progress Administration to provide more employment opportunities for him," Mr. Smith stated. "It is up to him to interest community leaders and organizations in submitting to his local authorites, and through them to Washington WPA officials, proposals that will provide jobs for Negroes, both in sections where they are integrated into the program along with white workers, and in those where there are special projects for Negroes. The administration's present endeavor to get away from Federally-sponsored nation-wide projects and to encourage smaller community enterprises means that greater initiative must be shown by those who desire the work. Federal officials, meanwhile, will coperate with local sponsors in every way possible to speed their projects into actual operation."

For the benefit of those interested in initiating projects, Mr. Smith outlined the proper method of procedure. He stressed the fact that imagination and intelligence must be used in drawing up a project, s it must be practicable, must provide employment for a maximum number of workers at a minimum of expense for materials and equipment, and must be sponsored by a tax-supported body, such as a board of education, a public library, or a Federal agency.

Use WPA Form

According to Mr. Smith, projects must be initiated by means of WPA form 301, titled "Project Proposal." This form can be obtained from any district or branch WPA office. The proposal is prepared by the sponsor, with such assistance and advice from WPA officials as my be necessary or practicable. In addition to filling out this form, the sponsor must furnish a complete set of plans and specifications, an outline of working procedure, and other supplementary data, depending on the nature of the project. The working procedure must describe the work to be done and indicate the plant or equipment needed, the product, and the program or schedule; and must evaluate the merit of the proposed work.

Type of Project

Projects eligible to be included in the programs of the administration include all types of construction, reconstruction, repair, improvement of public buildings, public property, or other public facilities such as parks, athletic fields schools buildings, water and sewage systems, roads, streets, courthouses, and airports; and all types of professional, clerical, educational, service or goods projects, or those for the deveopment or improvement of pubic services, such as public health, nursing, library, beautification, school lunches, etc., provided such work is not a current normal function of the states, their political subdivisions, or public bodies or agencies thereof, and would not otherwise be performed by the sponsoring agency.

Terminal Contends Red Caps Not Railway Employees In Answering Recognition Plea

Seek Dismissal of Suit on Grounds That Railway Labor Act Does Not Apply To Non-Trespassers; Red Cap Service, "Personal"

Journal and Guide Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Red Caps are not railway employees but are classified merely as non-trespassers at the Union Station, the Washington Terminal Company contends in its motion filed Monday, Aug. 31, to dismiss the suit brought by the Brotherhood of Washington Terminal Station Porters to compel recognition as the representative of the Red Caps.

The Washington Terminal Company also filed a motion to discharge the rule ordering it to show why a mandatory injunction should not be granted the Red Caps directing the company to recognize and treat with the Brotherhood as the duly accredited representatives of the Red Caps in making and maintaining agreements concerning rules, rates of pay and working conditions of the station porters.

NO JURISDICTION

In the motion to dismiss the bill of complaint of the Brotherhood, the Washington Terminal Company asserts that the United States District Court has no jurisdiction over the subject matter. The right claimed by the Red Caps are allegedly based upon the railway lab r act, which is available only to employees of carriers.

The Washington Terminal Company points out that there is no allegation in the petition that any Red Cap performed any work defined as that of a railway employee in the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission as provided by the railway labor act.

It cites interpretations by the I C. C. holding that the class "employees" applies to any person engaged in the operation of a railway who receives wages or salary directly from the carrier for his service and that Red Caps carried on the payroll of the railway at a substantial wage or salary should be classified as railway employees, but those who received nominal or no compensation should be classified as non-tress-passers.

PERSONAL SERVICE

It also points out that a ruling of the United States Railroad Administration holding that the service performed by Red Caps is personal service and not a part of the duty of a carrier was confirmed by the United States Railway Labor Board.

Since it appears on the face of the bill that the complaining Red Caps are not employees of the Washington Terminal Company and receives no compensation from it as employees, Hamilton and Hamilton, attorneys for the Union Station, argue they have no right under the railway labor act to compel the Terminal Company to recognize them and treat with them as employees.

It is also maintained that the National Mediation Board was without jurisdiction or authority under the railway labor act to hold that Red Caps should be treated as employees of the Terminal Company.

If the court should hold that the Terminal Company is required to treat with the complaining Red Caps and discuss with them hours of service, rates of pay, etc., it is stated, there is no requirement of law compelling the Terminal Company to come to an agreement with them on such subjects. The United States District Court, it is added, is without jurisdiction or authority to compel the Terminal Company to reach an agreement or to enforce it.

SEEK INJUNCTION DISCHARGE

Discharge of the rule to show cause why an injunction should not be issued is asked on the ground that the rule was improvidently issued and courts of equity have no power to issue writs of mandamus.

No date has been set for a hearing of the motions. Cobb, Howard and Hayes, attorneys, are representing the Red Caps.

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D.C.

BRANCH NAMES D. C. POSTAL MAN TO WASH. CHIEF CLERK STATUS

(By PERCY R. HINES)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—(Special)—Appointment of Sidney M. Jackson, secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, 1216 U Street, N. W., has been appointed assistant chief clerk at large by the Post Office Department here, was announced Friday by Jesse O. Gilliam, of Norfolk, Va., president of the organization. The appointment was made by Postmaster-General James A. Farley, through his assistant, Hon. Barlee Branch, and becomes effective at once according to Gilliam, dating from July 1, officially. The appointment of Jackson to the position is regarded as recognition by the Administration of the program of the National Alliance of Postal Employees which is made up of eighty-five branches located in as many cities throughout the United States working for the advancement of Negroes in the postal service. Jackson's duties in the new office will carry him to many parts of the country. He has been in the postal service for twenty-nine years and has served as Secretary of the Postal Alliance for the past eleven years.

Since May 1, the National Alliance of Postal Employees has employed G. N. T. Gray, of Indianapolis, Ind., as full-time welfare representative here, and he has worked constantly in the interest of filling the position Jackson assumes, and the announcement last week brought to light some of his efforts. Gray conferred with many leaders in Washington in connection with the matter and pointed out the fact that Negroes in the Postal Service are deserving of more advanced positions.

Other officers of the National Alliance of Postal Employees are: L. F. Ford, vice president, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert E. L. Hutton, treasurer, Oakland, Calif., and Percy R. Hines, editor, The Postal Alliance, official organ of the body, Chicago, Ill. Others on the executive committee are: Richard C. T. White, Houston, Texas; Thomas P. Bomar, Washington, D. C.; William L. Cooper, Charleston, S. C.; William W. Kerr, New Orleans, La.; George W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; Harry W. Hasey, Cleveland, Ohio; Jose H. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Edward LaSalle, Kansas City, Kansas.

Court Orders Picketing of Store Stopped

Says No Labor Dispute Involved In Alliance Picket of Sanitary Store

Ruling that the picketing of the Sanitary Grocery Stores by the New Negro Alliance did not come within the scope of the Labor Dispute Acts, Justice Cox, of the District Supreme Court, last Friday issued a permanent injunction restraining the alliance from further picketing of the chain stores.

Because none of the picketers or members of the alliance were employed in the Eleventh Street store, and because none of the employees of the store had been discharged, Justice Cox held no labor dispute existed.

Interrupting William H. Hastie, administrator of the alliance, who argued the case on behalf of the alliance, Justice Cox asked if it was his contention that Methodists could picket a store owned by the Seventh Day Adventists because the Adventists would not hire the Methodists.

He contended that the same situation was the case in the picketing of the Sanitary Stores, and that it was not fear for the Negroes to picket the store in a demand for work which should result in the displacement of the white employees to meet the demands.

Negro Alliance Begins Drive to Aid In Fight for Civil Rights

Funds Needed to Continue Struggle Against Unfair Business Policies and Secure Proportionate Share of Clerical Work for Negroes

The New Negro Alliance, in order to provide for the completion of several projects which it has initiated, has launched a special campaign for members and funds, it was announced this week. The drive will extend to June 4. The goal has been set at 500 members and $500.

As announced by the general chairman, additional funds and new members are needed in order to complete the following projects:

1. Promotion of the Civil Rights bill for the District of Columbia, introduced at the request of the N.N.A. by Congressman Koppelman.

2. Promotion of the campaign for more jobs for Negro clerks in the stores of the Sanitary Grocery Company, which effort was renewed recently with a picket on the new store at Eleventh and U Streets, Northwest, but temporarily restrained by the courts. The case is now pending in the District Supreme Court.

3. Cooperation with the Southeast Civic Association in its drive to secure more positions for Negro firemen.

4. General canvass of the employment policies of the major business enterprises in the city of Washington, with the view of expanding the employment opportunities for Negroes in clerical positions.

Workers in the membership campaign are:

Team A—Captain: B. V. Lawson; T. G. Miles, Louise Syphax, Gertrude Williams, Ethel Morman, Ruth Jerome, John A. Davis, Josephine Davis, B. Rhoden Coward, Ruby Stevens, Elizabeth West Smith, Mary M. Gibson, Charlotte West Strickland.

Team B—Captain: M. Franklin Thorne, Roberta C. Hastie, Carol C. Williston, Eugene Davidson, Alma S. Hastie, Bertha H. Lomack, George Butler, Helen Thorne, Reginald Washington, George Rycraw, Julian D. Branch, Sara D. Taylor, H. O. Atwood.

General Staff—Chairman: H. Naylor Fitzhugh; secretary: Thelma Hare: Dutton Peterson, Elizabeth Neill, Elinor Hackett, Marjorie Baltimore.

Security Board Lists Race Employes Names

Journal and Guide Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Refuting charges that there was discrimination in the selection by the National Social Security Board of employes, was the release this week of the names of Negroes who had received appointments to work at general headquarters of the board in Baltimore, Md.

The list was released by John G. Winant, chairman of the board and was signed by him and Arthur J. Altmeyer and Vincent Morgan Miles as members.

Sixty-one employes were on the list, thirty-four of whom has been given positions as junior clerks. Fifteen were listed as junior alphabetical card punch operators, while the balance were hired as under file clerks, charwomen, and general laborers.

The names and the home cities of those who were given positions follows:

Margaret S. Adams, Sara H. Beldou, Alma E. Billingslea, Mary B. Brooks, Bernice R. Campbell, Ruth Louise Carson, Danzel Chast, Marnette A. Chase, Grace Chavies, Olga Clayton, Dorothy R. Cooper, Catherine C. Moore, Helen Miller, Felicia Mapp, Hattie L. Veney Bernice E. Walker, Irene E. Washington, Taylor C. Washington, Selma F. Welch, Ian Juan Whitley, Dorothy W Whyte, Ruth Poindexter, Ruth Knox Evelyn Overton, Mrs. Emily Douglas Gladys M. Thomas, Harold Goldbey, Minnie Emma Colins, Herman Hollis, John R. Hayes, John C. Hazzard, Nimrod Leon Mack, Maynard J. Nicholas, Mrs. Marthetta Pettigrew, George Ralph Prout, and Mrs. Hilda E. Purvey, all of Baltimore.

Eutilla Datcher, Samantha Dawkins Mrs. Bettie Fitzgerald, all of Washington.

Pearl M. Flipper, Dorothy J. Foster J. Hutchinson, all of Washington, D. C.

Ethel G. Harvey, E. Eearley, Mary E Helene Brooks, Harry William Mayne L. Abrams and Allie May Edwards, Tomlinson Todd, Charles Brow, Rogers Burrell, Mary Parks Brown, of Philadelphia; Mary Persis Thompson, Wm. H. Thomas, Lola Arthur L. Elkins, Mildred Watkins Burghardt of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Beryl Smith, Anita R. Smith, Lillian G Joseph E. Watts, Myra H. Alston Murray and Charles F. Neally, both of Johnson, Gladys O. Johnson, Mrs Mary Clarence Fenwick, Mrs. Hazel M. Cor-New York; Otelia W. Walls of Brent- M. Jenkins. Meannette Halt Irenbin, Mary A. Hatcher, Edwin L. Kesswood, Md.; and Mary F. Trotman of Alice G. Spraggins, Wm. Clinton Berkley, (Norfolk) Va.

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Florida

STORY OF WAITER WHO DID HIS WORK WELL WINS PRIZE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., —(ANP) —The nobility attached to doing a task well and the value of appreciating the dignity of the vocation which one is following have been stressed again in the life of a man whose life has been devoted to waiting table, and who through love of his profession and through efficiency and ability, has won the plaudits of the hosts who know him.

Has Done Much Good

The story of Joe S. McLane and his work as a headwaiter for more than thirty years has just won the first award in the Rosenwald contest, in the personal service group.

Mr. McLane was born in Marianna, Fla., of very humble parentage, worked his way up schooled himself and reached the highest point in the hotel work that a colored man could. His position in the hotel gave him an opportunity to lead several rallies that netted thousands of dollars for the cause of education Florida Normal, at St. Augustine Florida; Bethune-Cookman, at Daytona Beach, Florida; Edward Waters College, at Jacksonville Florida ;and Gilmore Academy at Marianna, Fla. are schools that received money through Mr. McLane's leadership. Mr. McLane has had contacts with the most important people in the country and counts his friends among millionaires as well as among those in the ordinary walks of life.

Gives City A Park

Among the outstanding acts of Mr. McLane was donating a park to the city of Marianna to be used for colored people. He has very wisely assured a comfortable income. Forty years after Mr. McLane had left school he was honored by the Bethune-Cookman College with an honorary degree. Bethune had been helped in the general rallies and he personally has given scholarships for students.

This Prize Winning story was written and submitted in the contest by Mrs. Wilhelmina J. Rutledge, a teacher in the Junior High School of Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. McLane gave his share of the award to Mrs. Rutledge which was another evidence of his generosity.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
February 23, 1936

JOBS FOR NEGRO WORKERS

Five hundred negro workers are wanted by the U. S. Sugar corporation at Clewiston to work in the cane fields there, the national reemployment office here was informed yesterday. The company will pay from $1.50 to $3 a day on a piece-work basis, furnish living quarters and medical attention. Laborers who have had experience in agriculture and who are in good health can apply beginning tomorrow at the reemployment office, 300 1-2 South Beach street, to be assigned to this work, O. F. Tiffany, in charge of the office, said last night.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
March 26, 1936

Vagrancy Arrests Revived

Twenty-eight Negroes were arrested in Miami poolrooms by deputy sheriffs last week when S. Bobo Dean, director of the Federal Re-employment Bureau, said that he could not get laborers for truck farms. They were later released when they registered for employment.

Mr. Dean said he had requests for 750 Negroes for farm work, but had been able to recruit only eight from the Negro section of Miami last week. Sheriff Coleman's deputies raided poolrooms and other places in the Negro section and those who were employed were released at once. The others faced six months on the chaingang for vagrancy.

It would be interesting to know how general is the condition of which this incident is a cross-section. It is true that the Southern part of Florida is now teeming with activity among the truck farmers who are getting ready to ship their early vegetables farther north. Much of this work is undoubtedly seasonal in its nature and it is not probable that permanent work could be afforded to all the 750 laborers for whom there was an immediate demand.

But this does not greatly affect the underlying principle. Even if the work was only for a week or a day, the unemployed should be glad of the opportunity, and where large numbers of the idle are to be found in poolrooms and similar places it may be taken for granted that there, also, is a nursery of mischief, Certainly there is no excuse for feeding the idle bar-flies and poolroom habitues when there is an abundance of work to which they are adapted.

This goes, of course, for whites as well as colored, where the jobs offered are such as they can fill.

Miami, Fla., News
March 19, 1936

NEGRO AID PROJECT FOR CITY APPROVED

$30,000 to Be Expended Within Three Months

Works progress administration here plans to spend approximately $30,000 in the next three months teaching 125 negro women how to sew, O. A. Sandquist, district director, announced yesterday.

The project submitted to Washington called for $58,851.80 expenditure between Jan. 1 and June 30, but due to the late start, Sandquist said, only about half the amount will be spent. Of the sought-for fund, $10,000 have been approved in Washington and are available today.

Work will begin as soon as plumbing repairs can be made to a building donated for the purpose at 1756 N. W. Third court. The negro women, according to Sandquist, will work in shifts of 16 days each per month at a monthly pay rate of $30. Products of their work will be distributed to families on relief rolls.

Miami city commission today appropriated $495.06 as its share of the cost.

Jacksonville Finally Gets Race Milk Wagon Driver And Chain Store Clerks

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 29—(ANP)—The wagon here, seen for the first time in the memory the Negroes of Jacksonville. The move to secure capacities had been in progress for nearly jim-crowism on the milk routes came the news large chain grocery stores. This action had been the National Association for the Advancement of presence of a Negro driver-salesman on a milk of residents, marked the end of a long fight for the employment of Negroes in stores and in other

Almost simultaneously with the breakdown of that four Negro clerks had been employed in sought for years by the National Negro Congress, Colored People and other groups.

Labor—1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

"DON'T WANT NEGRO FOREMEN"

In another column of this paper is some correspondence which passed between Mr. John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the local Urban League, and Mrs. Anita K. Hynes, Supervisor of Women's Activities of the Works Progress Administration. The correspondence indicates that Mr. Clark had complained to Mrs. Hynes that he had evidence which indicated that colored women were being denied supervisory positions in the Works Progress Administration work, even where the groups of workers are all colored.

In her reply Mrs. Hynes, among other things, said:

> It has been my observation, that in spite of my desire to use colored supervision wherever possible, the Negro women pleaded for white forewomen. Even after I have assigned colored women as supervisors, the workers have come to me to ask for a change.

Assuming that Mrs. Hynes is telling the truth about the situation, Mr. Clark has this to say:

> I think that this point of view shows clearly that there are too many people in our group who hold on to the old slave tradition that no Negro has a right to a better position than he has. Our experience further shows that this old attitude is fast changing. We are beginning to recognize leadership ability in one another, but it appears that here in St. Louis we have too many Negroes who continue to believe that there is no ability, authority or intelligence outside of the white race.

To further comment on this situation we confess that our thoughts buffet us. We want to charge that these workers are undoubtedly "ignorant." Then the thought comes to us of the attitude of the Negro School Principals organization whose members, evidently, have the same complex, to the extent that they refuse to ask for or go on record as favoring a member of their race as an Assistant Superintendent in the St. Louis public schools. It may be that the leaders among the women, who are protesting Negro supervisors over them, got their inspiration from the action of the Negro school principals. Of course these women give their alibis; so do the principals. One set of alibis, we imagine, is just about as valid as the other. Both are mere "alibis." This same situation may be carried further. Some of our ministers have been heard to say " 'taint time yet for a Negro Assistant Superintendent," all of which shows the sheer lack of vision.

As Mr. Clark has so properly said surely "there are too many people in our group who hold on to the old slave tradition that no Negro has a right to a better position than he has." Surely this situation calls for serious thought; serious thinking.

This case presents a more stubborn problem for our group than we fully realize. It's subtle and pernicious in its nature and it's virus runs through our whole economic and social system from top to bottom.

One Color for Money

Events taking place in widely separated cities, during the past three or four years, demonstrate with remarkable clarity the truth of the statement that there is strength in unity.

Organized lines of pickets in Durham, N.C., have effected the employment of colored clerks by one white chain grocery and are continuing their fight against others who have followed a lily-white employment policy while taking much of their profits from the pockets of Durham's colored citizens.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Atlanta are some of the other cities in which the picket line has been used with equal success. Organized labor has for years relied upon the picket and the boycott as its most powerful weapons.

The success of this method of securing a just distribution of the profits reaped at the expense of the man in the street is fundamentally a matter of simple economics and not a matter of race.

A blow to the pocketbook works wonders in bringing home the injustice of the practice of taking all and giving nothing in return. Businesses which exist almost solely from the dollars of colored spenders owe it to the public and to themselves to return a fair share of the net receipts in the form of wages and salaries.

Colored America, while slow in awakening to the realization of it, is nevertheless becoming more and more conscious of the necessity for, and the effectiveness of, the two-way or round-trip dollar.

The green-back, after all, knows but one color, and if our institutions of learning do nothing else they will have rendered an invaluable service in impressing upon the individuals who pass through their doors this fundamental lesson in economics.

Before spending your next dollar, first ask yourself whether you are spending it where some of it will be certain to come back to you.

3rd Corps Area To Have Negro C. M. T. C. Unit

Col. Hamilton Reveals Camp Will Be At Fort Howard

Journal and Guide Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—When the Citizens' Military Training Camps open July 8 this year, for the first time 200 colored youths from the Third Corps Area, comprising the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia will be encamped, it was officially announced this week.

The announcement came from Col. West A. Hamilton, of the Infantry Reserve, commanding the 428th Infantry, and climaxed a plea of several years standing for a camp in the Third Corps area.

Scores of youths, who have sought in vain for an opportunity to attend the CMTC, will have their wishes fulfilled.

APPLICATION BLANKS

Application blanks have already been forwarded to the Journal and Guide at Norfolk for youths in that city who may desire to join the camp which starts July 8 and closes August 6.

Further application may be secured from the Army Reserve Headquarters in Norfolk, or in Baltimore from the CMTC officer.

Further information may be secured by writing Col. Hamilton at 1353 U Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

For many who may not know the government pays all necessary expenses of accepted applicants during the healthful outing period.

Stating the purpose of the camps, a bulletin issued by the Third Corps Area of the United States Army, says:

"The object of these Training Camps is to bring together annually, for a month's training, the best representative young American Citizens from all sections of the nation; to give them the basis of military instruction and that physical and moral development that will fit them to become influential leaders in their respective communities in times of peace and leaders for National Defense in time of war; to inculcate a strong patriotism and a wholesome respect for discipline and obedience to constituted authority; above all, to teach the young men of this generation their serious duties, responsibilities, and obligations to home and country."

WHOLESOME RECREATION

"Wholesome and elevating recreation has always occupied a most important part in the object of the training camps," the Bulletin reads, "It really supplies one of the most valuable educational and instructional features in the whole program.

"Motion pictures, theatricals, lectures by prominent people dances supervised by hostesses and entertainments are provided in the evenings.

"Large facilities are available at each camp. Training programs include instruction in swimming and life saving. Guards are in attendance at all times.

"Week-end excursions into near-by large cities and to points of historic interest near the camps, will be provided for at small individual expense for those desiring to avail themselves of opportunity."

The government pays all expenses, including transportation to and from camp, shelter, food, uniform, medical attention and laundry.

Predict That Lives of Four Million Negroes Will Be Affected By the Great TVA Experiment

Approximately A Quarter Million Colored Citizens Reside In Tennessee Valley Area Directly Affected By Federal Project

When the United States Supreme Court, on February 17, in an eight to one decision, upheld the right of the Government to dispose of surplus power from dams constructed for purposes of navigation control, or as a national defense measure, in its much-deferred and long-awaited decision on the TVA, that august body did more than merely place its stamp of approval on at least one New Deal agency.

The decision, read by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, with only Justice McReynolds dissenting, held that the construction of Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals was constitutional, and that the Government purchase of transmission lines from the Alabama Power Company to distribute electrical energy, was valid.

The Wilson Dam, of course, is only an integral portion of the vast Tennessee Valley Authority program, a development embracing more than 40,000 square miles encompassing the drainage area of the Tennessee River and its tributaries in Tennessee and portions of six other states—Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky. More than 2,000,000 people live within this area, and it is estimated that the Tennessee Valley Authority program will eventually affect the lives of 4,000,000 more.

240,000 NEGROES IN VALLEY

And thereby hangs our story. For of these 2,000,000 persons immediately affected by the comprehensive program of the TVA, approximately 240,000 of this number are Negroes and a majority of them are farmers of the variety who, although they till the soil, will never be able despite their best efforts, to become landowners in their own right.

Then of what significance to this minority and underprivileged group are these words uttered by Chief Justice Hughes in the hour-long and history-making decision of February 17: "The Constitutional provision is silent as to the method of disposing of property belonging to the United States.

"That method, of course, must be an appropriate means of disposition according to the nature of the property."

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The decision will mean, of course, that electrical power will be available to the Tennessee Valley resident at rates considerably lower than they would be if the same power were sold by private utilities. But will the Tennessee Valley Negro tenant farmer and urban resident who, because of an economic order which has heretofore forced him into the lowest possible standard of living, be able to effect a metamorphosis by which he can take advantage of these so-called blessings?

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The term "surplus power," figured prominently in the Supreme Court's decision, and was defined to mean power produced in excess of purely governmental needs and as has been stated by the Court, because the Government owned the property involved, there is nothing in the Constitution to limit the Government's disposition of the power

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All of this raises the question: To what extent does the Negro figure in TVA? Now that cheap electricity is available to him, will he be in any better position to avail himself of this commodity than if the Supreme Court had not ruled that the government may dispose of surplus electrical energy as it sees fit?

The program of the Tennessee Valley Authority however, may be stated in the words of President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress proposing creation of the Authority. "It is clear that the Muscle Shoals development is but a small part of the potential usefulness of the entire Tennessee River. Such use, if envisioned in its entirety transcends mere power development; it enters the wide fields of flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands, and distribution and diversification of industry.

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"In short, this power development of war days leads logically to national planning for a complete river watershed involving many states and the future lives and welfare of millions. It touches and gives life to all forms of human concerns."

These statements of the President bear a special significance to the Negro resident of the Tennessee Valley whether he be tenant farmer or urban resident. Charges of rank discrimination in the administration of the TVA both in its work program and in the broader aspects of its intended social service planning program, have been made ever since the huge project was planned and in many instances have been proved "beyond a reasonable doubt."

When President Roosevelt spoke of "the future lives and welfare of millions," in petitioning Congress to create the Authority, he no doubt meant just that. As in numerous other instances where discrimination in the administration of various New Deal agencies was brought to light, it was subsequently shown that the practice was due to methods invoked by lesser individuals on the grounds that they were reluctant to change the customs of a particular locality.

Such a state of affairs has existed and still exists, in many instances, in the administration of the TVA. Much of this was glaring revealed in two articles appearing in The Crisis of October, 1934 and October 1935. The former "TVA: Lily-White Reconstruction," was written jointly by John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, and Dr. Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, both of whom were sent to the South to investigate the treatment being given Negroes under the TVA.

The latter story, "Negroes and TVA," was from the pen of Mr. Davis, and was based upon his observations of the TVA program as it affects Negroes in its more advanced stages. It was explained that the first account was written at the time most of the actual construction on the dams and other projects connected with the Authority were in progress. Both narratives, however, bore a striking similarlity in one particular: they revealed glaring discrimination in the administration of TVA so far as the Negro is concerned.

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"Facing this challenging and heart-rending social catastrophe a few days after taking over the reins of government, President Roosevelt, on April 3, 1933 issued the executive order creating the Emergency Conservation Work organization, popularly known as the CCC. Robert Fechner was appointed director, which office he holds today. An advisory composed of representatives of the Departments of Labor, War, Interior and Agriculture was formed to serve under Director Fechner.

"The function of these four departments of the government, besides advising with the Director, are briefly, Labor Department selects all junior enrollees through state unemployment agencies. The young men must be between the ages of 17 and 28, and members of families who are on the public relief rolls. Veteran enrollees, who make up ten per cent of the total number, are selected by the Veterans' Administration.

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The CCC enrolee has only to be the beneficiary of these additional opportunities. They are offered instructions in carpentry, shorthand, typing, forestry, auto mechanics, and landscaping. While the classes are voluntary, nearly fifty per cent of the enrollees attend. The attendance in first aid, safety, morale, guidance, leadership and health hygiene has been very satisfactory. Lantern slides including geography, conservation, history and safety topics are also shown as a part of the general educational program. While on duty, the CCC enrollees are given special job training in whatever type of work they are engaged by the project superintendent and the technical staff."

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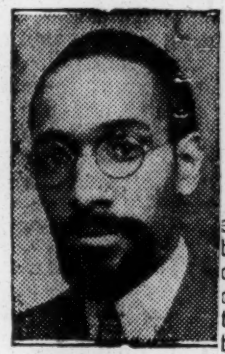
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General

Labor - 1936
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THE ECONOMICS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

Facts are stubborn opponents. Emotions and wishing may blind us to the truth of situations, but facts draw their own picture. Coming to these problems from the biological angle of modern social theory, we find the increasing dominance of women in executive and advisory places both in and out of industry indicating a subtle change in national trends, and not always for the best.

An examination of the distribution of employed males and females from the Census of 1930, throws some light upon our position. There were 3½ times as many men as women employed, gainfully. This shows that male workers are still our basic producers despite a shift to cheaper labor of women, inaugurated with the factory era, one hundred years ago. In 1910, it was 30 million men and 8 million women gainfully employed, while 2 decades it became 38,077,804 men and 10,732,116 women; this being prior to the depression and its unemployment.

These people supported their equal number, being 76 per cent of all men and 22 per cent of all the women.

It is however when we come to the distribution among the occupations that we note a difference which may be due to tradition, but is more likely due to basic biological differences. In professions men are 3.9 while women are 13.5, largely overbalanced by teaching. In agriculture men represent 15.1 while women show 2.4 so engaged. In commerce the proportions are 9. for men and 2.2 for women, while in clerical services it is 12.8 for men and 28.6 for women. Skilled industries take 16.3 among the men and but .8 among women, while semi-skilled jobs required 14.3 males and 23.5 females. In the lower labor brackets, men held 9.8 of unskilled agricultural laborers' places, and women 6.6, while in labor situations men were 16 and women 1.5. As servants man were in demand as 2.7 and women as 21.5.

An analysis of these figures will show what we have contended, and that is women should receive on the average a different vocational training than men and it should start in the senior high school level, or when the purposive trend is shown by youth, by observation and tests.

Thus it appears that women predominate as employees as semi-skilled laborers, a clerk, as teachers in the professional group, and in domestic and personal service. Where women break into other lines by various methods, they become active competitors with men and thereby do not increase the income of the occupied group, but merely shift it. This shift has had and is having far-reaching social consequences. Where there has been and is no provision for meeting the social situation such as the empty home, apartment living and women's demand for goods in response to her buying power, business as well as commercial recreation has come to cater to her whims and, subtly, men in places of employment of both sexes tend to use guile rather than more direct modes of appeal.

One has but to study the profiles and dress of most male employees to note the effeminacy induced by this new situation. It carries signficance for national patterns where masculine attitudes and services are demanded, or may be by war and environemental upsets not yet discounted by science.

Economic history shows other nations decaying from the point of this same female dominance.

A CONCRETE REPLY TO DR. WEAVER

While from the calm security of his official salary and position and with the power and prestge of his career at Harvard University fresh in his memory, Dr. Robert Weaver finds the future of the Negro so dark that he would have him look to the government for jobs, graduates of the Armstrong High School of this city are not only filling jobs, but themselves seeking jobs and finding them in the lines for which they are trained.

The output of the city's vocational schools likewise find their training in short, intensive, modern courses in things for which the business world is employing young hands, leading directly to employment.

According to observation and reinforced by a report by R. I. Vaughn, director of industrial arts and industries in the city schools, two of the boys are employed in a community home building project themselves employing 70 men, and could have other and larger projects if the original contractor would release them. The difficulty is not in finding employment, but in finding boys and girls with the character and stamina to submit to training and to find the money and facilities to train them adequately.

If the government is to aid in any way, it can best do so by appropriating sufficient moneys to equip plants and pay teachers to do the work we both know how and love to do, and that directly benefits the city.

What Dr. Weaver needs, and some other men who presume to guide our group in these times, is careful reading of Negro History to see how our people rose above proscription and lack of opportunity in days when there were no brain trusters to find a way out for them, and American Labor and the public looked with small favor upon a workman with a dark skin.

Dr. Wesley's "Negro Labor in the U.S.," page 183, carries an account of a National Labor Convention here in 1871, that memorialized Congress to establish a national system of education in technical branches.

Whole-hearted support of those we train by employing them would help materially. 137,000 people ought to do that at least.

Negroes Have Profited More Than Any Other From Depression--Ickes

So Says Secretary Ickes As He Lambasts Republicans In Urban League Speech

CHICAGO, March 6—(ANP)—In a very real and fundamental sense, the Negro has profited more from the depression than has any other class of American citizens, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes told the Chicago Urban League Wednesday night.

Not only did Ickes point out the various advantages accruing from the depression but also declared that the Republican party had repaid the Negro's loyalty only by large scale exploitation between election years. White and Negro leaders were present as the Roosevelt Cabinet member praised the New Deal at the 20th anniversary meeting held down town at the Stevens club.

Not only has the Negro been benefitted materially by the depression but there has come into being a deep bond of sympathy between the two races heretofore non-existent which will not vanish in the future, the Secretary asserted.

Exploitation

"The Negro, from the time he was brought unwillingly to these shores, even until the present, has been the victim of exploitation," Ickes declared, adding that Lincoln, the emancipator, was not able to give the economic freedom so sorely needed. Colored citizens have been segregated into ghettos, charged exorbitant rents for sub-standard homes and have paid higher rates than whites for all services not required by law to be uniform, paid more than his fair share of local taxes and received comparatively few municipal benefits, he asserted.

However, the Negro cannot be held blameless as part of this comes from the "willing acquiesence' 'of Negroes to political exploitation. Taught to believe the Republicans were responsible for hs freedom, the Afro-American has thought it necessary to express gratitude by blindly following that party, the secretary pointed out.

"From the time of the Civil war until 1932 the Republican party deliberately and in cold blood exploited the Negro," said Ickes. He pointed out instances in which the G.O.P. was saved only by the votes of Negroes who did not benefit. Gradually the darker race began to see "something was wrong".

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 19, 1936

FORD COMPANY MEN SPEAK AT A. AND T.

Donald F. Marshall, Personnel Director, and Father Daniel, Religious Worker, Heard.

Donald F. Marshall, personnel director of negro workers, and Father Everard W. Daniel, religious worker, both of the Ford Motor company, Detroit, Mich., spoke to the students and faculty of A. and T. college at a special chapel service Tuesday. President David D. Jones, of Bennett college, introduced the speakers.

"Approximately 10 per cent of the total number of employes of the Ford plant in which I am working are negroes," stated Mr. Marshall, further asserting that the daily pay roll of the plant is half a million dollars, no individual receiving less than six dollars a day. However, he stressed the fact that everybody in the plant had to work and work hard to earn his salary.

He told of three schools which the company maintains for its employes, these including a trade school for boys from 12 to 14 who have mechanical tendencies; a training school for boys from 17 to 19, and an apprentice school for young men from 20 to 25 years.

Father Daniel gave several specific instances of young men who have made good at the Ford company through their persistent efforts.

Three Speakers At A. & T. Discuss Big Part Negro Plays In U. S. Industry

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The place Negroes hold in large scale American industries was revealed by three nationally-known representatives of major concerns in addresses last week before students of A. and T. College.

James A. Jackson, special representative of the Standard Oil Company, spoke at the noon chapel hour Friday while Donald F. Marshall, personal director of Negro workers, and Father Everard W. Daniel, religious worker, both of the Ford Motor Company, spoke during a similar period Tuesday.

The addresses were in commemoration of Better and Bigger Business Week at the North Carolina school.

PROOF GIVEN

Mr. Jackson pointed out that the Negro had proved he could do business for himself and that he could do acceptable work in the largest business concerns in the country as well. He named the Ford Motor Company and the Standard Oil Co. as outstanding examples of this fact.

"Of the $2,000,000 a year spent in merchandise in Greensboro only three per cent of this goes to Negroes," he said. He added that of the 384 storekeepers and clerks in Greensboro, 98 of the positions are made possible through business given them by the Negro.

"Greensboro is no different from other towns," Mr. Jackson continued. "The proportion here is similar to that in other cities. The speaker, who formerly was connected with the United States Department of Commerce, urged the students to go into business, to invest their savings and to share their profits with younger persons, who also want to get ahead.

Mr. Jackson spoke under the joint sponsorship of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and the Greensboro Elks.

MANY EMPLOYEES

Ten per cent of the total number of employees in the main Ford Motor Company plant are Negroes, Mr. Marshall disclosed Tuesday.

He placed the actual number of Negro employees in the plant at 6,400. Declaring that no workman receives less than $6 per day, Mr. Marshall bluntly pointed out that "everybody in the plant has to work and work hard to earn his salary."

"Most applicants demand more than they are willing to give; they expect to get something "easy." The Ford Company is not the place for them.

Explaining in detail the operation of the three schools maintained for his employees by Mr. Ford, the speaker classed them as a trade school, a training school, and the apprentice school.

The trade school is for boys from 12 to 14 years old; the training school for boys between 17 and 19 years who have taken some mechanical training in high school; and the apprentice school is open to men from 20 to 25 years of age, who are already employed, but who have had no opportunity to learn a trade.

ESSENTIALS GIVEN

Accuracy and speed were given as the two main essentials for success in the Ford Motor Company by Father Daniel, whose address followed that of Mr. Marshall. He named several specific instances of young men who have made good for the company.

"What you are doing here, do thoroughly," he admonished the students, adding that every man should use the talents that have been given him.

"You may not be able to get to the top, but you will be able to keep your job long as you want it if you do more than is in your contract," the Rev. H. C. Miller, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church told A. and T. College students Monday during the chapel hour.

He spoke from the Biblical text: "And whosever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him two."

Labor—1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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20,000 Colored men are skilled workers.

1,000 Colored artists, actors and writers.

6,000 Colored write collar and technical assistants on research surveys.

5,300 Colored case workers and supervisors.

30,000 Colored women are gainfully employed on sewing projects.

6,000 Colored women in training as household workers.

2,000 Colored men and women are assigned as recreational leaders.

Thousands of playgrounds, recreational improvements, swimming pools, sanitary wells and outhouses have been constructed in rural and urban Colored communities.

ALFRED EDGAR SMITH, Colored Administrative Assistant, Labor Relations Division, WPA.

L. R. ALLEN, Colored Specialist in Statistics.

EDWARD LAWSON, Special Asst. Works Progress Administration.

By LOUIS EASTERLING
(For Democratic National Campaign Committee)

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt, inaugurating a new program for the people from that of former President Hoover, recognized the responsibility of the Federal Government to feed, clothe and shelter the people.

Moreover, President Roosevelt went further. He knew that Americans did not want to accept a dole but they wanted to work.

CWA Led the Way

The Civil Works Administration (CWA), which President Roosevelt organized in the fall of 1933 to prevent Americans from starving and freezing to death in the winter, was one of the most humanitarian acts of any Chief Executive.

The president thus convinced the people that the Federal Government was obligated to feed them during an emergency.

It established a new ideal in American Government; and let the people know for the first time that they were the real sovereigns and the government officials, from the President down, were their servans entrusted, because of their character and ability, to manage the affairs of the nation.

It gave notice that the people could depend on the United States Government, their government, when they were in need. It proved that the government did not belong exclusively to the 2 per cent, who by virtue of their great wealth, formerly dictated to the President and Congress.

All Races Shared Equally

From the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, all of the people, regardless of race, color or religion, were included equally in the works program. Under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which succeeded the CWA, this policy of equality has been stricly adhered to.

Because of it the colored people in America have been rescued from abject poverty, and squalor, and given an optunity to wor for decent, living wages.

Even during prosperity colored people were discriminated against in employment; and in most instances, skilled and unskilled were barred from jobs because of color.

Not only has the WPA provided thousands of colored families with a living income, but it has also broken down job discrimination in the North and South against the colored workers.

Colored Hold 12 Per Cent

At least 12 per cent of the WPA jobs in the United States, totaling 374,000, are held by colored persons. From the beginning, it has been the aim of the WPA to intergrate them into projects.

Its attitude on this has been set forth as follows:

"Workers who are qualified by training and experience to be assigned to work projects and who are eligible as specifically provided by law shall not be discriminated against on any grounds whatsoever, such as race, religion, or political affiliation."

To enforce this policy, the WPA maintains in the administrative office in Washington, D.C., an advisor on Negro affairs, Alfred Edgar Smith, who serves as an administrative assistant in the Labor Relations Division and as an advisor to all other divisions of the administration.

Functions Outlined

It is the function of Mr. Smith's office to maintain close contact with colored people employed on WPA projects throughout the country, to furnish officials data to guide them in the formation of policies in which the racial question is involved, to make detailed studies of colored people on relief, and to receive delegations and secure interviews for them with the proper officials.

The WPA is conducting over 90,000 projects throughout the country employing nearly 3,000,000 workers. Four out of every five WPA dollars go directly into workers' wages.

Benefits Far Reaching

The colored WPA workers have shared heavily in the employment opportunities offered by the WPA projects. Moreover, the race in general has shared in the products of projects designed for public benefit, such as construction of school houses, community houses, pools, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities.

Many colored people, who were not qualified for relief have, nevertheless, been employed on these projects because they were desperately in need of employment.

Colored WPA workers serve as administrators and supervisors on projects throughout the country. The Federal Government has set an example for private industry in reference to the "white collar" WPA workers by demanding that they be employed wherever qualified.

The economic status of the colored worker has made the constant effort of the relief administration to place relief workers in private industry jobs, a real hardship to colored workers, who have, in some instances, refused to leave the relief jobs for starvation wages on the farms, and in domestic and personal service.

Hopkins in Firm Stand

Investigation into these refusals has shown most of them to be fully justified. WPA administrator Harry Hopkins recently stated vigorously:

"If a farmer can't get hands he should state his case to his own local WPA officials, because they have already been instructed that nobody is to have a WPA job who has refused private employment at a fair wage.

"You can be equally sure that we are not going to kick anybody out of these low-paid jobs just so some bird can get a lot of cheap labor. And that goes not only for the farmer, but for any private employer."

Today, in all sections of the country, colored workers are employed on projects which not only pay them the same basic rates as white men receive for doing the same work, but which—by increasing their skill or teaching them a new one—keep them employable so that they will be ready to take advantage of the first opportunities for private jobs.

Tasks Varied

The work they do is broad and varied. Thousands have been employed in laying waterworks and sewerage systems, in digging irrigation ditches, in building hospitals, swimming pools, stadiums and athletic fields.

They have taken up old street car lines and laid new ones; they have helped erect power lines for community-owned electric services; they have leveled and graded airports; and they have paved and repaved countles miles of city streets and country roads.

One particularly interesting program that they have helped to carry out has aimed to bring malaria under control. This is being conducted in eleven Southern States.

Malaria is carried by mosquitoes, which breed in swamp areas and sluggish streams and pools. By constructing drainage ditches and by covering swamps with oil, WPA workers are gradually eliminating this vicious, pesky insect from large areas, and saving millions of persons from disease and possibly death.

Find Market for Training

College-trained and highly skilled manual workers have taken part in all these programs, as architects, time-keepers, accountants, steel-workers, foremen, surveyors, and engineers; and in other capacities.

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The Negro Theatre Project housed in the Lafayette Theatre in Harlem, alone employs 232 theatrical workers. These talented show-people do everything for themselves, from designing and building stage sets to making their own costumes.

Their version of "Macbeth" was one of last season's outstanding hits. It ran for ten weeks in Harlem, spent two more weeks on Broadway, and finally went on a nation-wide tour.

40,000 BOYS ENROLLED IN CAMPS TODAY

Corps Relieves Needy, Provides Needed Conservation

With the intent of providing unemployed youth of the country with useful activities, President Roosevelt, one month after entering the White House, established the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The purpose of the CCC is to relieve acute conditions of distress and unemployment and to provide for the restoration of the country's natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public (CCC), was appointed by executive works. Enrolees in the CCC are selected on a state-quota basis by the Labor Department from the relief rolls

Of this number, at least 50,000 were Negroes. Today there are 37 Negro CCC boys have served in the CCC and nearly 350,000 men in 40,000 Negro. These men are engaged in soil-conservation-corps during the past three years. Other Negro com- The average gain in weight has been carrying on reforestation seven to fifteen pounds for each boy numerous conservation assigned to CCC projects in Texas which are of present and future benefit to the country.

One hundred and fifty thousand companies are engaged in soil-conservation projects.

Enroll 50,000 Negroes.

At the peak strength of the CCC, there were 506,000 young men and war veterans reached in August, 1935, there and forest protection work, recreational, levee, drainage, flood control, regular habits of work, discipline,

From the beginning of the CCC, work has been shared in the program. Edgar G. Brown, Negro assistant to Robert Fechner, director of

Mr. Brown has accomplished much as a CCC administrator, and his

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Labor—1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

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Millions of dollars of useful public (CCC), was appointed by executive order of President Roosevelt to administer the CCC and nearly 350,000 men in the CCC are selected on a state-quota basis by the Labor Department from the relief rolls. Of this number, at least 50,000 were Negroes. Today there are 37 Negro CCC camps engaged in soil-conservation projects. Other Negro CCC boys have been enrolled on numerous conservation projects, which are of present and future benefit to the country.

One hundred and fifty thousand Negro youths have served in the CCC during the past three years. At present there are 37 Negro CCC camps engaged in soil-conservation projects. Other Negro CCC boys have been enrolled on numerous conservation projects, which are of present and future benefit to the country.

At the peak strength of the CCC, 50,000 Negroes. Today

fresh air and three square meals a day.

A million dollars a month for the past year has been sent back home by these CCC boys to their parents and dependents. Over $7,000,000 has been allotted to Negro enrollees for wearing apparel, and over $8,000,000 has been spent for food. Nearly $1,000,000 has been spent or allotted for educational purposes for these youths; 15,000 sermons and lectures have been delivered at camps by Negro ministers and educators.

Fill Varied Positions.

Ten thousand four hundred young men are employed as chauffeurs in the CCC, and there were 700 classes in Negro history conducted in the camps during the past three years. Six hundred Negro boys have gained business training in the capacity of store clerks and managers in the post exchanges in each camp; 300 typists are assigned to CCC headquarters; 136 college graduates are serving CCC camps as educational advisers; 25 Negro medical reserve officers and chaplains of the United States Reserve Corps are on active duty in the camps.

Four Million Negroes are Unemployed

Speaker Says Attempt Is Being Made to Keep Race on Relief

By JOSHUA M. HYMAN

Juanita Jackson, special assistant to the secretary of the NAACP, Walter White, conducted an inspiring conference, which resulted in plans for a membership drive at the WCA last Friday night.

Miss Jackson gave a number of reasons for the existence of a youth branch here. Police brutality, jim-crow on the Monument playgrounds, equal educational facilities in the District, the establishment of boys' and girls' clubs here were cited as "jobs" for a formidable youth group.

4,000,000 Unemployed

A "national picture" of Negro America was given by the young organizer. In the field of learning she pointed to the 300,000 colored youth in America who are unable to read and write, and rebuked those Southern states which allowed only $12 a year for the education of one colored child and $144 for each white. The employment crisis reveals "Federal projects trying to keep Negroes off jobs and on relief. Four million Negroes are unemployed today, along with 300,000 Southern tenant farmers who are exploited and 'dare not organize.'"

Speaking on civil liberties, Miss Jackson said:

"The nine Scottsoro boys in Alabama are mere symbols of the many of which we hear nothing." She emphasized the fact that most of the Negroes lynched are "young Negroes."

Fifty-seven Councils

The national junior NAACP has grown extensively since 1935. There are 57 youth councils in 27 states. Forty college chapters have been organized. Most of these are in Southern states; often in places where the senior division does not have a foothold.

White youth are joining with colored youth throughout the country in an effort to suppress racial prejudice and segregation. The youth council of the NAACP is affiliated with the American Youth Congress, a mixed group of national note, which meets in Cincinnati July 4.

Organize Here

The local youth council organized two committees for campaign purposes: a membership committee which is to make a tour of the churches, social clubs, fraternities and sororities, in order to secure members, and a program committee, which is to map plans which will be attractive to the 50,000 Negro youth in Washington.

Federal Official Says Colored Workers Not Getting Jobs Rapidly

People On Relief Running Afoul of Color Bans In Industry and Organized Labor, It Is Declared

Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C.—That Negro workers are not being replaced in private jobs as rapidly as they might be, was the assertion this week by Alfred Edgar Smith, administrative assistant in the Works Progress Administration here. He charged that federal efforts to get men dropped from relief into the regular channels of employment were being handicapped by color prejudice.

The full text of his special statement to the Journal and Guide follows:

"A number of papers last week carried news articles indicating that Negroes are being reemployed by private industry in increasing numbers, especially by railroads, hotels and steel mills, as part of the strong business upswing of the past few months.

"While admitting that this may be true in any number of specific instances, I do not share the enthusiasm of these papers over the much heralded return of "'good times." From personal and official observations I know that Negro workers are not being replaced in private jobs as quickly as they might be.

"Honest efforts of a great many and United States Employment Service officials to obtain jobs for Negro relief workers frequently are running afoul of color bans in industry and organized labor, and the disappearance of traditionally 'Negro jobs.'

Much of the noticeable hiring of Negro workers at the present time appears to be attributable to the annual 'Christmas rush' of industry than to a definite employment trend.

"It seems to me that any belief that Negroes will get their pre-depression share of jobs back as a matter of course in the recovery of industry is a fallacious one. By far the greater proportion of jobs held by Negroes before 1929 were secured only through the unrelenting pressure of welfare and labor organizations, or through the aid of philanthropists and radicals.' I believe that this process must be repeated in the fight for reemployment; that the same terrain must be re-taken, the same road arduously and painfully re-trod."

Labor-1936
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General

APPOINT FIVE RACE ADVISERS IN CCC CAMPS

Three Are Graduates Of Colleges In Texas

3-21-36

WASHINGTON.—Director Robert Fechner of the Emercy Conservation Work, today announced the appointment, by the United States Office of Education, of five additional colored educational advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Edward D. Fleeks, Charles B. Robertson and August B. Turner, three of the new appointees, have been assigned to CCC camps at Canyon Waco and San Augustine, Texas respectively. Winfred Hawkins, a fourth appointee, is stationed at Berwind, West Virginia and Jere B. Stanfield, the fifth appointee, will serve the camp at Rockbridge, Ohio

Adviser Robertson is a graduate of Wiley College.

Adviser Fleeks and Adviser Turner are both graduates of Prairie View College.

Advisers Stanfield and Hawkins are graduates of Wilberforce University, and West Virginia State College.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
NEWS-GAZETTE

APR 5 1936

COLORED VETS HAVE CHANCE TO JOIN CCC RANKS

Colored veterans are being requested for enrollment in colored CCC camps, where a sizeable vacancy has been reported, Miss Frances Gugenheim, CCERC administrator, announced Saturday.

Applicants must be either receiving relief at the present time or be eligible for such relief, and must have dependent relatives on relief, to whom they will allot a portion of the payment received in camp.

Announcements have been made by Robert Fechner, CCC chief, Washington, D. C., that recruiting was begun Thursday to bring the corps enrollment up to 350,000. New recruits will replace men who withdrew to accept employment or who were discharged for other reasons.

Of the total to be enrolled, 3,546 must be war veterans, and the remainder juniors, young men from 17 to 28 years old, unmarried, unemployed and physically fit. The juniors also must come from families on relief rolls. Pay will remain at $30 per month, of which a substantial portion must be sent to a dependent beneficiary.

Recruit quota for Illinois was reported as 4,241 juniors and 175 veterans.

Use Your Head—Your Hands Don't Coun

Here's a hint to Negro boys and girls about to emerge from the school rooms in May. Ira De A. Reid, U. S. Director of Survey of Vocational Opportunities for Negroes in the United States, pointed out in a recent educational conference held at Prairie View, Texas, that although in our present-day mechanical civilization the people of the United States are doing 20,000 different things, a study of Negro effort shows that black folk confine their activity within the narrow guage of 87 vocations.

Inventive genius, so prevalent among the 18th century Negroes, seems today to have become sterile in the life of black America. We turn out too many boys and girls from school thinking in terms of their hands. Few black boys leave college determined to make use of their head and brain power. Everybody has a job complex. A feeling of resignation and dependence seems to control.

Few Negro boys and girls realize that entrenched opportunity of today can be utterly routed by the use of their minds and vision.

Science News Service this week points out many of the changes that are being made in the status quo every day in the week by men of other races. What part will the Negro boy and girl have in this transition: Read this list:

Shoes for warming the feet have been invented that are heated by electric current from a lighting circuit controlled by a rheostat.

Resembling a table lamp is a new desk convenience on which papers can be filed on six separate spikes.

X-ray photographs made by a new German process show a subject's profile as well as his bone structure.

A new sharpener for home use can be adjusted to the correct angles for knife, scissors and skate blades.

A float rising along a vertical rod in a new device sounds an alarm when water in a bath tub reaches a desiredlevel.

Of English invention is a safety razor having a ribbon blade 58 inches long carried on rools on each side of the handle.

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Black Dispatch
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Labor-1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

APPOINT FIVE RACE ADVISERS IN CCC CAMPS

Three Are Graduates Of Colleges In Texas

3-24-36

WASHINGTON.—Director Robert Fechner of the Emercy Conservation Work, today announced the appointment, by the United States Office of Education, of five additional colored educational advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Edward D. Fleeks, Charles B. Robertson and August B. Turner, three of the new appointees, have been assigned to CCC camps at Canyon Waco and San Augustine, Texas respectively. Winfred Hawkins, a fourth appointee, is stationed at Berwind, West Virginia and Jere B. Stanfield, the fifth appointee, will serve the camp at Rockbridge, Ohio

Adviser Robertson is a graduate of Wiley College.

Adviser Fleeks and Adviser Turner are both graduates of Prairie View College.

Advisers Stanfield and Hawkins are graduates of Wilberforce University, and West Virginia State College.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
NEWS-GAZETTE

APR 5 1936

COLORED VETS HAVE CHANCE TO JOIN CCC RANKS

Colored veterans are being requested for enrollment in colored CCC camps, where a sizeable vacancy has been reported, Miss Frances Gugenheim, CCERC administrator, announced Saturday.

Applicants must be either receiving relief at the present time or be eligible for such relief, and must have dependent relatives on relief, to whom they will allot a portion of the payment received in camp.

Announcements have been made by Robert Fechner, CCC chief, Washington, D. C., that recruiting was begun Thursday to bring the corps enrollment up to 350,000. New recruits will replace men who withdrew to accept employment or who were discharged for other reasons.

Of the total to be enrolled, 3,546 must be war veterans, and the remainder juniors, young men from 17 to 28 years old, unmarried, unemployed and physically fit. The juniors also must come from families on relief rolls. Pay will remain at $30 per month, of which a substantial portion must be sent to a dependent beneficiary.

Recruit quota for Illinois was reported as 4,241 juniors and 175 veterans.

Use Your Head—Your Hands Don't Coun

Here's a hint to Negro boys and girls about to emerge from the school rooms in May. Ira De A. Reid, U. S. Director of Survey of Vocational Opportunities for Negroes in the United States, pointed out in a recent educational conference held at Prairie View, Texas, that although in our present-day mechanical civilization the people of the United States are doing 20,000 different things, a study of Negro effort shows that black folk confine their activity within the narrow guage of 87 vocations.

Inventive genius, so prevalent among the 18th century Negroes, seems today to have become sterile in the life of black America. We turn out too many boys and girls from school thinking in terms of their hands. Few black boys leave college determined to make use of their head and brain power. Everybody has a job complex. A feeling of resignation and dependence seems to control.

Few Negro boys and girls realize that entrenched opportunity of today can be utterly routed by the use of their minds and vision. Black Dispatch

Science News Service this week points out many of the changes that are being made in the status quo every day in the week by men of other races. What part will the Negro boy and girl have in this transition: Read this list:

Shoes for warming the feet have been invented that are heated by electric current from a lighting circuit controlled by a rheostat.

Resembling a table lamp is a new desk convenience on which papers can be filed on six separate spikes.

4-11-36

X-ray photographs made by a new German process show a subject's profile as well as his bone structure.

A new sharpener for home use can be adjusted to the correct angles for knife, scissors and skate blades.

A float rising along a vertical rod in a new device sounds an alarm when water in a bath tub reaches a desiredlevel.

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What is true of transportation is equally factual with reference to almost every entrenched position behind which capital and opportunity shields itself today. True it is that the Negro has lost much ground during the fast receding depression. So also has every other racial unit in America. Dr. Weaver offers a lot of statistics showing how much in business assets we have been separated from in the past five years and it scares him to death.

Men with spirit and vision should characterize all that has happened to Negroes in the past five years as "lessons," not "failures." We have had rich experiences which should clarify and lighten the pathway down which we must later pass. There are so many things which Dr. Weaver fails to observe as he gives advice and prophecy. He fails to realize that society as we now comprehend it may not have continuity. The economic tools to which he refers such as credit, and other devices of the present system, such as rent, taxes and interest may become obsolete and unnecessary. He overlooks the growing union developing between the Negro and white worker, and he throws a complete blank, when measurer by the yardstick having to do with inventive genius and progress which always confiscated existing standards.

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Major C. J. Calrow, consultant-director of the State Planning Board, declared in an address before the opening session of the 17th annual conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Commission, held here last Thursday at the Freemason Street Baptist Church, that the large Negro population in the South was not responsible for the low wages paid southern labor generally, that wages were dependent on the amount of man power available and the demand for it.

"The biggest problem facing the South today is the large number of tenant farms, both white and colored, and the low standard of living which results from this tenantry system," he said.

"The sooner we change this system the better off the South is going to be."

He pointed out that one of the most serious things in connection with the whole system is that the tenant farmer gets no credit for improving the land.

Referring to the Negro in industry in Virginia, he said that the colored race has its proper share of labor in industry in relation to the Negro and white population, and the number of jobs available.

He also said that one of the largest groups of unemployed persons in the South is among former domestic workers, both men and women, and that as conditions generally imprve for the white race a resulting improvement will be noted in conditions among Negroes, because the white race will be better able to return to employment those now out of work.

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The principal speaker in this group was Thomas B. Patterson, head of the extension department at Virginia State College in Petersburg. He spoke on the "Outlook For Negro Workers in Agriculture as a Result of Trends set in Motion by the Depression Period." He began by disclosing some of the high points in the rural situation. He emphasized many statistics which pointed to certain serious conditions among Negro farmers.

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General.

Department Of Commerce Reports Economic Data For 1935 Shows Gains In 1936

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The outlook for employment is such as to warrant "courage and new hope," Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper declared in a New Year's statement issued this week.

Summarizing the entire economic situation the cabinet officer asserted that "we now have a broader and firmer foundation than in the preceding years on which to build in 1936."

The statement also pointed out still pressing problems and setbacks of the past year, but was strikingly optimistic in tone.

Mr. Roper's review follows in full:

In reviewing the economic data for the year 1935 available to the Department of Commerce, I am impressed by the foundation which has been laid as a basis for further encouraging economic gains in 1936.

The production of consumers' goods during 1935 was at or above the relatively high level of 1934; there was further improvement in agriculture; some revival in the durable goods industries; widespread improvement in consumer purchasing based on increased employment, more equitable price relationships and a larger harvest; improved industrial earnings; an increase in the value of our foreign trade; and further improvements in the financial field, including a rising tendency in security markets and a gradual reopening of the domestic capital market to the flow of private funds. While these specific improvements are gratifying, the fact that the general cumulative forces of recovery are gaining is even more important.

Increased Production

This broadening of the recovery process has been strikingly shown in several tendencies of the past year which have brought a substantial increase in the national income as a result of steady improvement thru the consolidation of gains previously achieved and the gradual extension of the recovery movement. Whereas in the two preceding years the upward movement was interrupted by sharp recessions, in 1935 business was definitely established on a higher plane early in the year and this level was materially raised in the last quarter. The 1935 increase in production was based on meeting the immediate needs, rather than on such anticipatory purchases by manufacturers and distributors frequently evident in 1933 and 1934 necessitating a periodic slackening of the productive processes while stocks were being absorbed.

As a corollary of these changes there was a further increase in the national income distributed during the year, preliminary estimates indicating a gain of approximately 10 percent over the $50,000,000,000 total in 1934. The rise in the amount of the total income actually produced in 1935 was probably even larger, thus further reducing, if not entirely eliminating, the net business losses which reached huge proportions a few years ago. The salutary effect of this important tendency is not statistically measurable but is nevertheless significant. The increase in income was widely diffused, wage earners and farmers receiving large proportions of the accretion.

Icreased Employement

A substantial increase in employment was effected during the year, with the major part of the gain accounted for in the manufacturing industries. There was also an encouraging expansion of employment in the construction industry, particularly in residential building. The latest monthly factory employment data available show an increase of 10 percent in comparison with a year ago, factory payrolls being 25 percent higher. The larger relative increase in the latter instance resulted from the opportunities afforded for more steady employment. Wages of factory workers generally were maintained at the level reached in 1934, when hourly rates were as high as in 1929.

Although industrial production for the year was about 14 percent above that in 1934, the production of durable goods recorded a gain of about 25 percent. Consumers' goods of the durable type—automobiles, electric refrigerators, and washing machines, for example—were stimulated by enlarged purchasing power. Greater confidence in the future has brought more liberal spending in such lines and thus tended to foster the upward trend of business.

Among the more spectacular increases in retail sales in 1935 were the increase of about 20 percent in sales of general merchandise in rural areas and an estimated increase of 40 percent in dollar expenditures for new passenger automobiles, a large percentage of which also went to farm communities. The improvement in retail sales in rural areas was based on an increase in the cash income of farmers for the third successive year. The increase in income in 1935 provided a still wider margin beyond their fixed expenditures of the farm population and thus contributed very materially to more effective purchasing power. Urban sales of general merchandise, as reflected by department store sales data, increased 5 percent.

Foreign Trade Increase

Coincident with the expansion in general recovery, by mid-domestic buying, there has been a continued growth in the dollar value of our foreign trade. The major increase in exports during 1935 was in finished manufactures. which accounted for approximately 45 percent of our total exports, the highest percentage since 1931. While exports of agricultural products did not make so satisfactory a showing early in the year, such exports increased more than seasonally during the fourth quarter. Expanding industrial activity and the increased imports of agricultural products, partly by reason of the 1934 drought, have been two of the major factors affecting the increase in imports which, on a quantity basis, were the highest since 1930.

Increased imports are recognized as a necessary and desirable corollary to the expansion of our exports, which is the basic objective of the reciprocal trade agreements program. This program was greatly advanced during the year. It should prove a major force in reopening the channels of trade. The recently concluded trade agreement with Canada was a conspicuous accomplishment and similar agreements concluded in 1935 with Belgium, Haiti, Sweden, Colombia, Brazil Honduras, and the Netherlands materially improved the outlook for further revival of our foreign trade, so essential to complete economic recovery.

Although railway freight traffic in October the carriers were able to report an increase in the cumulative total of loadings in comparison with 1934 and a corresponding decline in their deficits. It is believed that this tendency is now firmly under way. In this field, as of course in many others, we have formidable problems still before us, but we find here, nevertheless, an illustration of the tendency of the recovery movement to accelerate. Just as the forces of depression were cumulative in their effects, so the forces of recovery operate to expand activity in an everwidening circle. In dealing with the paramount problem of unemployment, we may take courage and renewed hope from the steady expansion of production and distribution in the past year. Perhaps the most striking conclusion warranted by a review of the developments of the year is that we now have a broader and firmer foundation than in the preceding years on which to build in 1936.

(A review of the activities of Department of Comerce for 1935 can be found in the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce.)

Resigns



Robert L. Vann, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, whose resignation from the Department of Justice was accepted to take effect December 31.

7 U.S. Railway Systems Giving Jobs to 40,000

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP) — Seven of the principal railway systems that are operating throughout the country and the Pullman Company are now giving employment to more than forty thousand colored men and women, a survey, last week, disclosed.

Of the railroads, the Southern Railway System leads with a total of more than 7,500 employees, with the Pennsylvania the runner-up with 6,542 employees. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific System employs the least number of colored persons, having 932.

Distributed Through System

While the greater number of employees are classified as "maintenance workers" and "transportation workers," reports from the various railway systems showed that colored men were being employed in most of the operating divisions.

Among the 932 employees of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific System, 53 are classified as office workers, 41 brakemen, 95 in mechanical department, and 198 in maintenance of way and structures, according to Hal S. Ray, white, director of the personnel department.

E. E. Norris, white, vice-president of the Southern said;

"Most of the colored workers are in the transportation and maintenance departments, both mechanical and roadway. There are many tasks on a railroad which cannot be better, if as capably performed by any other class of labor. Many of these employees have spent their entire lives working on this railroad. They feel that they are a part of it and their loyalty to it is a source of great satisfaction to the management."

Four other systems and the number of employees included in the survey were: Norfolk and Western, 2,500 "principally in the shops;" Seaboard Air Line, 5,000, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 3,000, and the Illinois Central, 5,789.

Pullman Employs 12,000

While not a railroad, the Pullman Company according to figures made public employs more than 12,000 colored men and women.

In addition to the porters and maids employed by the company, more than 1800 are employed in the Pullman yards and more than 1200 in the Pullman shops. In the Chicago repair shops, 20 per cent of the workers are colored and in the St. Louis district at one period forty per cent were colored.

N. Y. Amateur Finds 300 Colored Radio Operators

Young Radio Enthusiast Has Contacted That Number with Own Receiving Set; Gives Insight into Popular Hobby.

By J. A. DANIEL

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles to be written for the AFRO by J. A. Daniel. Readers interested in amateur radio communication can reach him by writing in care of the AFRO.

NEW YORK.

There are at present more than 40,000 amateur radio operators in the United States, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

These people come from all walks of life: doctors, lawyers, clerks, ministers, and an increasing number of boys and girls.

This cosmopolitan fraternity of radio amateurs offers a nucleus for a means of communication, not only between the people of this country, but also among those in all parts of the world. In times of local and national emergencies when all other means of communication fails, it is the amateur who provides the only means of communication with the outside world.

The colored operators play an important part and it is the object of this column to provide a common meeting ground for these enthusiasts.

Finds Others

One of the greatest handicaps to co-operation and a fraternal spirit among colored radio amateurs and those interested in radio, is a lack of knowledge of just who is colored and who isn't. One cannot tell a person's face by the way he transmits with a telegraph key or by his voice thruogh a microphone. For instance when I received my license in 1931, I was so sure I was the first colored radio amateur that I was very proud, but imagine my surprise, when I found that in New York City alone, there were at that time more than a dozen licensed operators, from some of whom had held a license before the war.

In 1933, Harlem Radio Club, an organization of radio operators, undertook the task of contacting colored radio enthusiasts throughout the world. This was made possible by the club's radio station, W2ESK. Each time we contact a station we announce the fact that we are located in Harlem and since Harlem and colored people are always linked, it was not long before inquiries began pouring in from all parts of the world. We now have a list compiled of the call letters and location of more than 300 colored licensed radio operators.

Two-Way Communication

One may say that he is not interested in two-way radio communication, but that is only one part of the radio hobby. There is the fascinating and intriguing field of foreign reception. As I am writing this, I am listening to a concert from Rome, Italy (12RO) and in respect to quality and freedom from noise, I might have one of the local broadcasting stations tuned in.

On January 28, one may have heard the rebroadcast of the funeral of the late King George of England. Possibly the most interesting portions of it were missed. If one had received it direct, he would have heard the entire services from Westminster and St. James with the solemn tolling of Big Ben.

Latin Stations

There are hundreds of Latin-American stations to choose from, if a person likes that kind of music, of if he wishes to brush up on his Spanish.

There is HIX. Dominician Republic, which usually comes in fine on 5.98 meg. News bulletins are given at 7:30 a.m., and then some hot rumbas. In the early evening, one can drop down to Port au Prince. Haiti (HH2S on 5.91 meg.) around 8 p.m. This sation comes through fine with some good recordings and announcements in French, Spanish, German and English.

From Ethiopia

There is a hot group of stations at the present time and they are a real catch, ETA on 7.62 meg. which is restricted at the present time to news and propaganda talks. It comes through best at 4 a.m. Then there is ETB on 11.9 meg., Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which comes through very well, using code and giving long press reports in French.

I could run on indefinitely along this line.

The AFRO has given us this opportunity for a meeting place and it is up to us to make it worth while. Just let me know what is wanted, whether it is how to build sets, outstanding colored group achievement in the radio field, the how and when to look for foreign stations. Most of all, let's have a get-together with the "hams" (amateurs).

Send in your ideas and let's see if we can run this into a real radio department.

Rochester, N. Y.
Democrat-Chronicle
FEB 9 1936

NEGROES AIDED BY NEW DEAL, SPEAKER SAYS

Atlanta University Sociologist Talks To City Club

The American Negro has found friend in the New Deal, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the department of sociology of the University of Atlanta, told City Club at luncheon in Powers Hotel yesterday.

Despite vicious discrimination of state administrators throughout the South, the federal government's program has been beneficial to the race as a whole, he said.

An extension of federal power would mean further removal of race hatred in New Deal administration in the South, he said, because it would mean the enemies of Negroes would be relieved of their power to make decisions against the black race.

Through no fault of the government in Washington, he said southern officials, fearing for their jobs, have seen fit to cheat the Negro of his share of relief money, relief work, farm subsidies, labor codes under the defunct NRA, education appropriations and voice in administration.

Tells of Benefits

With the New Deal cards stacked against them from the beginning, Doctor DuBois said, Negroes have been able to obtain some of the benefits the national government intended for him. In scattered areas, Negroes have benefited by CCC, Federal Housing Administration and relief appropriations but never to their full share, the speaker declared.

In dealing with the nation as a whole, national officials have erred in trying to solve the Negro problem by the same methods used in correcting the economic situation of the white race, he said.

Because of economic subjugation of the southern Negro, he could not share full benefits offered by the government in its depression program, he added, saying that tenant farmers lost their subsidies to landholders, black factory workers have been replaced by whites when NRA forced higher wages, and minimum wage codes have ignored the farm worker and servant completely, thus eliminating about 15 of every 23 Negroes from its sphere of benefits.

Defines Race Differences

The great differences between the two major races in the United States, he said, are economic. The Negro, representing one ninth of the population, is denied the opportunity for a job, for an education, or a standard of living granted the white race, he declared.

The fallacy of the philosophy of suppression of the Negro Doctor DuBois said, is that the level of the white worker cannot be raised so long as a whole mass of people is forced to take the role of cheap labor.

Louis Untermeyer, poet, satirist and literary critic, will address the club next Saturday.

1,200 EMPLOYED ON WPA SURVEY

Amsterdam News

Dr. Robert C. Weaver Reports on Work—Costing $462,000

2-29-36

More than 1,200 Negro white-collar workers are now employed on the WPA-sponsored Survey of Negro White Collar and Skilled Workers, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the project, reported at a meeting of regional supervisors held in New York City last week.

The project, sponsored by the office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs in the Department of the Interior, calls for an expenditure of $462,000 and represents the first time in history that the spending of so large a sum has been placed in the hands of Negroes. The survey has been in operation since February in thirty states, ninety-one cities and the District of Columbia.

While this project is primarily designed for the employment of white-collar workers on relief, it is, at the same time, bringing together the most formidable collection of data on the occupational experiences of Negroes that has ever been collected.

The object of this sociological study, according to Ira De A. Reid, director of the project and professor of sociology at Atlanta University, is to ascertain the type and amount of training white-collar and skilled Negro workers have received; to gather materials covering the relationships between this training and the jobs they actually obtain, and to collect data on the job experiences of persons since 1925.

The disrupted economic conditions that have prevailed during the past six years, he pointed out, have deprived thousands of Negroes from working at professions and trades for which they are best fitted. The purpose of the survey, he said, is to present a more comprehensive idea as to the occupational skill of white-collar and skilled workers in proportion to their present and their usual vocations.

Headquarters Here.

The pulse of all activity governing the operations of the survey in the several states is conducted from national headquarters in New York City by a staff of forty-seven employees.

The effectiveness of the survey's findings depends upon the number of questionnaires answered by persons residing in urban centers with a Negro population of 1,500 or more. However, a greater amount of accuracy in the final tabulations is based on the co-operation of persons with interviewers and the precision with which the questions are answered. All information supplied is held strictly confidential by employees throughout the survey.

Members of the executive staff division are Reginald A. Johnson, assistant director, and Mrs. Ruby Yearwood, administrative assistant. Departments operating under the executive staff include research, supervised by Preston Valien; finance and reports, supervised by Deaver P. Young, and clerical, supervised by Miss Estella Knox.

The territory covered by the survey is divided into four sections, with one regional director appointed for each area. George W. Goodman is Northeast regional director; William J. Trent, Southeast regional director; Charles G. Gomillion, Southwest regional director, and William A. Daniel, Midwest regional director.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Negro Officers For CCC

(An Editorial)

Further investigation by The Age into the causes of the recent strike by Negro boys at the Civilian Conservation Corp camp at Breeze Hill, near Middletown, N. Y., has reaffirmed our conviction that the trouble was due to a lack of understanding and interest on the part of the white commanding officers.

Much of the friction that now exists between the enrollees and officers is due not so much to the rules of the Corp but rather to a harsh interpretation of these rules. As a result the boys feel that they are not being treated humanely and sometimes rebel.

The solution of the problem, in our estimation lies in the appointment of Negro commanding officers for Negro companies. During the World War the point was conceded by the War Department that trained Negro officers understood the Negro soldier better and could get the best results. Thousands of Negroes received commissions during and since the war. Most of them are now on the reserve list, from which the commanding officers of the C. C. C. have been taken.

The Administration has seen fit to appoint Negroes as chaplains and educational advisors, but this does not solve the problem for these officers are without real authority—except in an advisory capacity. If President Roosevelt really wants to improve the lot of the Negro enrollee in the C. C. C. he can do so by appointing Negro commanding officers for Negro companies.

Get your Congressmen and Senators on record for square deal for the Negro in the C. C. C.

Report Shows 31,000 Race Men Enrolled In CCC Camps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A recommendation that the Civilian Conservation Corps be made a permanent part of our national governmental organization was made to President Roosevelt this last week by Robert Fechner, Director of CCC activities. The recommendation was included in the Director's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

In this report, the Director stated that a total of $492,000,000 had been expended for CCC activities during the fiscal year. Of this amount, $123,000,000 was mailed to dependents of enrollees in the form of cash allowances sent home by the boys at the camps. The report showed that a total of $90,000,000 had been expended for food and shelter, $43,000,000 for wearing apparel, and $11,000,000 on the health program for the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees.

As of October 31, 1936, there was a total of 346,563 enrollees in 2,090 CCC camps. Of this number 31,006 were colored young men and war veterans. In Massachusetts, Rhode Isand and Connecticut, there are 533 colored enrollees in mixed CCC camps. New York, New Jersey and Delaware have 2,702 colored enrollees in sixteen CCC camps.

A total of 5,685 young colored men and war veterans are enrolled in the CCC camps of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

"During the fiscal year 1936" Director Fechner declared "Emergency Conservation work demonstrated more convincingly than ever before, its fitness to provide large scale employment on work which is an immediate and future value both to our natural resources and to the men who participate in the work.

'As long as there are young men, eager to work, yet idle through no fault of their own, the CCC can continue to be an effective part of our national policy, because the work in conservation which needs doing is so great as to be able to use [illegible] for many years, the services of many men.

"If it is decided that the CCC should be removed from the emergency agencies, to become a more or less permanent feature of our governmental policy, it is strongly recommended that all positions therein, save enrollees and intermittent workers, should be placed under the classified civil service."

THE "PREVAILING WAGE"

The history of the establishment of the "prevailing wage" principle in the WPA is instructive In January 1935, when the President presented his work-relief proposal to Congress, he declared that the compensation "should be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment." Labor union leaders immediately fought this limitation, and insisted that wage scales prevailing in private industry should be paid on all WPA work. The question was debated in the Senate alone over a period of nearly a month, and at the end an amendment to incorporate a "prevailing wage" provision in the act was voted down. But by July of 1935 General JOHNSON, then in charge of the Federal work-relief program in New York City, began to have trouble. A WPA "strike" was threatened unless prevailing wages were paid. After arguing eloquently against this demand, the General finally capitulated.

As a result, HARRY HOPKINS, the WPA Administrator, issued an order in September of that year authorizing the State Works Progress Administrators to reduce hours of work in "exceptional and unusual circumstances" so that prevailing hourly wages might be paid. After that "exceptional and unusual circumstances" became usual. Finally, with little debate or notice, the following paragraph was included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act passed in June of this year, Title II of which appropriated $1,425,000,000 for relief and work relief: "The rates of pay for persons "engaged upon projects under the "foregoing appropriation shall not be "less than the prevailing rates of pay "for work of a similar nature as de"termined by the Works Progress Ad"ministration with the approval of "the President."

Thus the prevailing wage for work relief is now firmly embedded. Moreover, in practice, as ROBERT MOSES once remarked: "Prevailing wages do not "prevail anywhere but with the Gov"ernment; they do not prevail in pri"vate enterprise." The results have been precisely what the President originally feared. We now hear reports, for example, of a shortage of cotton pickers in the South. In parts of the Mississippi delta the pay of pickers has been increased from 80 cents per 100 pounds to $1.25. Memphis Chamber of Commerce officials are seeking a temporary halt in Federal relief work as an aid to planters in need of pickers. But even where no scarcity of workers yet exists, the high hourly rates of pay, the easy hours, and the relative pleasantness and security of relief work lead many men to prefer continued WPA jobs to any return to private jobs.

Colonel SOMERVELL, the local Works Progress Administrator, has contended that a works program "means that people are supposed to work," and he has been attempting to establish certain minimum standards. But he faces the difficulty at present that if workers do not come up to these standards he has no alternative but to drop them. Some of the worst evils of the prevailing wage system could be rectified if the local administrators were at least authorized to fix two classifications of workers. To the first they could pay the "prevailing wage," but insist in return on certain standards of work that would be rigidly adhered to. Those who were unable to qualify under these standards would not be dropped, but would be put in a second classification, and receive a smaller rate of payment. The persons in this lower group would fully selected on the basis of ability, economies in relief payments. Certainly then either be less inclined than at it would become a normal recruiting to present to pass by opportunities for market for private industry to draw in private employment, or they would from. Meanwhile the existence of the w strive to qualify for the higher group. second classification would effect some p If those in the higher group were care-

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General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Demand Relief Bill Passage; Negro Discrimination in Relief Told at Marcantonio Hearing

John P. Davis Urges Bill's Passage By U. S. Congress

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress, today communicated his organization's endorsement of the Marcantonio Relief Work Standards Act to the House Labor Subcommittee holding hearings on the bill introduced into Congress by East Harlem's militant representative.)

"Discrimination against Negroes," Davis pointed out, "in the matter of granting relief is an admitted and notorious fact."

The February Chicago conference of the Negro Congress, Davis said, passed a resolution endorsing the Marcantonio bill. He appeared "at the express mandate of nearly a million and a quarter persons living in the United States to urge passage of the bill now under consideration by this committee," Davis announced.

$6,000,000,000 for Jobless

The Marcantonio Relief Bill provides for the appropriation of six billion dollars for the immediate needs of the unemployed. This fund would be administered without any discrimination.

James Blackwell, spokesman for the People's Unemployment League of Maryland, an affiliated state body of the Workers' Alliance of America, informed the Labor Subcommittee that the Marcantonio bill is especially necessary because "in Baltimore employers are reducing their payrolls." A relief client today, he declared, "is faced with meeting the landlord's terms or being evicted."

Relief and WPA Director Harry Hopkins, Davis said, "offered evidence to the Senate Committee considering the McCarran amendment to the Works Progress Act early in 1935 that between October, 1933, and January, 1935, the number of Negroes on relief rolls had increased from 2,117,000 to roughly 4,000,000. This was an increase at the rate of 130,000 a month, or more than 4,000 every single day for this 15-month period.

Figures Not Published

"No subsequent government evidence, from which estimates of unemployment can be secured, has been published. Unemployment," added Davis, "remains a malignant deadly growth on the Negro population in America. Mr. Hopkins's estimate of January, 1935, is today far too low to describe true conditions of unemployment of the Negro people. Unemployment among them, and its accompanying destitution, have had an almost geometric progress. It is not too much to say that fully half of the Negro population in America is now far below the poverty line."

After describing the widespread trade union discrimination against Negroes, a discrimination which has accompanied like governmental practice, Davis said, "not a single one of the present administration's plans for either industrial or agricultural recovery has reacted favorably on the Negro population."

Concluding, Davis declared: "Any proposal to turn back to the state and local agencies the care of the Negro destitute family is a tantamount to proposing starvation. It is for this reason that the National Negro Congress endorses the central feature of the Marcantonio bill, which places the responsibility for relief aid squarely upon the shoulders of the Federal government. Of equal importance is that section of the bill regularizing standards of relief. It has been with singular callousness that Federal officials have admitted that Negroes were given lower relief payments and service than whites."

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PRESS

JUN 1 - 1936

GREATER SECURITY SOUGHT FOR NEGROES

Urban League Publication Cites Plight of Colored People

A plea that Negro workers be assured of economic security during periods of unemployment, primarily through a workers social insurance bill of a non-political nature, was made today in the "Informer," official publication of the Urban League of Pittsburgh.

The "Informer" estimated that, of the 5,500,000 Negro employables in America, between 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 are now receiving relief.

In speaking for the Urban League, the "Informer" took a stand in favor of more security on WPA jobs, freeing of relief work from "shifting political trends," and a raising of relief standards.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
May 12, 1936

TRULY THE FORGOTTEN MAN

What would the South be like today if the Negro had never been imported from Africa? And what would it be like tomorrow if the Negro were to be deported? The black man, brought here against his will as a money-making venture, very probably is here to stay. A hundred years ago the American people might have solved that problem, but today it appears that they lack their former initiative. The muddle-heads and the milksops will have their way for some generations yet, those "leaders" who, in earlier days, would have forbidden, on some grounds or other, the extension of our frontiers beyond the Allegheny Mountains.

Quite unwittingly, the Negro has all but been the undoing of one large class of white people in the South, the manual laborers and the non-land-owning farmers, people who have been helped less by the New Deal than any other class, unless it be conservative Republican politicians. The WPA has forced the truth home with renewed emphasis. In the Wiregrass Section of Alabama and the Piedmont Section of Georgia, to cite two localities, white men and Negroes alike have been paid $19 for 20 days' work, while in the North, the Middle West and the Far West, the WPA wages have been three, and even four, times as high for precisely the same kind of labor.

First, the AAA was to break up the tenant farmer system. And now its little sister, the Soil Conservation Act, which comes on as Big Sis's understudy. And it is true that the tenant farmer and, particularly, the sharecropper are on the decline.

But this class has not yet, under the Jones-Bankhead Bill become landowners, and very few of them, it is feared, ever will. Instead, the tenant farmer and the sharecropper, white and black, are going over to the day labor class at 60 cents per day, sometimes with house, garden plot, pasture room and fire wood privileges, and sometimes not. It is whispered that as low as 40 cents per day is being paid in this section.

The "experts" tell us that this makes for a considerable improvement in the financial status of this class of worker, but this paper has other thoughts in that connection. On a maximum wage of $60 to $200 a year, depending on whether he gets paid by the day, the week, or by the month, how can a white man possibly entertain hope of ever improving his condition? Indeed, how can he possibly buy food and clothes for his wife and two, three or five children, provide school books and pay entrance fees and doctors' and dentists' bills? Families on relief in Western and Northern cities receive in doles from seven to 10 times as much for living in idleness as the farm laborer receives for long hours of hard work in the sun.

We submit that, up to now, the Ne wDeal, with all its "bull farmers" and resettlement hullabaloo, has gravely worsened the condition of these people. The New Deal's wage differentials, harshly discriminating against Southern labor, largely because of the presence of the Negro, while it has had its handouts for the land owners and the college graduates, has intensified the poverty, now frequently bordering on starvation, of thousands of such families.

One trouble with Mr. Tugwell's roseate dreams is that, with all his swarms of "administrators," he can hope to no more than scratch the surface of his problem. If he had had any common sense, he would have forseen that result, to start with.

The Jones-Bankhead Bill, while it is somewhat broader in scope, cannot hope to accomplish a great deal more, even if it would be discriminatory and partial. Aside from the "administrators"--and don't ever forget the "administrators" — the Federal Government would offer hope only to a relatively few hand-picked farm laborers. In other days, when there were public lands for distribution, one homesteader had as good a chance as another.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the Southern farm laborer is the Forgotten Man.

It is said that if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected he will again step forward with his semi-Facist, semi-Socialist NRA program. And Southern farm labor, although it inevitably establishes pay rates for other workers, will be excluded, while little businesses, eking out a precarious existence in the farming country, may find themselves saddled with impossible wage rates.

Thus, Negro labor, due to no fault for which it can be held responsible, not only impoverishes white labor but at the same time sharply restricts the earnings of most little businesses throughout the South.

Our lords and masters are not much interested in these many thousands of white families. Few heads of such families can afford to pay poll taxes, and so do not vote. (One influential Southern newspaper even argues that they should not be permitted to vote). But we submit that there is good blood in them, adults and children, and that they are worth saving. If it is just to supplement the profits of the landlords, it would be no less just to supplement the meager wages of the farm laborers.

If the Administration's Heavy Thinkers want to continue indefinitely in that capacity, they would do well to work out still another program.

The forefathers of these Southern people had a way of helping themselves when all else had failed. That practice may be revived.—Headland Wiregrass Farmer.

DR. JOHNSON WARNS RACE TO UNITE IN FACE OF CRISIS

CHICAGO, — (By ANP)—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Race's No. 1 sociologist, struck a serious note in his lecture at the Winter Lecture Course of the Church of the Good Shepherd here. He described the future of the Negro within economic and social changes taking place in America as "gloomily unpredictable."

3,864,000 on Relief.

Painting a dismal picture, he reached the climax with the statements:

"If we had continued in the tool and small machinery stage we probably would have escaped such drastic disorder now. Today in America there are 21,000,000 people on relief; and of this number, 3,864,000 are Negroes. The population is increasing more rapidly than there are, or apparently can be, developed industries to absorb the working population. The four occupational fields in the South, three of which have historically occupied Negroes, are cotton cultivation, tobacco growing and manufacturing and iron and steel, together with cotton fabrication. We find a great many Negro farmers engaged in unremunerative cotton farming, while in tobacco growing they have become less and less important numerically. Its manufacture aside from handling and leaf preparation is in the hands of white workers. Iron and steel center around the Birmingham area and engage a large number of Ne- s who have retained their -tus while sharing it with white workers."

He proposed (1) the consolidation of energies for most effective pressures, pointing to the powerful influence of determined minorities if their cause is a just one. (2) The value of both social and economic collective bargaining, buying and marketing. (3) Deliberate social and economic planning for the group. (4) Effective education, thus raising the average of Negro education as a whole which is little better than 4th grade. (5) A realistic if somewhat sobering recognition of our own limitations. Raising our level of competence by judging ourselves by the highest standards.

SURVEYS U. S. JOB SERVICE BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—(ANP—A searching survey of the services of the United States Employment Service to Negro applicants in twenty-two states is being made by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, chief Division of Negro Labor, U. S. Department of Labor. During the month of July, Lieut. Oxley visited Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and in the next few days he will start on the second phase of his assignment, which will carry him to West Virginia, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina.

The third group of states to be surveyed will comprise Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. The object of the survey is to describe and evaluate the U. S. Employment Service and its several state affiliates in terms of service to Negro applicants. The survey will be expected to reveal information regarding the occupational opportunities open and available to the Negro worker; the size, movement, and implications indicated by the population movements of Negroes as compared with general occupational trends and population movements; experience of private employment agencies; traditional job opportunities and the effect depression fluctuation has had on these opportunities; the general attitude and inclination of employers and organized labor toward the employment of Negro workers in new occupational fields; and finally, the value of normal services of the public employment agencies to Negro applicants as reflected in the attitude of administrative officials and personnel and the actual records showing registrations, referrals, and placements of Negroes in the various occupational groupings.

TO MAKE SURVEY OF JOB SERVICES

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley On National Tour To Get Data

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General.

404 RACE WORKERS NOW ON U.S. RELIEF STAFF IN ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 2—(ANP)—Negroes of this state, whose percentage of those on relief is practically the same as their ratio to the total population, have fared particularly well in the federal adult education projects and nursery schools. Frank R. Allen, state research co-ordinator of the WPA, told the Associated Negro Press this week. Eight thousand adults have been taught to read and write.

Arkansas, because it is a cotton state and due to the floods and drouths that have occurred yearly since 1927, to add to the depression, has been particularly hard hit and more people have sought relief in 1935 than in 1934, the figures show. A total of 404 Negroes have been employed on the operating staff, of which 54 are case workers and 350 teachers.

Around 98,500 of the state's 478,463 Negroes were on relief in 1935, Allen revealed. This was 25.4 per cent of the total of 393,052 given aid, almost a hundred more than received help in 1934. With whites averaging 74.6 of those getting relief, the proportion as to race in Arkansas shows Negroes receiving less than is their 27 per cent of the whole population.

Ruralites of color have been hardest hit by far. Eighty-two per cent of Arkansas' colored population are found on the farm, and these are 85 per cent of Negroes seeking relief.

Negroes have shared without discrimination in the $35,920,550.36 spent by the U. S. on relief, the official declares. Eight districts administer the WPA, with Arkansas itself aiding through the state welfare commission. Negroes have been employed in white collar projects and on WPA which hires all eligibles at fixed federal pay scales in both skilled and unskilled types of labor. Percentages by race are not known, Allen asserts.

In expenditures for education, Negroes came out far ahead because of the higher percentage of illiteracy. There were 350 colored teachers and 627 whites, all receiving the same salarly basis.

Disappoints Us

The President's message disappoints us. Unemployment grips millions. Business fears to resume operations. Taxes pile up. The nation needs bread. But except for views of the foreign situation, the message gives the people stones—thrown at the administration's enemies.

Abusing the opposition is standardized American political practice. But conditions are too serious for that now, even if every word of the President's charges against his critics is true.

Our disappointment at the message is the keener because we have believed in the President's intentions when we doubted his judgment. We thought him magnificent when at the beginning of his administration he said he would keep trying until he found a solution of the problem.

At the call of the President we tried to comply with the NRA, and bore extra costs in order to be good patriots. When we made no profits out of which to pay income tax, we still carried on and paid the government a part of capital as taxes. Anything to get the ten million idle workers and their dependents off relief! Now the leader whom we followed stops and turning to his enemies, challenges them to find the solution.

Any constructive effort must come from men who look forward and plan, not from those who look backward and censure. The "dishonest speculators" and the "special interests" upon whom President plies his lash are not the stuff out of which the country's saviors are to be made, though they do serve admirably as campaign material. The President, resolutely trying to forge ahead, was a hero though his efforts proved abortive. When he halts, as now, the army is leaderless.

For years big business carried elections by claiming that there was not enough intelligence in the opposition to run the country. Its tirades produced victories and victories were coined into profits. Now the man who would change the social order takes a leaf out of the same book. He set out to remove the investor's fear and the worker's unemployment. But he takes his hand from the plow before he reaches the end of the furrow. Our sacrifices are in vain. We repeat—the President's message disappoints us.

The President's Message

THE PRESIDENT has reported to Congress, and to the people, on the state of the Union. And as he anticipated in his speech, the Liberty League, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the other entrenched, reactionary elements in the country have proceeded to denounce him as a "dangerous radical" and a menace to the Republic. The U. S. Supreme Court encouraged these groups this week by ruling the AAA unconstitutional.

No one who has followed the development of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal could seriously consider the charge of radicalism, but critics of the President's latest message to Congress are by no means confined to the plutocratic ranks of the Liberty League and the Chamber of Commerce. Included among these "lesser" critics are millions of Americans who were not so much disturbed by what Mr. Roosevelt said as by what he didn't say. For instance, what does the President expect Congress to do about anti-lynch legislation? For the second time, in as many appearances, he failed to mention this matter to Congress.

True, he struck out at those who "gang up" against the people's liberties. But what about those who "gang up" against the people's lives?

He praised the "splendid efforts of the Federal Government to raise the health standards of the nation." But what of the duty of that same government to protect those lives?

He recommended to Congress "that we advance; that we do not retreat." But did he mention this one direction in which we must advance if we are to escape the pitfalls of the hate-ridden nations he so bitterly attacked?

The President might omit any mention of anti-lynch legislation, but Congress will have to discuss the question just the same. The N. A. A. C. P., the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense and millions of American citizens will see to that. Already, Senator Frederick Van Nuys, an Indiana Democrat, has announced his intention of introducing a resolution calling for a federal investigation of the fourteen lynchings which have occurred since Congress ended its debate on the question last May.

In view of the rulings of the Supreme Court, the present session of Congress may be one of the most momentous in the history of our country. But surely no question must be allowed to be more important than that of human life itself. It is the duty of every interested citizen to support the organizations fighting for federal anti-lynch legislation and to inform all elected representatives in Congress of the necessity of prompt enactment of such a law.

CCC Educational Advisers Total 99

WASHINGTON—The number of college graduates serving as educational advisers in CCC camps has been increased from twenty-nine to ninety-nine, during the past year, by the addition of seventy new advisers, according to an announcement of the Emergency Conservation Work director, last week.

Although the corps has been reduced from a little more than 500,000 to 428,000 men, it has not been necessary to dispense with the services of any colored educational advisers. This, the communication said, has been due to the educational record of the colored advisers and the disposition of enrollees to continue in the CCC.

ST. LOUIS PULLMAN SHOPS EMPLOY MANY OF 40,000 NEGROES IN RAILROAD JOBS

CHICAGO, —(ANP) — What an important factor the railroads of the country constitute in the economic progress and security of the Negro is disclosed in a survey made here last week by the Associated Negro Press, which shows that seven of the the principal railway systems operating throughout the country and the Pullman Company are now giving employment to more than forty thousand men and women.

Of the railroads the Southern Railway System leads with a total more than 7,500 employees with the Pennsylvania the runner-up with 6,542 employees. The Chicago Rock Island and Pacific System employs the least number of Negroes, having 932.

Distributed Thruout System

While the greater number of employees are classified as "maintenance workers' and "transportation workers" reports from the various railway systems included in the survey showed that Negroes were being employed in most of the operating divisions. Among 32 employees of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific System, 53 are classified as office workers, 41 brakemen, 98 in mechanical department and 198 in the Maintenance of Way and Structures according to Hal S. Ray, director of the personnel department.

Four other systems and the number of employees included in the survey were: Norfolk and Western Railway Company, that according to L. Needles, president, employs more than 2500 "principally in the shops"; Seaboard Air line that L. B. Powell, one of the receivers, declared employs 5,000, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe that S. T. Bledsoe, president reported gives employment to more than 3,000 "the number fluctuating from time to time" and the Illinois Central that L. A. Downs, president reported uses 5,789 Negro employees.

Pullman Company Employs 12,000

While not a railroad, the Pullman Company according to figures made public, employs more than 12,000 men and women of the Negro race. Perry B. Parker, president of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association, in a statement to the Associated Negro Press, Wednesday said:

"Our membership list includes more than 8,000 porters and this is below par. Due to the decrease in traveling, hundreds of men have been furloughed in order to reduce operating expenses. These 8,000 however, are employed regularly and rendering satisfactory service.

In addition to the porters and maids employed by the company, more than 1800 employed in the Pullman Yards and more than 1200 in the Pullman Shops. In the Chicago repair shops 20 percent of the workers are Negroes and in the St. Louis district at one period 40 percent of the employees were Negroes.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 2, 1936

Slavery, Old and New

Shocking revelations have come of the deaths of hundreds of people in West Virginia from a disease called "silicosis" contracted by laborers digging a tunnel, and a congressional investigation is under consideration. Whether or not the reports are exaggerated, the victims of this disease should have compensation and the employers who have been guilty of negligence should be prosecuted and punished.

Most of the victims have been negroes, at least 60 per cent of them.

Time was, here in South Carolina and throughout the South, when negroes had "social security." The greatest and the most successful experiment ever carried out in social security was in the South. Owners of negroes cared for them because they were valuable property.

On many a rice plantation and sugar plantation planters employed free white labor to drain the swamps. They did not risk their negroes in the swamps. Those who do not believe are referred to Phillips' history of African slavery in the United States.

Prohibition was the law for negroes, and prohibition was enforced for them. There were no drunkards among the negro slaves.

When negroes grew old their owners supported them. In periods of depression, and such periods were, owners, not slaves, had to struggle through it. The negroes were fed, clothed, and housed as usual. Many an owner had to "take bankruptcy."

There was cruelty to slaves. There were "Simon Legrees." No one disputes that. They were the exceptions, not the rule, and rare exceptions at that. The negroes, about 4,500,000, had "social security" in 1860.

Would The News and Courier have negro slavery in the South return? Certainly not. There is no informed Southerner who does not know and who will not say that Appomattox brought more freedom to white people than to negroes. No longer were white people responsible for "social security" and old age security for the black people.

In slavery the negroes multiplied. They multiplied at more than double the rate that they have increased since they were set free, and with their freedom came enormous increase in sickness and death. No accuser and defamer of the Southern slave owners has ever met that fact.

In the South "before the war" were a few planters who owned 1,000 or 2,000 slaves and at least one who owned 5,000 or 6,000. Never was a plantation on which negroes died from industrial diseases, sa they have died from silicosis in West Virginia. They did not suffer from industrial diseases at all when they were slaves, if the planter could help it. Never in any district in the South were such conditions of misery and neglect as those that Oswald Garrison Villard has described n the last two weeks as existent in Harlem New York City, where are more than 200,000 negroes surrounded by 7,000,000 white people

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Is this argument for slavery? That depends on the way you look at it. One can think of a system of slavery, a Fascist or Communist dictatorship, in the United States under which every family would be well fed, well housed, well clothed, and might have an automobile. The thought presupposes that the dictator and his bureaucrats would be honest, good men, created not even a little lower than the angels.

A great proportion of these mortals are incapable of taking care of themselves. It is the minority who "lay up for a rainy day." You see them all around you, prosperous young gents earning $150 a month, with no independents. They buy new cars, and of course they will want "old age pensions" when they are old and who says then that their poverty and dependence are their own fault is a cold-hearted slanderer.

So the question is whether government, the One Big State, shall be guardian, insurer, "Ole Marster." Obviously, there can be no liberty for the people if this be their fate. If they think out loud against the government they will be imprisoned, flogged or shot. But they may be very happy, fat, and full of joy.

Freedom includes the risk of starvation. It means the right to go to the devil in one's own way if one so choose.

We shall not decide for the South Carolinians whether they be free or slave. Peoples always have decided those things for themselves. Often they go into voluntary if pleasant servitude.

Undoubtedly throughout the world is drift toward voluntary servitude. It is established in Italy, Germany, Russia, Japan, and many other countries. There are unmistakable signs of it in the United States, in South Carolina. Many, many people, are tired of fighting for liberty and want security, food, beer, cars, insured to them by government.

Our conclusion, derived from reading the recorded experience of mankind, is that government has always failed to carry out its promises of security. We still believe in freedom and have no faith in the office-holders in Washington who have set up as prophets and gods.

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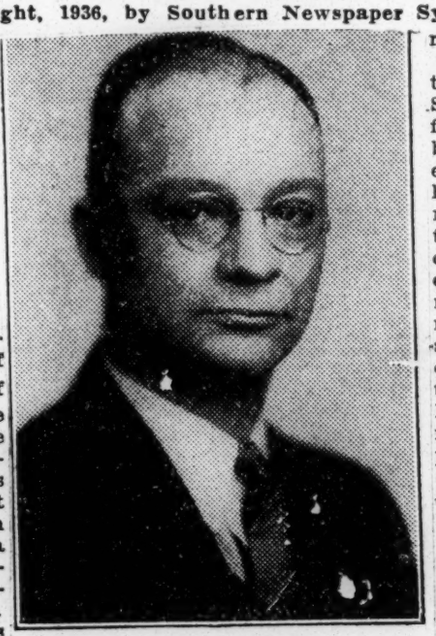
THE SOUTH TODAY

The Problem of Southern Labor

By W. J. CASH

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Editor's Note—W. J. Cash was born at Gaffney, S. C., and after a short career of teaching, turned to journalism. He has worked on newspapers in Chicago and Cincinnati, edited a semi-weekly sheet, and served on the staffs of both the "News" and the "Observer" of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Cash now lives at Shelby, N. C., where he writes regularly for prominent national magazines, and is completing a book on the sociology and psychology of the South.



W. J. CASH

The public proclamations of Mr. Francis Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, indicates he believes the mill workers of the South can be bound into a genuinely effective organization by the means he has adopted: getting the names of a lot of the most cheerful joiners known to history on his rolls, calling a great many futile, and often disastrous strikes, and helping to enact the Wagner bill. But if Mr. Gorman really believes this, he is dangerously deluding himself.

Like most men of liberal inclination in the South, I look on the effective unionization of the mill operatives, and of Southern industrial labor generally, as an end to be desired. But there is no sense in letting our desires obstruct the perception of fact. And the plain fact here is that the task is one of almost unparalleled difficulty—of such difficulty, indeed, that one may reasonably wonder whether it can be accomplished at all.

This difficulty resides in part in the psychology of the mill workers themselves. The sons and grandsons of men who, for 200 years and more, had commonly been freeholders (if only by squatter's right), these people are such individualists as no other part of America has known since pioneer days. The ideology behind the ready-made jargon of Mr. Gorman is more than half incomprehensible to them. Moreover, and for sound historical reasons, the Southern mill workers are characteristically irresponsible, volatile and unstable. They love a frolic better than anything, and a violent frolic best of all. To discipline them into a coherent, tenacious, sober and manageable unit is a task calling for the most thorough understanding and the most patient and delicate diplomacy.

And finally, the Southern mill workers are solidly bound in the powerful Southern tradition—the tradition of the complete subordination of everything to the need for social unity before the Negro problem. A thousand hot loyalties, shaped in the Old South and case-hardened during the Civil war and Reconstruction, and the inevitable fear that any breach in the solid front of white men will result in the loss of their social superiority to the black—all these make them immensely reluctant to break with that tradition.

* * *

POPULATION HOSTILE

Another aspect of the difficulty of unionizing Southern industrial labor is that the movement invariably meets with a far greater hostility in the population generally than is common elsewhere. When he enters a union, the already timid and doubtful worker finds that, save for a growing body of liberals, he has to encounter the bitter anger and often the militant opposition of virtually the whole of the middle and upper classes.

Nor is this opposition to be dismissed, as so many Yankee critics suppose, as mere Bourbonism. It has natural and understandable causes. In part, it is due to the same extraordinary individualism which the workers themselves exhibit, and in even greater part to the fact that these middle and upper classes are also tightly bound in the Southern tradition, so that any break in the solid front of white men seems to them rank disloyalty to the South and inevitably raises the fear of the Negro again.

But more than anything else, I think, opposition to unions in the South is due to another factor. For fifty years now, as everyone knows, both the pride of many Southerners in their region and the personal hopes of the more ambitious elements in the land have been centered on the dream and the process of building it into a great industrial empire. But that dream and the rapid rate at which it has been hurrying on to realization rest finally and in the main, on a single thing, cheap labor. And effective unionization—as these ambitious classes dimly, perhaps only subconsciously but none the less really and effectively perceive—would inexorably mean the end of cheap labor, and so, if not the complete collapse of the dream, at least an enormous slowing down of the rate at which it is being realized.

INTRICATE PROBLEM

But the essence of the difficulty of which we speak lies even deeper yet; in the fact that the problem of industrial labor in the South is inextricably bound up with the problem of Southern labor as a whole. Unionization has always failed in the South for the ultimate reason that when the mill worker has struck, there has always been available a great reservoir of labor from which to fill his place—the white tenants and croppers on the land. Because, these tenants and croppers have always been half-superfluous. There has never been a year in which considerable numbers of them simply could not find employment. Moreover, even when they are employed, the rewards of their labor are so poor that the wages paid by the mills seem luxury in comparison. Virtually all of them are eager to grab a job in the mills; and being, in their turn, absolute individuals, they have no such scruples about playing the scab. Finally, perhaps as many as half of them have at one time or another had a turn in the mills, are already more or less skilled, and hence are immediately available in the event of a strike.

What has always been true is today becoming far more pressingly even ominously, due. The AAA and the Bankhead cotton control law, whatever the merits, in practice, vastly increased the number of white tenants and croppers not needed by the planters, who really prefer more docile black tenants. This is one of the principal reasons why pracitcally every strike Mr. Gorman has called has failed. And in the offing is the cotton-picking machine, which, if it does any part of the things announced for it, is going in the next five or six years to throw a quarter to a half million more of these white tenants and croppers out of employment by rendering them entirely unnecessary to the plantation economy.

CAN'T SHOOT 'EM

All this sets us down squarely in the middle of one of the most vicious circles ever confronted by the ingenuity of man. If the machine actually does what it probably will do, we are going to have to shoot these people, let them starve, or find a way of employing them. We have hardly got to the shooting stage yet, despite the various fascist cults among us. If we leave them to starve, they are going to overwhelm the textile mills and the industrial establishments generally, and not only utterly extinguish any possibility of unionization of decades to come, but wipe out every gain made in the matter of hours and wages, and working and living conditions.

And if we look about to find employment for them? I know but two possible ways. One is to get them back on the land as small freeholders, with government aid. I doubt that there is social conscience enough among us to assume the enormous cost of this plan. Yet the only alternative is to continue and enormously accelerate the building of the South into an industrial empire. If all these people cannot be got on the land with at least subsistence holdings, then we are going to have to have more factories than we have now and that quickly. But this completes our circle. For, as I pointed out a moment ago, the continuance of the building of the industrial empire in the South, and certainly its rapid building, depends on exactly what the labor union is designed to end: Cheap labor.

Such, then, is the problem which confronts us, and which no advocate of the union cause can afford to blink. For that cause, no matter how worthy it is, will not succeed until the problem of the surplus tenant farmers is solved.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH, AND THE G. O. P.

The Chicago Tribune attempts to see some unholy significance in the circumstance that Southerners while taking leading roles in the New Deal have failed to establish the economic conditions in the South that the New Deal advocates establishing in the nation.

The Tribune quotes from Senator Barkley's keynote speech:

"Sweatshops, long hours, unwholesome working conditions, and the physical and mental degradation of children remained the crowning infamy of portions of American industry."

It also quotes from Senator Robinson's speech:

"Liberty, art thou both deaf and dumb? Canst thou not behold the pallid faces, the emaciated forms, the trembling hands of millions of women and children workers?"

And then The Tribune quotes from the United States Department of Labor figures on the number of children between the ages of 10 and 13 years who are employed:

New England	1,297
Middle Atlantic	3,555
East North Central	7,778
West North Central	7,771
South Atlantic	73,258
East South Central	84,398
West South Central	50,949
Mountain	3,279
Pacific	3,103

The South is not proud of its labor conditions. It does not claim they are ideal. The whole facts, however, would not paint the picture quite as black on a comparative basis.

Whatever the labor conditions in the South, it should be remembered that this section is not wholly responsible. When The Chicago Tribune gloats over the conditions in the South it points the finger of guilt also at the forces that ruled this nation for 12 years.

The Tribune also takes the opportunity to point out that the South "is the land of the abused farm tenant and share cropper."

It is not the miner who labors in the South's mills and the tenant farmer alone who have suffered in this section. Business executives, doctors, lawyers, governors and street sweepers—all receive less in dollars and cents for their services. It is true that the differential is made easier by conditions that make possible a somewhat higher standard of living on a lower dollar basis.

Who and what is responsible for this differential? The South, it is true, might have made more progress in lifting itself by its own bootstraps. But the story is more than a chronicle of Southern failure. It goes back to the Reconstruction and even beyond.

The economic policies of the Federal government have been designed with little or no thought for the South's welfare. Particularly is this true of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era. Tariffs,

freight rates, monopoly control and exploitation of natural resources by outside capital have all had their effect. The South fought for States' rights—it has received all the disadvantages and few of the advantages of States' rights.

The difference between the standard of living in the North and South, the difference in labor conditions, the difference in educational standards, etc., is not a tribute alone to Northern initiative. It is as much the result of Northern perfidy and Northern selfishness.

SURVEY SHOWS NEGRO IS ON UPWARD PATH

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 24.—Skilled Negro workers are making good in many unusual occupations, the Work Progress Administration's survey of white collar and skilled workers, sponsored by the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, advisor on Negro Affairs in the department of interior, has revealed.

Stonemasons, diamond experts, shipbuilders, research chemists, and metallurgical and construction engineers were numbered among the thousands of persons interviewed. A study of their experiences in training for and obtaining jobs is expected to serve as a future basis for solving many of the Race's unemployment problems.

Project workers found one diamond expert who has been employed by the same firm for 15 years the only member of the race, so far as is known, holding such a job.

Born of African parentage in a large diamond mine center in South Africa, this man learned from his father, a skilled cutter, the rudiments of the profession. Later he left his native country and came to America in the hope of obtaining decent wages for the only work he knew how to do.

Months of futile effort to find employment in New York City brought no result, so he spent his last cent to seek a job with a diamond firm in the Midwest. After exhibiting his skill before a group of experts employed by the firm, he was given a job as a cutter. After 10 years at this work, he was promoted and now passes final inspection on all finished diamonds.

Another interview revealed a metallurgical engineer, who received the Harmon award for 1927 for outstanding contributions to science in his particular field, in charge of the research laboratories of a leading concern.

Rising from obscurity in the field of scientific research and development to the position he now holds in the production of rustless steel, this man now supervises the work of six chemists.

A similar position is held by a chemist employed in the research laboratories of a Middlewestern railroad company. He directs all research work for the railroad, and is one of few members of the Race elected president of a branch division of the American Chemical Society.

One interviewer ferreted out the story of a graduate engineer who applied for a job with one of the country's largest railroad companies. When call in for an interview he was informed by the manager that the position was not open to Negroes.

However, the company official, after inspecting samples of the student's work in college, decided to test his ability. Sifting out one of the firm's most difficult problems in engineering, he assigned the young engineer to the task of drawing up plans for the construction of a railroad line through miles of mountainous territory.

ARE WE HOLDING OUR OWN IN THE W. P. A.?

RECENTLY we have been a bit dubious about the actual benefits that the Negro of the Commonwealth is deriving from the W. P. A. in this section. Though it has meant delving through a maze of departments and procedure, we have tried diligently, ever since the inception of the C. W. A. to keep up with the experiences of the group.

The story has gone somewhat as follows. Under the C. W. A. the Negro in Massachusetts got little or nothing, which was due first to his lack of knowledge about making the necessary contacts and secondly because there was too much politics for him. Then there was a change, the supervision of the whole set-up passed into the hands of those interested specifically in social work. This change brought such persons as Mr. Rotch, Mr. Cushman, Father Reynolds and Miss Katherine Hardwick. They in turn in trying to assure the inclusion of the Negro in relief measures, first brought George W. Goodman of the Boston Urban League to the State Advisory Committee; then Miss Robinson to Miss Hardwick's office and later Mr. Richard Walker as an Investigator.

With the W. P. A. came other changes, most important of which was the changing of personnel at the top. Mr. Rotch, Miss Hardwick and Mr. Cushman passed out of the picture and Mr. Paul Edwards of New York was brought in as State Director. At approximately the same time Miss Robinson left for the staff of the Overseers of Public Welfare, Mr. Goodman turned to the direction of first a local and then a national study of Negro skilled workers and the only remaining person was Mr. Richard Walker, who was placed in the Cambridge office.

Now what we are particularly interested in, is just who speaks for the interest of the group in this new set-up? Have we fallen back to that old naive feeling that somehow we will have our interests taken care of impartially along with the rest? That is a very fine bit of idealism and may most certainly represent the basic intentions of Mr. Edwards and others at the top, but we know what very frequently happens at the bottom, if someone from the group with specific interest is not periodically around to advise.

This type of thing is pretty apparent as one wracks his brains in counting the mere handful of Negroes in Boston who have ever reached the non-relief status employment, or occupy jobs of any consequence throughout the whole structure. But just the same when cuts come we have to take ours up to the hilt as was indicated in the Recreation and Game Room Projects and some Sewing Projects.

And if the matter of NEED plays any role at all in the W. P. A. set-up, certainly there is not another minority group in Boston or the Commonwealth that can show an unemployed group of more than fifty percent of all the employables.

Because we are sure Mr. Edwards desires to see this matter clearly we recommend that a more accurate picture of this situation be obtained and perhaps a good way to do that would be to retrace a little of the route covered by Mr. Rotch, Mr. Cushman and Miss Hardwick earlier in the development.

Labor—1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

NAME EIGHT EDUCATIONAL CCC ADVISERS

Four Oklahomans Appointed; 105 Negro Leaders Now in Service

WASHINGTON. —Eight more Negro educational advisers in CCC camps were appointed this week by Robert Fechner, director of the Emergency Conservation work organization, bringing the total of Negro advisers throughout the country to 105.

The new appointees in the southwestern states are: Kelly D. Stroud of Nevasota, Texas; Harvey V. McDaniel Jr. of Arkadelphia, Ark.; Earl J. Perry, Oklahoma City; Leroy H. James, Beggs, Okla.; Augustus C. Curry, Amarillo, Texas, and Israel T. Anderson, Ardmore, Okla.

Mr. Stroud was graduated from Colorado college with an A. B. degree in 1931. He has had teaching experience in the State Teachers and Agricultural college, Forsythe, Ga., and in Prairie View college.

Mr. McDaniel was graduated from the Philander Smith college of Arkansas with an A. B. degree in 1935. From May, 1934 to January, 1935, he taught in the Philander Smith high school of Little Rock.

Mr. Perry was graduated from Bishop college in Oklahoma with a B. Th. degree in 1931. Subsequently, he spent two years in post graduate work at this university.

Mr. James was graduated from Langston university with a B. S. degree in agriculture in 1929. In 1934 and 1935 he taught in the adult educational system of Hanson, Okla.

Mr. Curry finished Morehouse college in Atlanta, with an A. B. degree in 1934. During the course of his college work, he served this institution as an assistant to the physical education director.

Mr. Anderson was graduated from Prairie View college with a B. S. degree in 1930. Since that time, he has taught in the high school systems of Idabel, Harris and Burwin, Okla.

The new educational adviser in the seventh corps area is Ralph W. Adams of Omaha, who graduated from Nebraska university with an A. B. degree in 1932, and received a LL. B. degree from the same institution in 1935. In 1933 and 1934 he taught in the high school system of Birmingham, Ala., and also instructed in Payne university of Birmingham. He will be assigned to a CCC camp in Missouri.

The new Negro adviser in the third corps area is Basil B. Oliver of Burkeville, Va. Mr. Oliver finished the Virginia State college in Ettrich, Va., with a B. S. degree in 1933. His appointment makes a total of 11 Negro advisers in Virginia.

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

Why Many Negroes Are Losing Jobs

I read in a recent issue of one of our Negro papers an article under caption "Straight Education" written by Miss Leola Holmes, a student of the Houston College for Negroes. The article read in part:

"I am so tired of speakers saying why students do not take something else besides 'Straight Education.' As far as I am concerned I do not think a college graduate should have to wash and iron or wash dishes; I don't think we would have to graduate to know how to do these things, any ignorant person can do these things."

In my opinion this article represents the sentiment of many students who are attending and graduating from our colleges today, but it certainly does not represent the spirit of the Houston College for Negroes where Miss Holmes is a student, nor does it represent ideas that are being promulgated by the youthful dean and his faculty who are striving hard to give the Negro youth of Houston an education that will enable them to make a living.

The Negro does not understand that the idea "any ignorant person can wash and iron," has caused him to lose practically all of the laundry work that he once had. The educated white man put brains with a bundle of clothes, dignified the job and established the laundry, using practically all white help.

The idea that "any ignorant person can cook and prepare meals" is sending thousands of Negro domestic workers from good cooking, catering and nursing jobs to the bread line. Their places are being filled in the cafeterias, private homes, and other institutions by trained white persons who have learned to prepare the meal scientifically and have taken special training in the care of children.

The idea that "any ignorant person can farm" is causing the Negro farmers to decrease. Their places are being filled by the scientific farmer. The Negro farmer who only knows how to use the plow and mule must give his job to the man who not only knows how to operate but to repair the tractor, farm-all, and other farming machinery. And so this expression could be applied to scores of other incidents where Negroes are losing out on jobs that they were accustomed to doing and the white man refused to do.

Miss Holmes complained about the members of the race who have money and are not providing business establishments for the educated youth. My experience as director of an employment agency proves that most of the Negro businesses fail because of the lack of competent help. The person who conceives into business cannot do all the work alone—if he opens a grocery store he cannot be the manager, the cashier, the clerk, the porter and the delivery boy in a growing concern. If he hires a college boy to be the porter, generally he will look with contempt on being a porter in a Negro grocery and he considers it a reflection on him and his college to be working for a concern as a flunkie with more education than the manager. He does not realize that if he starts as a porter in a Negro business, his chances are good to become the manager and he will know the business from the ground up which is essential in electing executives in any concern.

Nearly every Negro cafe and cafeteria is experiencing difficulties in getting qualified waitresses due to the fact that the educated colored girl feels that it is a disgrace to work in a cafe unless she is cashier.

A prominent Negro newspaper publisher told me recently that his plant could use several young men and women who were willing to come in the business as apprentices and work their way to the upper jobs that are ever increasing. He stated that practically all applicants, although they were inefficient wanted the top salary and were not willing to accept the job on a graduating wage scale, nor will they take and obey orders willingly.

I contend that unless the race as a whole change its attitude toward common work as Booker T. Washington said, "learn to do the common thing uncommonly well" the race will soon have a host of educated idlers and economic conditions worse than that of human slavery.

I am not opposed to cultural education but any education that does not lead to a vocation—teach one how to live and make a living—is poor and worthless. It is said that a rich young man made extensive preparation to enter the school conducted by Socrates, the ancient philosopher. The young man was expecting an examination in science, astronomy, algebra and geometry, instead this philosopher asked him a few simple questions, namely, "Can you prepare a balanced meal?" The young man answered "we have servants to do that." "Can you cultivate a garden and grow a variety of vegetables to be used as food?" "No, we have servants to do that." "Can you take your father's team and haul a load of stone from yonders mountain?" The young man replied idignantly, "We have servants to do all these things" and went away. And as he left Socrates said, "Isn't it strange that a father will give his servants a better education than he gives his son?"

DOTHAN, ALA.

EAGLE

MAY 19 1936

TRULY THE FORGOTTEN MAN

What would the South be like today if the Negro had never been imported from Africa? And what would it be like tomorrow if the Negro were to be deported? The black man, brought here against his will as a money-making venture, very probably is here to stay. A hundred years ago the American people might have solved that problem, but today it appears that they lack their former initiative. The muddle-heads and the milk-

sops will have their way for some generations yet, those "leaders" who, in earlier days, would have forbidden, on some grounds or other, the extension of our frontiers beyond the Allegheny Mountains.

Quite unwittingly, the Negro has all but been the undoing of one large class of white people in the South, the manual laborers and the non-land-owning farmers, people who have been helped less by the New Deal than any other class, unless it be conservative Republican politicians. The WPA has forced the truth home with renewed emphasis. In the Wiregrass Section of Alabama and the Piedmont Section of Georgia, to cite two localities, white men and Negroes alike have been paid $19 for 20 days' work, while in the North, the Middle West and the Far West, the WPA wages have been three, and even four, times as high for precisely the same kind of labor.

First, the AAA was to break up the tenant farmer system. And now its little sister, the Soil Conservation Act, which comes on as Big Sis's understudy. And it is true that the tenant farmer and, particularly, the sharecropper are on the decline.

But this class has not yet, under the Jones-Bankhead Bill become landowners and very few of them, it is feared, ever will. Instead, the tenant farmer and the sharecropper, white and black, are going over to the day labor class at 60 cents per day, sometimes with house, garden plot, pasture room and fire wood privileges, and sometimes not. It is whispered that as low as 40 cents per day is being paid in this section.

The "experts" tell us that this makes for a considerable improvement in the financial status of this class of worker, but this paper has other thoughts in that connection. On a maximum wage of $60 to $200 a year, depending on whether he gets paid by the day, the week, or by the month, how can a white man possibly entertain hope of ever improving his condition? Indeed, how can he possibly buy food and clothes for his wife and two, three or five children, provide school books and pay entrance fees and doctors' and dentists' bills? Families on relief in Western and Northern cities receive in doles from seven to 10 times as much for living in idleness as the farm laborer receives for long hours of hard work in the sun.

We submit that, up to now, the NeWDeal, with all its "bull farmers" and resettlement hullabaloo, has gravely worsened the condition of these people. The New Deal's wage differentials, harshly discriminating against Southern labor, largely because of the presence of the Negro, while it has had its handouts for the land owners and the college graduates, has intensified the poverty, now frequently bordering on starvation, of thousands of such families.

One trouble with Mr. Tugwell's roseate dreams is that, with all his swarms of "administrators," he can hope to no more than scratch the surface of his problem. If he had had any common sense, he would have forseen that result, to start with.

The Jones-Bankhead Bill, while it is somewhat broader in scope, cannot hope to accomplish a great deal more, even if it would be discriminatory and partial. Aside from the "administrators"—and don't ever forget the "administrators"—the Federal Government would offer hope only to a relatively few hand-picked farm laborers. In other days, when there were public lands for distribution, one homesteader had as good a chance as another.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the Southern farm laborer is the Forgotten Man. It is said that if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected he will again step forward with his semi-Facist, semi-Socialist NRA program. And Southern farm labor, although it inevitably establishes pay rates for other workers, will be excluded, while little businesses, eking out a precarious existence in the farming country, may find themselves saddled with impossible wage rates.

Thus, Negro labor, due to no fault for which it can be held responsible, not only impoverishes white labor but at the same time sharply restricts the earnings of most little businesses throughout the South.

Our lords and masters are not much interested in these many thousands of white families. Few heads of such families can afford to pay poll taxes, and so do not vote. (One influential Southern newspaper even argues that they should not be permitted to vote). But we submit that there is good blood in them, adults and children, and that they are worth saving. If it is just to supplement the profits of the landlords, it would be no less just to supplement the meager wages of the farm laborers.

If the Administration's Heavy Thinkers want to continue indefinitely in that capacity, they would do well to work out still another program.

The forefathers of these Southern people had a way of helping themselves when all else had failed. That practice may be revived.—Headland Wiregrass Farmer.

TEN MORE RACE CCC ADVISERS SELECTED

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Rescue The Perishing

THE federal government has issued orders that no more workers be put on relief projects until further orders. That means possibly that no such orders will come until after congress makes another appropriation and another agency is set up to supplant the PWA and the Works Progress. That will be several weeks hence. We have among us an increasing rate of unemployment. There are thousands of hungry and naked people pouring in from the rurals in addition to those who were let off several weeks ago. Winter has come and the bad weather has set in. Many of these wards have been thrust upon relatives, friends and former employees. These people have all they can possibly do with their own problems of relief and the meeting of an increased cost in living as well as mounting taxes. For months the prices of food commodities have been soaring. In that the market has been flooded with inferior goods as well as other obstacles in the way of an honest dollar doing its honest duty.

As has been predicted in a case of "wet nursing" with no permanent regiment for the gradual cure of our economic ills, there has come the crisis of all our troubles. In the past we have been able to keep our heads above the waves for temporary relief and "made" work. Of course the government could not be expected to carry on indefinitely a cause that belongs to industry but it has assumed a sponsorship of the people in the face of industry's failure to provide for that ant swarm that piled up millions in good times for them. From their sweat, industry and fa dividends and piled up handsome surpluses.

We are met or soon will be with the real test of our struggle. In a measure we have been able to travel a long way down the road. We knew all along that as long as we had unemployment with us there would come no permanent recovery.

All eyes are turned towards Washington and the congress in wonderment. There is a long count between this date and the time when congress will apply itself to the relief of the millions. Those people are with us now and with a terrible winter just in its infancy something must be done and done at once for the salvation of these people. In addition to this, the artificial spending powers of the people are broken. That slump will be felt keenly by those employing people in the shops and other places dependent upon their output for resource to operate and give people work.

As has been stated with a limited resource on the part of organized charity and the fact that private individuals have all they can do to exist, there is nothing left but for the people to apply to their congressmen and senators for some form of relief to stay temporarily what little recovery we have gained, until an act of congress can provide for these naked and perishing people.

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Labor - 1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CITIZEN
JUL 24 1936

POSTAL ORDER AFFECTS 1,000 APPOINTMENTS

Three Hundred Other Positions Will Be Filled Under Old System

WASHINGTON, July 24 (U.P.)—Nearly 1,000 pending postmaster appointments will fall within President Roosevelt's executive order, taking postmasters out of politics, postal officials estimated to-day.

At the same time nearly 300 additional appointments will be filled under the old system, whereby the Congressman or Democratic committee in charge of patronage in that area chose one of the three highest qualifiers in the Civil Service examination.

Officials expained that the line is being drawn on pending appointments on the question of whether the Civil Service examination already has been called.

In cases where examinations already have been called the appointments will be made under the old patronage system.

However, in cases where the Civil Service Commission has not yet actually called the examination—of which there are approximately 1,000—the President's Civil Service order will apply, and the person leading the list on the examination will be aawrded the appointment.

Post Office officials revealed complaints against the President's order already have begun to come in unofficially from Southerners who fear that automatic awarding of the postmastership to the highest candidate in the examination will esult in many negro postmaster.s.

President Wilson issued an order which, for all intents and purposes was the same as President Roosevelt's. The order was rescinded by President Harding, however, and first, second and third class postmasters again became patronage appointments.

Department officials said more general higher education of Negroes probably would result in even more numerous complaints than were heard when President Wilson enunciated his order.

The complaints, it was said, were based on the assumption that college educated Negroes might in many cases emerge on top of the list of the Civil Service examinations, with their appointment mandatory.

FEDERATION IN RELEASE TELLS INSIDE DETAILS

Strong probability that hundreds of Negroes who took the recent civil service examination for Postal Clerks will not have a chance to qualify in the examinations was hinted this week in a release sent out by the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 197, which tells of information which has come to the Local that no Negro was included on the committee named to verify the sealing of the recent examination papers before sending them to the Civil Service Commission in Cincinnati for grading and classification.

The release points out that the act of excluding Negroes from the committee left the examination papers of Negroes open to any prejudicial action on the part of those responsible for grading, since the picture of the applicant accompanies every paper.

Protest lodged by a representative of the Local to the officials in charge of conducting the examination failed to obtain any favorable results, it is reported, offcials advising the representative that they could do nothing about the situation.

Attention was also called in the release to the fact that although 276 Negroes took the examination a year ago as elevator operators and watchmen, with the result that 32 Negroes were placed highest on the elegible list for operators, and 14 for watchmen, the appointing officer is reported to have disqualified every Negro on the list by examining them as operators of "high speed" elevators, despite the fact that "high speed" elevators are not installed in Federal buildings.

Another incident which tends to build up the charge with reference to the non-appointment of Negroes to position cited, is related in the release as follows:

"Eigh months ago it was necessary to hire three extra watchmen at the Federal bulding. Upon finding that the three highest on the list were Negroes, the local appointing officer ignored the three names certified by the civil service commissioner, and appointed three men from the list for elevator operators. These three "elevator operators" are now working as watchmen."

The release also charged that **for the past eleven years the appointing officer in Cleveland has passed over every Negro on the list as eligible for appointment either as a custodian, elevator starter, operator, watchmen or skilled laborer, on which lists several Negroes are known to have qualified. The release also calls attention to the fact that one can look around the Federal buildings and the new Post Office and note the absence of Negroes in the above positions.**

INVESTIGATORS EXPLODE THEORY OF NEW DEAL'S "FAIRNESS" IN GIVING JOBS TO COLORED PEOPLE OF U. S

Claims Record Shows Rank Racial Discrimination Few Big Leaders Given Choice Plums But Masses of Race Suffer

By Willard Evans

Chicago, Aug. 20—The myth of Negro patronage gained under the Roosevelt "New Deal" administration was effectively exploded this week as impartial political observers dug into the records in an attempt to get comparative data on Republican and Democratic treatment of the race on a national scale.

One of the chief arguments of New Dealers for Negro support is the recognition given colored citizens in alphabet agencies at Washington. Democrats point to the position held by Ambrose Caliver, Lawrence Oxley and others as evidence that the Negro is named to head departments and administer work affecting the race.

While this may sound good on the surface, an analysis of background facts removes the gild from the lily. While numerically there seem to be many new Negro jobs under the Roosevelt administration proportionately—and that is what counts—the New Deal is far behind the Hoover Coolidge and Harding administration.

The reason is simple and the logic indisputable. Under recent Republican administrations, on the basis of a hundred thousand jobs—or pieces of patronage—the Negro received the arbitrary allottment of 20 of importance. Under the present Democratic administration, there are more federal jobs than ever before in the history of this nation. On the basis of 600,000 political plums, the colored citizen receives the arbitrary allotment of 30. While this means in cold figures that the Negro today gets four times as many jobs as before, he is actually given less, for merely to keep even with the Republican proportions, the race should have 120—or 50 per cent more. This means, in other words, that Negro patronage has actually been reduced in effect, for whites have the 40 posts that logically should go to Negroes.

In addition these hundreds of thousands of added federal job holders—which the Negro does not share in proportionately—are supported by taxes from both black and white. It is a known fact that government expenditures must be paid for by the citizenry, and that the Negro pays more than his share of taxes directly and indirectly because of exorbitant rents and higher prices often paid in colored communities for some commodities. As a matter of fact, taxes on such a common product as cigarets are now so high that the man or woman who smokes a pack a day of the ordinary brands pays to the government $21 yearly in taxes alone.

It is naturally cheaper to pay taxes to support 100,000 job holders, similar to what existed under Republican administrations, than to have taxes skyrocketed to support 600,000 feeding at the government trough, which is proportionately what has happened since Roosevelt went into office. By no stretch of the imagination of any sane economist do the few added Negro jobs, which are proportionately not so numerous as before, compensate for what the Negro has to pay into federal coffers to support several hundred thousand more whites.

This, however, is only one of the many ways in which the myth of added Negro patronage under the New Deal has been exploded by observers who have sought only the facts.

A survey of Republican administrations shows that Negroes have served as collectors of internal revenues ports, cusoms and registrars in Atlanta, Brunswick, Georgetown, Beaufort, Wilmington, St. Augustine, and Jackson, Mississippi—only to be kicked out by the Democrats.

In New York, another Negro was named collector of internal revenue in one of the New York Districts a similar position was held at Jacksonville, receivers of money were established at Montgomery, Huntsville Ala., and Little Rock; a naval officer was named at New Orleans; Louisiana had a black surveyor-general; there was a paymaster in the United States Army as well as surgeons, and a

Special Indian agent. The party now headed by Roosevelt wasted no time getting rid of one and all of the earliest opportunity. In the case of New York case, Jim Farley is credited with ordering the ouster.

As for foreign diplomatic service, Republicans sent a minister to Haiti, consuls to LaRochelle, in France, to Paraguay, Brazil, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Russia. The Democrats at the

Valdisvostek, party have been colored postmasters, and in Reconstruction days, both governors and legislators in Southern states. They were picked off by

Labor - 1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CITIZEN
JUL 24 1936

POSTAL ORDER AFFECTS 1,000 APPOINTMENTS

Three Hundred Other Positions Will Be Filled Under Old System

WASHINGTON, July 24 (U.P.)—Nearly 1,000 pending postmaster appointments will fall within President Roosevelt's executive order, taking postmasters out of politics, postal officials estimated to-day.

At the same time nearly 300 additional appointments will be filled under the old system, whereby the Congressman or Democratic committee in charge of patronage in that area chose one of the three highest qualifiers in the Civil Service examination.

Officials expained that the line is being drawn on pending appointments on the question of whether the Civil Service examination already has been called.

In cases where examinations already have been called the appointments will be made under the old patronage system.

However, in cases where the Civil Service Commission has not yet actually called the examination—of which there are approximately 1,000—the President's Civil Service order will apply, and the person leading the list on the examination will be aawrded the appointment.

Post Office officials revealed complaints against the President's order already have begun to come in unofficially from Southerners who fear that automatic awarding of the postmastership to the highest candidate in the examination will esult in many negro postmaster.s.

President Wilson issued an order which, for all intents and purposes was the same as President Roosevelt's. The order was rescinded by President Harding, however, and first, second and third class postmasters again became patronage appointments.

Department officials said more general higher education of Negroes probably would result in even more numerous complaints than were heard when President Wilson enunciated his order.

The complaints, it was said, were based on the assumption that college educated Negroes might in many cases emerge on top of the list of the Civil Service examinations, with their appointment mandatory.

FEDERATION IN RELEASE TELLS INSIDE DETAILS

Strong probability that hundreds of Negroes who took the recent civil service examination for Postal Clerks will not have a chance to qualify in the examinations was hinted this week in a release sent out by the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 197, which tells of information which has come to the Local that no Negro was included on the committee named to verify the sealing of the recent examination papers before sending them to the Civil Service Commission in Cincinnati for grading and classification.

The release points out that the act of excluding Negroes from the committee left the examination papers of Negroes open to any prejudicial action on the part of those responsible for sealing, since the picture of the applicant accompanies every paper.

Protest lodged by a representative of the Local to the officials in charge of conducting the examination failed to obtain any favorable results, it is reported, offcials advising the representative that they could do nothing about the situation.

Attention was also called in the release to the fact that although 276 Negroes took the examination a year ago as elevator operators and watchmen, with the result that 32 Negroes were placed highest on the elegible list for operators, and 14 for watchmen, the appointing officer is reported to have disqualified every Negro on the list by examining them as operators of "high speed" elevators, despite the fact that "high speed" elevators are not installed in Federal buildings.

Another incident which tends to build up the charge with reference to the non-appointment of Negroes to position cited, is related in the release as follows:

"Eigh months ago it was necessary to hire three extra watchmen at the Federal bulding. Upon finding that the three highest on the list were Negroes, the local appointing officer ignored the three names certified by the civil service commissioner, and appointed three men from the list for elevator operators. These three "elevator operators" are now working as watchmen."

The release also charged that **for the past eleven years the appointing officer in Cleveland has passed over every Negro on the list as eligible for appointment either as a custodian, elevator starter. operator, watchmen or skilled laborer, on which lists several Negroes are known to have qualified. The release also calls attention to the fact that one can look around the Federal buildings and the new Post Office and note the absence of Negroes in the above positions.**

INVESTIGATORS EXPLODE THEORY OF NEW DEAL'S "FAIRNESS" IN GIVING JOBS TO COLORED PEOPLE OF U. S

Claims Record Shows Rank Racial Discrimination Few Big Leaders Given Choice Plums But Masses of Race Suffer

By Willard Evans

Chicago, Aug. 20—The myth of Negro patronage gained under the Roosevelt "New Deal" administration was effectively exploded this week as impartial political observers dug into the records in an attempt to get comparative data on Republican and Democratic treatment of the race on a national scale.

One of the chief arguments of New Dealers for Negro support is the recognition given colored citizens in alphabet agencies at Washington. Democrats point to the position held by Ambrose Caliver, Lawrence Oxley and others as evidence that the Negro is named to head departments and administer work affecting the race.

While this may sound good on the surface an analysis of background facts removes the gild from the lily. While numerically there seem to be many new Negro jobs under the Roosevelt administration proportionately—and that is what counts—the New Deal is far behind the Hoover Coolidge and Harding administration.

The reason is simple and the logic indisputable. Under recent Republican administrations, on the basis of a hundred thousand jobs—or pieces of patronage—the Negro received the arbitrary allottment of 20 of importance. Under the present Democratic administration, there are more federal jobs than ever before in the history of this nation. On the basis of 600,000 political plums, the colored citizen receives the arbitrary allotment of 30. While this means in cold figures that the Negro today gets four times as many jobs as before, he is actually given less for merely to keep even with the Republican proportions, the race should have 120—or 50 per cent more. This means, in other words, that Negro patronage has actually been reduced in effect, for whites have the 40 posts that logically should go to Negroes.

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Special Indian agent. The party now headed by Roosevelt vasted no time getting rid of one and all in Reconstruction days, both governors and legislators in Southern states. They were picked off by ited with ordering the ouster. As for foreign diplomatic service, Republicans sent a minister to Haiti, consuls to LaRochelle, in France, a to Paraguay, Brazil, Sierra Leone and Valdisvostek, Russia. The Democrats have been colored postmasters, and

Average Hourly Wage Same But South's Pay Checks Gain

From Nashville Bureau of The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.—Although the average hourly wage of the southern industrial worker has remained unchanged during the past year, his weekly pay check has advanced from an average of $14.96 to $15.82 because of increased industrial activity, a wage-hour survey conducted by the Southern States Industrial Council disclosed today. The survey covered 37 major industries, with 6[illegible] firms reporting.

The increase has resulted in a boost of the work week from an average of 36.2 hours to 38.5 hours, the survey showed.

"The hours worked per week still average below 40, but manufacturers are adhering as far as possible to the labor provisions of the NRA codes," the council's report said.

In February, 1936, the survey showed, the average weekly wage in various southern industries was as follows:

Fabricated metal, $16.53; stoves and ranges, $16.9[illegible] structural steel, $17.55; foundry and machine, $18.14 machinery and equipment, $23.32 auto body, $13.10; building material, $16.79; lumber, $11.1[illegible] furniture $15.04; brick and tile, $14.40; clay products, $14.91; heavy construction materials, $18.20; cotton textile, $16.28; hosiery, $14.28; underwear, $12.32.

Cotton garment, $11.24; men's clothing, $14.13; mattress and bedding, $16.53; boots and shoes, $19.13; leather goods, $15.84; food products, $14.96; flour milling, $15.95; tobacco, $15.12; paper box and bag manufacturing, $16.84; paper and pulp, $19.03; printing and graphic arts, $24.96; chemicals, $19.97; cottonseed oil, $18.30; fertilizer, $8.58; ptroleum, $27.97; cosmetics, $12.59; coal mining, $25.94; quarry products, $13.76; power companies, $26.52; general contractors, $19.10.

The average number of hours worked per week in various industries in the south during February, 1936, was listed by the report as follows:

Fabricated metal, 37.7; stoves and ranges, 40.1; structural steel, 39.3; foundry and machine, 36.5; machine and equipment, 40.6; auto body, 35.1; building material, 45.2; lumber, 42.9; furniture, 42.8; brick and tile, 36.2; wool textiles, 39.5; hosiery, 38.1; underwear, 34.8; cotton garment manufacturing, 35.1; men's clothing, 39.8; mattress and bedding, 40.5; boots and shoes, 41.9; leather goods, 37.9.

Food products, 41.7; flour milling, 39.6; tobacco, 37.6; paper box and bag manufacturing, 45.7; paper and pulp, 40.9; printing and graphic arts, 39.1; chemicals, 41.2; cottonseed oil, 39.1; fertilizer, 32.1; ptroleum, 89.4; cosmetic manufacturing, 42.3; coal mining, 34.1; quarry products, 34.1; power companies, 41.8; general contractors, 33.2.

Oxley Continues Survey Of Service Rendered Applicants Of Race By U. S. Government

WASHINGTON, D.C.— (SNS— The survey of the services of the U. S. Employment Service to Negro applicants being made in twenty-two states by Lieut. Lawrence A Oxley, Chief, Division of Negro Labor, is being continued during the next four weeks in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, and New Jersey. Typical urban centers presenting particular problems of unemployment for the Negro will be visited and the local program evaluated. The cities included in the survey are Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York City, Buffalo, Newark, and Jersey City.

The results of the survey should prove of tremendous portent to thousands of unemployed Negroes in the larger urban centers of the country and it is expected to reveal information indicating the occupational opportunities open and available to the Negro worker. As a direct result of the survey it is hoped that the program and policies of the U. S. Employment Service in placing job seekers in gainful employment in private industry may be developed to other point where Negroes will be integrated in the general occupational pattern. An uninterrupted program for the expansion of private placements is being conducted by the Employment Service. This program involves all phases of Employment Service work: the development of professional standards improvement in personnel, provision of more adequate quarters, conduct of training courses, investigation of employer requirements, preparation of standard manuals of procedure and other job information are all part of the general program. The integration of competent, trained Negroes as members of office personnel in the several Employment Service offices will be stimulated: These placements should have two very definite outcomes: (1) The affording to trained Negroes new fields of activity in administrative and personnel problems; and (2) The provision and insurance of a more sympathetic and intelligent approach to the peculiar problems of the Negro worker

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

Early this month in commenting on the growth of industry in Georgia and the southeast, The Constitution quoted the Manufacturers Record as predicting "the south will become the center of America's manufacturing, and the greatest progress of the future will take place in the south."

Within the month comes concrete and unmistakable evidence that the prediction is in process of being carried out.

In addition to the several paper and pulp mills already established, or in process of being built, comes news that the Mead Corporation of Chillicothe, Ohio, has filed incorporation papers for the establishment of a $7,000,000 paper and pulp plant at Brunswick, Ga., and that the International Paper Company is breaking ground at Georgetown, S. C., for the erection of a mill with a daily capacity of 625 tons, the completed undertaking to represent an investment of over $8,000,000 and its operation providing employment for over 2,200 men.

With one of its large units already located at Birmingham, the United States Steel Company announces an expansion project to cost $29,000,000 and employ 2,500 additional workmen.

Summing up industrial advances in Atlanta for seven months of the present year, the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce reports that 103 new firms have located in the city and suburbs, increasing pay rolls here by $3,005,000 and providing employment for 2,002 persons. Included in this list are 69 new factories, with their distributing, sales and executive organizations, while 34 northern firms located resident representatives and staffs to handle sales and distribution of their manufactured articles.

During the same period last year 95 new firms located in Atlanta, providing employment for 925 employes, drawing a $1,387,000 pay roll annually. The bureau pointed out that there are still many firms which are investigating the advisability of locating in Atlanta, and listed 30 concerns as "live" prospects for factories.

While many large industries are locating in and adjacent to Atlanta, other sections of the state are proving attractive locations for northern capital desirous of placing their plants close to the supply of raw materials desired.

Negotiations have just been completed with New York manufacturers to place in Albany a large, full-fashioned hosiery mill, building and machinery equipment to represent an investment of $1,000,000, employ 250 persons and provide a pay roll of half a million dollars annually.

Cordele is to be the site of a hosiery plant, capitalized at half a million dollars, ground for the plant having been purchased several weeks ago. From Thomasville comes information that a new cheese factory has already begun operations in that thriving south Georgia community.

The Cudahy Company's large, modern packing plant at Albany, construction of which was begun last spring, was formally dedicated last week and opened for active operation, thus providing a ready cash market for the great increase in meat animals of that section of the state.

Under impetus of the New Deal Georgia has recovered industrially and agriculturally, and will continue to forge ahead until it assumes a dominant position among the industrial and agricultural states of the Union.

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General.

50 Colleges, Universities Represented On CCC Staff

By EDGAR G. BROWN

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 4—Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of the United States Office of Education, called attention to the outstanding scholastic attainments of the hundred or so Race CCC educational advisers who are now on duty at the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Commissioner Studebaker pointed out that twenty-one of these, one-fifth of the total number, hold master's degrees.

All of these educational advisers, according to Howard W. Oxley, director of CCC education, are products of what might be called the CCC out-door university, instructing particularly the 50,000 Race young men and women in the present enrollment. They have been awarded diplomas from 50 of the nation's leading institutions of higher learning, and have had 250 years of combined teaching experience in the high schools and colleges of the country.

Six of the present staff hold master's degrees from Columbia University, Howard university is tied with Ohio State University with three each who have received master's degrees from these colleges. Eleven of Howard University's graduates who received an A.B., or B.S., degree from that institution also are employed as CCC educational advisers.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., with a mixed faculty, has nine of its alumni who have been successful in gaining appointment as CCC educational advisers.

Wilberforce University of Ohio, a co-educational institution, with a Race faculty and president, and Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, a college for men with only one or two Race members on the faculty teaching staff, are tied with seven educational advisers apiece employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps who hold college degrees from these two schools.

The University of Cincinnati, O., and the University of Southern California, Los, Angeles, Calif., have each supplied two advisers who hold master's degrees.

Michigan and Illinois Represented

Michigan and Illinois state universities; Indiana State Teachers College; Temple and Pennsylvania universities in Philadelphia; Iowa State College; Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Lincoln University; Penn.; Bucknell University; New York University; Springfield Y.M.C.A. College, Mass.; Arkansas State College; Texas Normal and Industrial College; Southern University, La.; Y.M.C.A. College of Chicago; Rust College, Miss.; Kansas University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Many Medicos on Staff

The U. S. medical reserve officers now on active duty in CCC camps are graduates of Howard University Medical College, Washington, D. C.; Pennsylvania University's College of Medicine; Rush College of the University of Chicago; Indiana State and Ohio State University's School of Medicine, and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

The Race U. S. reserve chaplains are graduates of Howard University, Wilberforce University, Kansas University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania and Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Four former CCC educational advisers who held master's degrees from Howard, Columbia, Cornell and the University of Chicago have resigned during the past year, three to take up other teaching posts, and one to continue work on his Ph.D. at Harvard University.

New York, have each awarded a master's degree to former students who are now employed as educational advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Wiley College, Texas, and Virginia State College have five each of their graduates who are now CCC educational advisers.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., have four each of their alumni now teaching in the CCC organization.

One received his Ph.D. degree degree from Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

West Virginia State College has three of its graduates who are employed as CCC educational advisers. Four were trained as lawyers at Frelyinghuysen university, Washington, D. C.; Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, Ohio; Duquesne Law School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill. One CCC educational adviser graduated from Colgate Divintiy school. The following universities and colleges each have two graduates who are now on the CCC camps teaching staff:

Virginia Union, Illinois University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Morehouse College, Michigan University, Indiana State Teachers College and Prairie View College, in Texas.

These institutions of higher learning each have one graduate who is now serving as an educational adviser in the CCC: Atlanta University; Western State Teachers College; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; North Carolina College, Durham; Lincoln University, Mo.; University of Chicago; Central College, Texas; University of California; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Detroit City College; Indiana University; Bates College; Akron University, Ohio; Knoxville College, Tenn.; Butler University, Ind.; Williams College, Mass.; Benedict College, South Carolina; Temple University, Penn.;

The Constitution

Because the Constitution is the work of men who left Europe to keep from taking orders, the AAA, like the NRA and every other law regimenting the people, never can pass the test of the supreme court. The majority of the American people are in sympathy with the purposes of the new deal, but they do not want the Constitution scrapped.

Farmers can find a way to crop control and better prices by voluntary cooperation. The Constitution will protect them in contracts. The gravity of their need is warning to the United States to keep its head and not adopt some method which will bring evils in its train. Swapping the devil for the witch is poor business.

The nation's experience with the several federal aid departments during this period when everybody has been trying to help Franklin D. Roosevelt put over his program proves conclusively that the Constitution is right in not entrusting to anyone authority over private enterprise. American officials, even the supervisors in their own neighborhoods, have punished enemies and favored friends as thoroughly as King John ever did.

It is a serious question how far the nation can burden the self-sustaining with taxes that provide relief of one sort or another for the weak. Some legislation to help farming like manufacturing is aided by the tariff meets public approval. But when farm owners do not share their government checks with their tenants and sharecroppers, revolution is in the making. Standards of public conduct are wiped out when cheaters are paid for acres they never planted.

The nation is at the cross roads. Either it must stand in the might of the individual and practice democracy, or it must admit that American citizens act intelligently is intelligent, voluntary planning by individuals. The better alternative is only when under dictation. In the latter year in wages from the same source. In case let's have a constitutional amend- half dollar a pound ment that faces squarely away from the other words the American people have for bacon, and corresponding high prices standards of Washington and Jefferson. been compassionate on the poor by choice for other processed food stuffs, but money or by necessity. But beaurocrats have There is no middle ground, no compro- not helping the farm made money out of unemployment which mise. thus provided is not the farm owner. Even laborer along with the farm is a national disaster, and made it necessary, were the only method in the name of relief! Back to the Constiand funds were needed tution and safety!

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The better alternative is intelligent, voluntary planning by individuals.

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AIR CLASSES FOR THE CCC

June 1-19-36

Radio Hook-Up Will Link All Camps in Program Designed to Teach

New York, N.Y.

By OLIVER McKEE Jr.

WASHINGTON.

RADIO as an educator is soon to have a new Federal Government tryout. In one of five "white-collar" educational projects, for which in all WPA has allotted $1,983,000, the Office of Education will conduct over a national hook-up a program designed for reception by the half-million men of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

A radio workshop, with a technical staff of about seventy persons, will be established in Washington. So far as possible, both lectures and other features will be prepared there by qualified persons drawn from the CCC and the WPA rolls. Entertainers and musicians, similarly chosen (their number to depend in part on the amount of talent discovered), will supplement the educational offerings.

In the First Corps Area the CCC has already successfully utilized the radio for educational ends. With the help of a WPA grant of $75,000, the Office of Education now purposes to use the radio in a much larger way to cover all CCC camps. The program has three principal aims. The first aim is to make new ideas originating in one camp quickly available over the air to other camps. Individual camps will be encouraged to put on their own programs. The second is to discover musical and other talent by giving a spot on a radio program to CCC boys who show promise as entertainers. The third object is to quicken interest on the part of CCC enrollees in technical subjects, through lectures and talks tuned to vocational needs. For the present, plans do not call for "cultural broadcasts." Emphasis will be laid on radio technique, practical mechanics and applied science.

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Public Affairs Forums.

A third project, an extension of the Des Moines plan of adult civic education through public-affairs forums, will be in direct charge of the Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, who as Superintendent of Schools in Des Moines first applied the community-wide forum plan to adult education. This project will be financed by a WPA grant of $330,000.

Discussion leaders, so far as possible, will be drafted from the ranks of unemployed teachers, writers and lecturers.

"It is our hope that these demonstration centers, like the one in Des Moines," explains Dr. Studebaker, "may point the way toward a national adult civic education program.

"We hope and expect that communities other than those actually selected will begin to promote programs under local initiative, and that others will gain an understanding of the problems involved from observation of the plan being demonstrated in their region as a basis for preparing their own programs."

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Under an allottment of $234,000, the Office of Education will conduct a "white-collar" survey of the opportunities for vocational education and guidance for Negroes. This will be under the immediate direction of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, formerly dean of Fisk University and now Office of Education specialist in the education of Negroes. The survey, a broad one, geographically, will cover approximately 150 communities in thirty-four States. It is expected to yield important facts, which will be available as a basis for improving the standards of education for Negroes.

As its fifth WPA project, for which a grant of $844,000 has been authorized, the Office of Education will conduct a survey, through "white-collar" researchers, of the administration of schools in ten States.

The five WPA educational projects will provide, Federal officials estimate, employment for approximately 3,400 "white-collar" workers now on relief rolls.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW DEAL

St. Louis Star

June 10 1936

Regardless of what is being said about President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the "New Deal," there is still a large majority of people who have faith in the President because they believe that he has made an honest endeavor to get the people of this country out of the depression. One thing which is noticeably true, and that is that he has not stood idly by, saying that "prosperity is just around the corner" but doing nothing to hasten it on. Mr. Roosevelt, upon entering his office, immediately attacked Old Man Depression with courage and fortitude, which, of course, brought immediate results. And while we do not claim that all of his efforts were operated without fault or without mistakes, yet we do say that no one else has come forward with a better plan which would do the most good for a greater number of people.

Some of the strongest critics of the President are loud in their cries "Return to the Constitution;" "Let the states alone." But the President, in his address to congress a few days ago, said, among other things, that the government of this country is being run from Washington. This statement carries a strong appeal to us, because we know from experience that the Negroes in this country have always enjoyed more citizenship rights through the operation of the federal government than they could ever hope for or expect to receive from the states. This is shown by the large number of our group found in government service. We have all seen the time when our citizenship rights have been menaced or taken from us by local state governments and the national government has stepped in and restored these rights—noticeably in segregation cases, peonage, disfranchisement, etc. These things speak for themselves and it is because of them, and many others, that we say more power to the government and let the affairs of the nation be run from the White House at Washington.

Of course, we could have these same views on the power of the government, if Franklin D. Roosevelt is President or if Theodore Roosevelt was President.

In connection with this comment, however, we should like to mention here a few of the things which President Roosevelt mentioned in his message to congress, which we believe will live long in the minds of the people. We have particular reference to the following:

"Shall we say to the home owners and debtors: 'We have reduced your rates of interest—we have no further concern with how you keep your home or what you pay for your money, that is your affair?' Shall we say to the several millions of unemployed citizens who face the very problem of existence—of getting enough to eat: 'We will withdraw from giving you work. we will turn you back to the charity of your communities and to those men of selfish power who tell you that perhaps they will employ you if the government leaves them strictly alone?

"Shall we say: 'Your problem is a local one, except that perhaps the Federal Government, as an act of mere generosity, will be willing to pay to your city or to your county a few grudging dollars to help maintain your soup kitchens?' Shall we say to the children who have worked all day: 'Child labor is a local issue and so are your starvation wages; something to be solved or left unsolved by the jurisdictions of 48 states?' Or shall we say to the unemployed and the aged: 'Social security lies not within the province of the Federal Government, you must seek relief elsewhere?'

"Shall we say to the laborer: 'Your right to organize, your relations with your employer have nothing to do with the public interest; if your employer will not even meet with you to discuss your problems and his, that is none of our affair?'

"Shall we abandon the splendid efforts of the Federal Government to raise the health standards of the nation and to give youth a decent opportunity through such means as the Civilian Conservation Corps?"

These are very pertinent questions. They touch most of the American homes; they touch many of the things from which we have suffered. They are expressive of human sympathies for the less privileged.

AIR CLASSES FOR THE CCC

Times
1-19-36

Radio Hook-Up Will Link All Camps in Program Designed to Teach

New York
N.Y.

By OLIVER McKEE Jr.

WASHINGTON.

RADIO as an educator is soon to have a new Federal Government tryout. In one of five "white-collar" educational projects, for which in all WPA has allotted $1,983,000, the Office of Education will conduct over a national hook-up a program designed for reception by the half-million men of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

A radio workshop, with a technical staff of about seventy persons, will be established in Washington. So far as possible, both lectures and other features will be prepared there by qualified persons drawn from the CCC and the WPA rolls. Entertainers and musicians, similarly chosen (their number to depend in part on the amount of talent discovered), will supplement the educational offerings.

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Labor - 1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

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The Editor of the Argus is indebted to John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League for the timely warning to the youths of the race not to depend solely upon, nor stake their future upon the temporary jobs which are being given to thousands by the Federal Government.

In his letter to the Editor of the Argus, Mr. Clark has this to say:

"I would like to see you use your influence in directing Negroes to think and realize that all of the projects that have been subsidized by the Government are short-lived and have been created for the simple purpose of giving the unemployed a little something to do while they are making a search for a job that may be permanent. Our youth, with their whole life before them and careers to be shaped, fail to see that these Federal projects are only emergency and temporary outlets. A youth in our office the other day was asked at what he would like to be employed most, and he replied, 'On an N.Y.A. job.' Then when asked whether he had an alternative, he said, 'On a W. P. A. job.' He stated further that he was not interested in the CCC because he could not be in the city. There is needed a great deal of education to have those who are on these various Federal projects to make every effort to get a regular job and lay down temporary work."

Because Mr. Clark's letter contains so much thoughtful information on this subject, we are passing it on to the readers of this paper with this comment: The head of the local Urban League is in the position to know whereof he speaks, especially along the lines of employment which affect our group. Being in the position which he occupies, and not seeking some way to give a general warning of the employment crisis, which he sees will affect particularly the youth; and sitting quietly by and not doing something about it would be derelict of duty. Therefore we further wish to suggest that all of us begin to think on this matter of employment. Let us think more seriously of what we can do ourselves in the way of creating jobs of permanent nature. When we do this then we shall have made a very definite contribution to our race.

THE NEGRO—LABOR AND THE FUTURE IN THE SOUTH

Review's World Digest



by Robt. Durr

Some years ago, a certain industry substituted a machine to take the place of work that had been formerly done by men—white and black. The company had not practiced discrimination in employment as regards whites and blacks. So, it decided to give some black men who were industrious, efficient and dependable jobs operating these machines. There were in this particular plant as many or more black employees as white.

There was a white man who did not want to see a black man operating one of the new machines. In a meeting he said to his fellow white workers, "I would rather drink milk with a house fly in it than to work on one of those new machines with a Negro operating one at my side."

Subsequently, when this white man wanted to put through the organization of industrial unionism in the plant where he worked, he realized that if he did not get the backing of the Negro employees, the thing couldn't go through. So, he all of a sudden lost his distaste for working beside a Negro—he went about calling them brother and preaching unity of the white and Negro worker—lest of course by this same type of white worker, who would rather drink buttermilk with a fly in it than to work beside a Negro.

When you talk about CLOSED SHOP you are talking about something that the black man has fought against in various forms. Thousands of doors are already closed against him because his face is black. There are a very few doors left open for him, but with the number of jobs growing less and less each day and the number of persons increasing to fill the few jobs left, it is the purpose of the fathers of this wholesale industrial union to plan to use the Negro to get it over and then throw him to the buzzards later, in order to protect themselves. No Negro need ever be so foolish as to think that any white worker who calls him brother is ever going to get so brotherly that he will violate the law of self-preservation, even if it means the total extinction of the Negro in industry.

One Negro said to the writer last week, "When I came to this job I came asking for a job, the man told me what he would pay,—in most instances most of us didn't ask, but we were given a job. All I am interested in is that after I have done my work, is for the pay car to come along with my check. When I get tired of this job and come to hate the company, I will seek employment somewhere else. When I leave this job it is no longer mine. It belongs to whoever wishes to take it. I want to remain free to work or to quit when I please. I think I ought to be protected in that right.

One employer said to this writer that with a very few rare exceptions, no company has had to ask any man to take any job. The men always know what it is all about.

This picture shows the basis upon which many workers and industrialists have been able to build a profitable and happy relationship.

But there is a hellish effort on to break that up. The aim is to place in the hands of outsiders the power to say who a man may work for and what he may work for. The sponsors of this are not going to get this over. They are going to get it over via the workers to get this over. They are going to get it over via an employee or murder, shooting into innocent men's and women's homes, Jones Valley be rightening politicians and public servants.

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Labor - 1936

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Last week a man plowing in his garden was shot from an ambush. He believed in working for a living. The strike called by the Smelters had made that impossible at his regular line. So, he was spending his energy getting some food for his wife and other dependents from the earth. His enemies shot him down. What's Mr. Mitch going to do about it?

This shooting is going to keep on happening. Finally a white man is going to be shot, of course that hardly ever happens—it's the Negro always, but when a white man is finally shot, accidentally or premeditatively, **HELL IS GOING TO BREAK LOOSE**, and **ALL THESE WHITES** who would rather drink buttermilk with a fly in it than work beside a Negro are going to be members of posses that will shoot innocent Negro men, women and children all over the Birmingham district. They will drive the Negro out of industry, there will be no help for it. And it doesn't matter whether you are an employee or not, you may get your block shot off. Must Jones Valley be baptized in innocent blood?

You have read about how innocent Negroes were chased, beaten and brutalized in Anniston this week, by whites because some fool Negro had allegedly atacked a white woman. No matter how "brotherly" certain types of whites get when they want something, when the situation gets hot you are going to find them all together against the black man—that's just human nature. Black man, THINK FOR YOURSELF. If you are worth saving, you will save yourself.

DECATUR, ILL.
HERALD
JUL 12 1936

Some Work Hard.

Most every city is busy with street paving projects made possible by the federal government's program of public works and the renewed activity has encouraged new interest in an outdoor sporting event once enormously popular—watching bricklayers and wagering the number of paving bricks a good workman could lay in a given time. Most county seat residents can remember when the public square was first paved with brick and will recall that the loafers in the court house shade left their whittling sticks and politics for the more fascinating diversion of watching the bricklayers.

The sport has been revived and from various cities come stories of record performances. Inter-city rivalry has been renewed and outdoor sports fans can quote records, not in split seconds or base hits, but in thousands of bricks.

The rivalry was touched off by a record of 36,519 bricks laid in seven and one-half hours by Ben Williams, a Negro, the Jesse Owens of the bricklaying Olympics. But the news in Ben Williams' achievement is that he is a WPA worker. Employes on WPA projects have been cartooned as characters in a slow motion picture, as time wasters, veritable Stepinfetchits. Either that notion has been entirely wrong or else Ben Williams is endeavoring to attract an offer of employment from the "economic royalists."

After Today, What?

A few months ago the President put an end to direct relief. Recently a state director suspended all WPA projects in Mississippi. These two examples of arbitrary power, used without regard to what the citizen wants, should set men and women in public employment to thinking. They have today's meal. But what of tomorrow's?

There were evils under the old system of private employment. But there certainly is no perfection in government control of industry. The facts stick out. Mississippi planters wanted cotton pickers. They will have them, because one man coincided with their view. There was no greater compulsion upon Mississippi Negroes when they were chattel slaves than now when the state director's word is law.

Men and women working on PWA jobs must make their choice between the systems. They have experience with both. Those now at work, in some cases, get more pay than under private employment. But ever over their tomorrow hangs the threat of instantaneous dismissal. Their government overseer has not the profit motive to keep him employing them. Their excellent service makes no appeal to him. He is free to supplant them whenever friendship, political advantage or pure meanness urges him.

Under private employment, the worker could not command a job, but he was far more secure than now. Though some did not receive the wages being paid on public work many earned far more and were able to put away some for a rainy day.

Living easy as a program for life is a failure. It still holds true that man must earn his bread in the sweat of his face. Only fools can sing:

"Jesus is leading me;
Roosevelt is feeding me."

It is the public's money which sustains the needy and that public will not consent to maintain anybody permanently. The president once cut off direct relief, he will cut off relief work—after election.

Today's meal is a definite tangible argument for New Deal policies. Tomorrow's dangers are further off, but nonetheless real. The worker must choose. It is not "security" to work for a part week and a part wage, with no credit for good services, and arbitrary dismissal. It is not "security" to be promised old age pensions and unemployment insurance. They may prove as fleeting and unworkable as the NRA and the AAA, two New Deal blows which cost Negroes a goodly part of all the progress they have made since freedom.

It is plain common sense that what is yours is yours. What is the public's will be given to favorites, the same as ever. Until the day comes when Negroes share fully and freely in public affairs, being selected for public honors and opportunities without discrimination, they will never get their share of public work.

The proof that it is politics which inspires the administration's public works program is plain to see in the enormous number of persons put to work on the eve of election, with a 100 per cent Democratic PWA set-up to see that they vote to suit their overseers. Once the election is over that political purpose will have been served. Then relief work will be cut off as ruthlessly as was direct relief, and Roosevelt will NOT be feeding me.

Landon and the Republican party pledge themselves to put industry back on its feet so that the individual worker can get his own living as he used to do. Roosevelt claims conditions have changed so far that it is not possible to go back to the traditional American system, and on that basis he asks the American people to let him bring in some new system, of which he gave us a foretaste with his NRA. The choice of the voter must go one way or the other. There is no compromise. Today and relief, or tomorrow and independence.

The
will

Labor—1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Still the Solid South

It is a season of questionnaires and polls, conducted by manufacturers' associations, newspaper chains, and periodicals. The Review of Reviews offers something different, an appraisal of a whole state's thinking on current topics of national interest, by a distinguished newspaper editor in each state.

Six states of the old South fairly shout the praise of New Deal measures in the January Review, following an anti-administration outburst in December from Republican New England.

"Even if Georgia were rock-ribbed Republican it is difficult to conceive that it would not support the Democratic presidential ticket." Thus does Francis W. Clarke of the Atlanta Constitution appraise the Talmadge rebellion in the light of "the manifold and concrete benefits Georgia has received under the New Deal." Agriculture, industry and commerce alike were prostrate in 1932, writes Mr. Clarke. But the Georgia farmer's revenue increased from 36 million dollars in 1932 to 225 million in 1935. Sales of new automobiles were greater in the first half year than in the first half of 1929 or any other year.

Mississippi's spokesman, Frederick Sullens, editor of the Jackson News, quotes a local politician to the effect that "it is humanly impossible to defeat $4,800,000,000." The state had received more than 45 millions in direct relief when work-relief came on the scene. Since then, writes Mr. Sullens, "Mississippi is getting its full share of the new projects. Highways are being built, school houses constructed or enlarged, drainags projects put under way, Gulf Coast harbors improved, welfare workers galore sent out over the state, airports and national guard armories dotted over the face of the map, and the big spending spree merrily continues."

In addition AAA has paid Mississippi cotton farmers 44 million dollars for cotton they did not grow, and the 1935 crop brought 100 million as compared with 41 million in 1933. National headquarters, says Mr. Sullens, will only have to say how large a majority is wanted in Mississippi, and it will go forward.

North Carolina's farmers are crusading evangelists for the agricultural New Deal, writes Julian S. Miller, editor of the Charlotte Observer. Only two states rank above North Carolina in value of farm products, and no state has topped it in percentage of increase in farm values. North Carolina farmers are not arguing, according to Mr. Miller, as to the origin of their prosperity. "There is no danger of repeating the historic precedent of 1928 when the state gave its electoral vote to Hoover. Nevertheless the state is pausing ever and anon in its sobering judgment to take inventory of its applause, and going off by itself to wonder about it all."

South Carolinians stand by the New Deal, according to William E. Gonzales, but hope for modifications and improved policies.

Alabama's spokesman in this Review of Reviews survey, John Temple Graves, remarks that "the South may be very much in the saddle at Washington, but because of its modern economic heterogeneity it doesn't know where to ride."

The argument that Southern states should stand together, declares Mr. Graves, limps a little for want of an ability to say just what they should stand for. "The tariff is not the only question on which there is sharp division based on natural interests. Another is the processing tax. Still another is the wage differential."

Economist Weaver May Be All Wrong

Quoted in the press as pessimistic regarding the economic future of the American Negro, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro affairs in the U.S. Department of the Interior, distinctly mistakes the implication of facts regarding the future of the American Negro. Basing his findings upon the evident continuance of existing systems of production and distribution, Dr. Weaver leaves out of account the fact that American production is far below what is necessary for a decent standard of living for all the people, and discounts the force of co-operation among intelligent workers.

His conclusion that Negroes should look to the government for employment surely must be as an expedient, not as a permanent employer of the sixty per cent of Negro males now in the laboring class. He heralds such a system as operated in Rome when on its decline, when all native Romans were on dole while supplies were brought in from the low-paid or slave labor of the colonies.

Certainly he cannot have in mind the land area of this country and its productive possibilities under management and skilled workmanship. As an emergency measure in a capitalistic system which seeks profits at any expense to anybody or group, the government has gloriously risen to the necessity of man for employment that he might continue to live, but that employment as a permanent feature is unthinkable. As Carlyle shouted to England two generations ago, and Von Helmholtz to Germany, we say to Negroes now: "PRODUCE! Thy infinitesmalist, produce!" Scarcity is what fronts us, and scarcity can be overcome by production. For immediate needs, money is demanded; but money is merely the token of exchanges made, and with Negroes on the soil, able to work and yet not producing, the fault is with their hope and direction, not with the system. In any city in the fifty in which Negroes live in large numbers there is enough money to establish and maintain Negro enterprises, but there is the same lack of confidence and daring among them as among the whites who refuse to move because of risks. Had this country not faced risks, it would not today be America. Something has happened to the youth of this land when they come from an expensive application of education and demand jobs, despite the fact that we, like Elder Eatmore, "need everything."

What has really happened is that the imagination of this present generation is dead, and they seek to ride into place, power and enjoyment with no other qualifications except that they have already been wards of society.

In contradistinction to Dr. Weaver, we offer this program: Let every American Negro change his thinking from "What can I get?" and make it "What have I to offer?"

Recently a capital survey among some hundred families revealed to them the possession of scores of things that others wanted, and the perfection of the exchanges in co-operation gave everybody what he did not have.

Jobs we must and ought to have, but to set the whole Negro group to looking to the government for jobs, will be exactly like those forty acres and a mule for which thousands looked and sacrificed good money to get after emancipation. Already, we expect, some boys quick on the trigger have prepared to sell gullible Negroes jobs in the government.

In this neighborhood we hear "Work! Work! that is what we want; work!" The fault is there is no Negro so inclined to organize and employ them, not because there is no capital to be invested by other Negroes.

One pronounced cause is that Negroes with money have adopted the capitalistic system in its worse form, and exploit their fellows, or look for quick returns on their investments.

DOMESTICS BEST PAYING STREET CAR PASSENGERS

During the recent Public Utilities Commission hearing on street car and bus services in the District of Columbia. the question was asked of the Transit representatives present if they did not consider the domestic servants that ride on their car lines or buses, their best paying passengers?"

The question propounded on the fourth day of the hearing by the representative of the Howard Park Citizens Association was not directly answered, so that the affirmative reply got into the record. On the tenth day of the hearing, however, the Transit Company introduced a statistical table which answered this query in the affirmative and also conclusively proves that the best paying street car lines and bus lines are those that traverse sections of the city in which the white population is not the predominant element of the population.

N. J. Line Cited

The table 46a shows the revenues received, passengers carried and miles of track operated in November, by the Capital Transit Company; while table 47t shows the same data for the bus lines during the same month. The data in percentage for the "revenue per bus mile (including pass)" is most indicative of how the different rail and bus lines pay the company.

The New Jersey Avenue rail line in November carried a total of 905,840 passengers. Of this number 199,647 were regular fare passengers, 608, 832 pass passengers, and 96,546 free transfer passengers. Thus 67.2 per cent of the passengers on this line used weekly passes; 32.1 per cent paid regular fares and 10.7 per cent rode on free transfers.

Table Shown

The percentage of the table in this mode of transit were for weekly pass passengers only 59.8 per cent! the percentages of free transfer for all the rail lines in the same class being also 10.7 per cent; while the regular fares collected on all the rail lines was 29.7 per cent of the total.

The table on this page shows the complete data in Exhibit 46b for the month of November 1935, for bus lines that have been substituted for rail lines since the merger, two years ago.

Travel Heavy

It is significant that these seven bus lines average revenue per bus mile (including pass) is but 21.9, while the revenue per bus mile for the P Street-LeDroit Park line is 24.4 and the revenue per bus mile for the Fourth Street-Southwest bus line is 28.2. The P Street-LeDroit Park bus line also tends to establish the fact that the colored element of the population in the District purchase the larger portion of the weekly passes.

The tributory territory to the Fourth Street-Southwest bus line is about 50 per cent white.

40% White

The P Street-LeDroit Park bus line which runs across town and crosses nine rail lines: Wisconsin Avenue, Connecticut Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Eleventh Street, Ninth Street, Seventh Street, Maryland Line, Columbia Line and New Jersey Avenue Line; as well as seven bus lines: Foxall Village, Burleith - Trinidad, Massachusetts Avenue, C.C. Coach (no transfers), Rhode Island Avenue; Tokoma Express and Hyattesville-Laurel, has its easterly terminus at Fourth and W Streets in the Howard Park Citizens area and its westerly terminus at Thirty-sixth and O Streets in the area of the Georgetown Citizens Association the contributing territory to this line being approximaely onlv 40 per cent white.

1,500 NEGROES TO WORK ON NEW PROJECT

White Collar Survey to Be Launched Soon In Washington

WASHINGTON. — More than 1,500 Negroes will be put to work within the next two weeks when the new federal project, "A Survey of Negro White-Collar and Skilled Workers," is launched by the Works Progress Administration. The project, sponsored by the office of the adviser on Negro Affairs in the department of the interior, calls for an expenditure of $462,000, and will operate in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Authorization for the project which was contained in a letter issued by the President in December, brought to a successful termination of a two-year effort by the interior department to acquire some pertinent facts about the experiences of Negro white-collar and skilled workers in their efforts to follow their chosen trades and vocations in the industrial world.

Request for funds for the program was made originally by Dr. Clark Foreman when he was adviser on the economic status of Negroes. At that time, Dr. Foreman called Joseph H. B. Evans, now administrative assistant in the Resettlement Administration; Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Roy K. Davenport and Dr. Barkev Sanders.

Project Was Revised

The study was apparently nearing its final stage of approval when the Civil Works Administration, through which it would have received its authorization, went out of existence. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who succeeded Dr. Foreman and became adviser on Negro affairs, immediately revived the project, revised it, and asked for its approval.

After approval, it was chosen by the Works Progress Administration as one of 17 federal projects approved and the only one allotted to the President, and later that same month, received its final approval from J. R. McCarl, comptroller general of th e United States.

The project has a two-fold purpose, according to its administrator, Dr. Weaver. Its first purpose is to secure authentic data about Negro white-collar works in heavily populated Negro areas throughout the United States. "It will determine for future reference, just how Negroes who have received special training in definite fields, have fared when they sought to use their training. The second aim of the project, and one quite as important as the first, is to secure white-collar jobs for trained Negroes who have been forced on relief rolls as a result of the depression."

Ira Reid Director

Ira De A. Reid, chief of the research division of the National Urban League, and who has been on leave of absence from that office for two years while heading the department of social sicence at Atlanta university, will direct the project from an administrative office which is being set up in New York.

There will be three regional directors and a state supervisor for the sates included in the survey. Regional directors already appointed are W. A. Daniel, Chicago midwestern; George W. Goodman eastern; and C. C. Comillion southern.

States to be included in the study are Alabama, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, California, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiania, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and the District of Columbia.

WAGE SCALES

The Southern States Industrial Council announces, after a survey of 668 manufacturing concerns in the South that wages in this section have advanced 30.4 per cent since 1933, while comparative figures indicate they have advanced only 14.7 per cent in the North.

Two factors may be indicated by the report. First, that progress has been made in reducing the differential between Southern and Northern scales; second, that the South's standards had fallen lower and likewise have returned to normal more rapidly.

The NRA doubtless was a factor in raising the standard of Southern wages on a comparative basis. The South has held much of the gain made under the Blue Eagle.

The figures indicate further that while industry throughout the country has made rapid gains recovery in the South has advanced even more rapidly. The figures are not to be taken as evidence of a goal already reached but as encouragement to continue the fight.

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Georgia

DR. IMES HEADS THE CCC CHAPLAINS

ATLANTA—(ANP) Dr. G. L. Imes, formerly secretary of Tuskegee Institute as well as a former dean of Phelps Hall Bible Training School at the same institution, is here in connection with his new duties as supervising chaplain of the colored CCC camps of the country. Dr. Imes will play an active part in directing the work of the chaplains in the various CCC camps and will develop plans looking toward broader social training for the enrollees. The position which was recently created pays $300 per month and expenses.

1. That Howell had "required WPA employes on WPA time to prepare political propaganda for mailing."
2. That he had "knowingly, willfully and fraudulently falsified WPA time records."

Howell rested on a mere denial of the statement.

Grand Jury Told of Feverish Work Of Workers on F. D. R. Attack

Eight Testify Before Federal Body, Telling of Long Hours of Work Mailing Anti-Roosevelt Clippings from State Department of Education.

Eight employes of the State Department of Education, including WPA workers, appeared yesterday before the federal grand jury and told of long, feverish hours of work far into the night during the mailing of the "Woman's World" and starting it on its rounds through Georgia.

Not only the eight who appeared did the work, but scores of tax-paid workers from various other departments of the state gave up their off-hours and labored, night and day, helping WPA workers from the federal government to distribute the more than 400,000 circulars, clippings from the magazine which contained attacks on the Roosevelt administration, and numerous pictures of President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and negro leaders.

To Hear More Witnesses.

After hearing testimony from the eight employes of the State Board of Education it will hear three more witnesses and then act officially on the case.

District Attorney Lawrence S. Camp refused to discuss the progress of the jury hearing after it was adjourned yesterday. Of course, none of the witnesses or members of the grand jury were allowed to speak.

The eight witnesses summoned were:

Miss Myrtice Cleland, Miss Gertrude Proctor, Miss Suzanne Dobbins, Miss Hazel Reagin, Dr. W. F. Melton, Mrs. Ward M. Hightower, Clyde Rogers and William W. Simmons.

Another witness summoned who professed to have had nothing to do with the circularization of the magazine pamphlets was Mrs. Julia North.

Did It to "Help Out."

Mrs. North and all of the witnesses are employes of the state education board. Work was pursued at fever heat, all but Mrs. North agreed. The witnesses, besides Mrs. North, admitted that they had worked at nights and on Saturday afternoons getting the material ready for the mails, all of them maintaining that they did it to "help out."

The specific charge on which indictments are sought from the federal jury is that WPA workers who helped in the distribution of the circulars violated Section 9 of the 1935 relief appropriations act, which makes it a penalty for signing false claims on pay rolls. The argument is that the girls who helped in the distribution of the circulars did work that did not appear on the pay rolls and that these pay rolls were signed and approved by A. S. Howell, state school supervisor, who is held responsible. Howell is a brother of Hugh Howell, chairman of the democratic state executive committee.

United States Attorney Camp admitted yesterday that he has been working on the case "for two or three days." He received the charges from Ralph W. Hopkins, field agent in charge of the Atlanta district of the WPA's investigation division.

Two charges were filed against Howell:

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald
March 27, 1936

Negro CCC Camp To Locate Here

CHANGE FROM WHITE CAMP TO NEGRO CAMP MADE WHEN WHITES ARE CHECKED OUT OF DOUGLAS CAMP.

The CCC camp which is being located here will be composed of negro workers, under directions of white officer, according to those in touch with the situation.

When the local T. P. O. made requisition for a camp to be located here they anticipated that the camp would be composed of 50 workers from the Douglas camp, which at the time was composed of white men.

Before the camp could be secured and located here, and after the site had been selected for the camp, it was learned that the entire white forces at Douglas had been checked out and that a troop of Negroes had been placed in the Fitzgerald camp being a side camp, and working out of the Douglas camp, made necessary that they send the Negroes here.

The site of the camp was then transferred to just south of the baseball park in the fourth ward.

There has developed some opposition to its being placed there but it is thought that there would be no change in the present site.

Negro and White Workers Separated

WADLEY, Ga., July 14.—The white and Negro units of the sewing department of the WPA have been separated, with the Negroes occupying the old Evans building and the whites housed in a vacant store on Main street.

About 10 women are employed on Main street with Mrs. Roland Roberson, foreman. Dresses and summer clothing are made and collected and sent to Waynesboro through the government unit at Louisville.

MR. McGLOCKTON WITH SOUTHERN MOTORS

Edward McGlockton is now connected with the sales department of Southern Motors, Inc., distributors of Nash and Lafayette automobiles.

Mr. McGlockton, who was well known in the automobile sales business of Atlanta, is a wide-awake salesman whose wide experience will stand him in good stead in working the local field.

He wishes to call particular attention at this time to the wonderful used car sale which Southern Motors, Inc., is conducting for the next few weeks. In this sale, cars of unusual value are being offered at very attractive prices, all of which have the unquestioned stamp of approval of this well known firm. If you are the field for a used car, phone him 7173 and he will demonstrate one of these extraordinarily fine bargains to you. He also wishes to state that the new 1937 Nash and Lafayette models will soon be on display at Southern Motors, Inc., Lincoln and Broughton streets.

Mr. McGlockton is the brother of J. W. McGlockton, advertising manager of The Tribune

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Illinois.

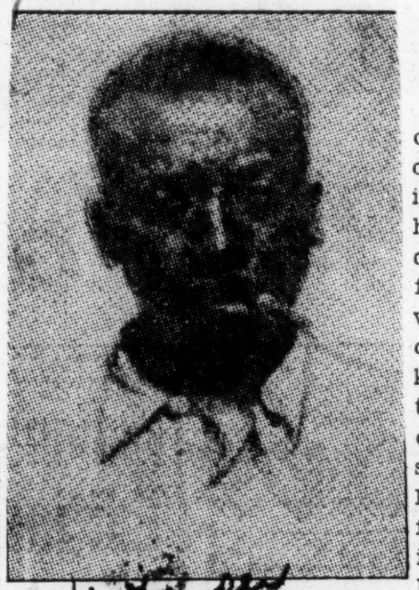
Chicago Negroes Start Campaign For Utility Jobs

Black Dispatch

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28.—(ANP)—"270,000 Negro citizens ride the street cars of Chicago. Not a single one works on them. This is typical of the situation on elevated lines, buses, the telephone, electric, and gas companies. It is a situation which can and must be changed." With this declaration Atty. Charles Westley Burton, chairman of the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress, placed the entire organization squarely behind a campaign to win employment for South Side citizens in the public utilities. "We intend," said Attorney Burton, "to carry this fight to a successful conclusion."

Henry Johnson, executive secretary of the Chicago Council, stated that Negroes can no longer "tolerate the contemptuous and vicious policy practiced against 270,000 citizens which excludes them from the right to secure work and provide for wives and children. The Chicago Surface Lines, the largest street railway property in the world, operating 13 lines in our community, employing from thirteen to sixteen thousand men, has the affrontery to say, 'We take care of the Negro question by working 60 Negroes on the tracks.' This company, running one-man cars in disregard of public safety and service, dares to tell a group that comprises one in 12 of the population that it is 'taking care of them' by doling out one job in 266, and that only in pick and shovel.

Bricklayer



BEN WILLIAMS—'36

Bricklayer of Kewanee, Ill., who established a record for himself last week when he laid 36,519 bricks in 7½ hours as the thermometer hovered around 90 degrees plus. This feat is equivalent to a quarter-mile of 20-foot paving. He kept a dozen workers busy bringing him bricks, each weighing seven pounds.

Lays 36,000 Bricks in Day; More Help Given

Labor

CHICAGO. — (ANS) — Because he can lay 36,000 bricks in a single day and progresses at such amazing speed, Ben Williams, WPA bricklayer on a street paving project here, now has 12 assistants instead of an original seven.

Officials found that seven men couldn't supply Williams with enough bricks to continue the pace so they increased his help. It is estimated that 126 tons were laid by Williams in his feat of laying the 36,000 bricks. When one lays as many as 15,000 bricks, he is considered an exceptional bricklayer.

PADUCAH, KY.
SUN-DEMOCRAT

JUL 9 - 1936

From Kewanee, Ill., comes a news story concerning the setting of a phenomenal new record for speed in laying paving bricks—seemingly a silly thing to seek a record in, but hardly more so than any other non-sporting competition we can think of. The surprising factor in this story, however, is that the record was set by a Negro WPA worker. He laid over 36,500 seven pound bricks in 7½ hours keeping a dozen helpers busy in a temperature above 90. This instance, not an isolated one, should confound the G.O.P. critics in that section, who have been painting pictures of Roosevelt public works jobs as opportunities for outdoor rest at prevailing wages. But it is an unusual case. Some contractor will doubtless take that WPA worker into a steady job at once. The agency has experienced difficulty all along in maintaining any efficiency, because of the fact that private jobs immediately open for such workers as show outstanding ability. Supervisory employes especially are hard to keep.

Chicago S. Center Dep't. Store Largest In World, Managed By Negroes

Atlanta Daily World

9-21-36

Atlanta, Ga.

MANAGER SHOWS INCREASE IN BUSINESS

By JOHN BENJ. HORTON, JR.

TOPEKA, Kan.—(SNS)—It was a wonderful treat, upon a recent trip by the Editor of this paper, to have visited the South Center Department Store, situated a 47th and South Parkway, when upon a trip to Chicago as a member of the National Republican Committee several days ago. Mr. Jones is the efficient manager and who was formerly general manager for the Chicago Defender Publishing Company. Escorted the writer through each department of this store showing him the many departments which only the leading merchandising stores of America operate. Among the many departments having been shown the writer were the following, listed by paragraphs:

The Shoe Department, with its women's small wears, men's and boy's clothing, shoes, underwears hosiery whisky cigar, infant's wear, restaurant, notions and stationery all upon the main floor of the store. On the store's second floor can be found the millinery, refrigeration, dry goods, post office and executive offices, etc.

Dick Jones the manager, after having shown the writer most of the essential departments of the store, was not satisfied until he took him to the basement of this store. And, by the way at that particular time the writer thought that the basement department impressed him the most in that it delt with groceries and meats (and as we all know the way to a man's heart is through his stomach). The hardware department is also located in the basement of the store.

The management believes in dealing fairly and squarely with all races of people living within the proscribed area which this store serves; and it follows, according to Mr. Jones that in as much as the Negro populaticon is preponderant the Negro precentage of employment is 65 per cent, the white employment being 35 per cent. It might be stated further that the efficient manager knows no color bars; he seeks only to deal fairly and squarely with all races along the lines with employment.

To crystalize this viewpoint, Mr. Jones quotes to the writer that, "we have no particular place for colored or white to work, and don't recognize color.' Still further the kind and affable race manager states that, "there is no job in our store which has never been held by a white or colored person; that over a period of time every employe, no matter white or black, has had an opportunity to work in each department."

The writer becoming inquisitive, asked the manager this question: "Mr. Jones, how do you find business conditions?" Mr. Jones replied: " We are getting along very nicely, business has increased through as nearly efficient management as times permit."

And in conclusion this writer states that upon any and all occasions, should Nebraska Negroes visit Chicago, they shauld always grasp and opportunity to inspect the South Center Department Store for we feel safe in stating they will be treated congenially, courteously, and efficiently by the management. Much luck to Dick Jones and his personnel.

Tag Howard University

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Iowa.

Eddie Robinson, Popular Checker Wizard, Sees 20 Years' Service at Truman's Shoe Company

By Everett Wadsworth
Staff Writer

"Working for Joseph J. Truman means more than just blacking boots," says Eddie Robinson, first assistant, who has just completed twenty years as an employe at the Truman's Shoe Repair Service, 618 Grand avenue. He is now in charge of dyeing and delivery department, and is foreman of the shop. He is married, lives at 1131 Eleventh street, has a daughter, Nadine, 14, who attends Washington Irving juhior high school.

Of the eleven employes there, three are colored: Robert Smith, assistant hat cleaner, and Frazier Eubanks, who has been there for six years. A fourth recently secured another position. In all his twenty-five years in business, Truman has begun the careers of lawyers, teachers, engineers, ministers, doctors and other successful colored men in all walks of life. He receives letters daily from throughout the nation from Negro leaders who got their starts shining shoes in his shop years ago.



EDDIE ROBINSON

Twelve Years

Located at his present site for the past twelve years, Truman has established a modern plant for all kinds of shoe repair, dyeing and supplies, hat cleaning and blocking. He is also an orthopedic specialist and designs special footwear for podiatric patients in the Iowa City hospital. During the world war, Truman made shoes for the soldier and other government men.

Robinson, who was born and received his education in Mississippi, is a well known authority on checkers. For two years Polk county titleholder, he placed fourth in the state and national tournament in 1930. He probably has the largest library of clippings, pictures, books and studies in checkers in the United States. Robinson has met and defeated some of the best players in the world.

Former Boxer

Faithful Employe

Joe Duffy, Basil Case, Willie Ryan and other national topnotchers have played and praised the Des Moines man. He tied for honors with Lester Green, Negro, champion of Nebraska. Robinson was also a featherweight boxer before he chose his hobby at the old Community Center, then located at old Franklin school, Thirteenth and Crocker streets.

The Chess club was started there after the war, under the late Atty. H. R. Wright, who was then director. Leonard Anderson, now of Kansas City, former East Des Moines high grid star, and Atty. J. Nelson Thompson were also his fellow players. Robinson is one of very few Negroes to hold membership in the (white) Central Y. M. C. A. here.

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Kansas

KANSAS GOVERNOR CREDITED WITH GIVING COLORED CITIZENS OF STATE GOOD JOBS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Writer Surmises Landon Will Be Foe To "Lily Whites" And Will Favor Federal Anti-Lynching Law

Topeka Kans., April 9—(By Jacob Anderson for ANP)—Governor Alf Landon of Kansas today looms so large on the political horizon as to be a formidable prospect for the Republican presidential nomination Because of reams of publicity in white newspapers and magazines his name his been a household word to the average American. But to the Negro he has been still an unknown quantity. In order to learn his attitude toward people of color your correspondent journeyed from Chicago to Topeka last week to observe his hardy son of the Sunflower State through the eyes of Aframerica.

I chose a fortunate day. A group of distinguished colored men were here for the same purpose. Using the good offices of two of Gov. Landon's closest colored friends, William Bradshaw, assistant attorney General of the state under Landon's first administration and at present an attorney in the potent state highway department, and Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, of the state welfare department, an appointment was arranged.

Photographers have done a good job in their picturization of Kansas' favorite son. Standing five feet nine inches and weighing 180 pounds, he looks exactly as one would expect a competent executive who still retains his contact with the common people to appear. He still retains the appearance of youth, for Gov. Landon is only 49.

No Condescension

Shown into his office by his secretary, William Mayberry, and Carl Rott, an administrative assistant, the group found an affable, plain speaking and friendly personality who in the first few moments made us feel perfectly at home. At both this and another conference r that after noon there was he slightes trace of condescens nor of tha tolerant diffidence found among many Caucasians.

Gov. Landon does not like to be quoted. He takes the attitude he is not yet running for the highest office within the gift of the American people. For that reason it is possible to present information indirectly only although accurately.

Familiar With Race

The eminent Kansan has long been familiar with Negroes, both because he has always had colored servants in his home and because his business relations in Oklahoma during his young days as a business man brought him in contact with them. Particularly was he impressed when a Negro, under contract for an oil deal, learned he could have, because of his Indian blood, terminated the contract which had been in existence for four years and thereby benefitted greatly as well as ruined the white oil man, but refused to do so, living up to the spirit of the agreement and signing a valid contract to replace the old noe. The character shown made a profound impression on young Landon and left him with genuine respect for the inherent fineness of the Negro race.

Today many colored Kansans are on relief. But instead of considering this the result of shiftlessness it is interpreted as a natural result coming from the race's limited opportunities. These can be improved, however, the governor believes, by Negroes taking advantage of every educational opportunity in order to act rationally and intelligently in affairs pertaining to social and economic advancement.

Fair Play for Negro

Gov. Landon's sense of fair play, his understanding of the colored race and his record dealing with Negroes indicate he would be a just interpreter of issues and problems of special interest to Negroes. His courage indicates he would be able to meet fairly lily-white republicanism as well as the evils of lynching. Landon's insistence of efficiency would make civil service examinations the means of selecting the best qualified employes without discrimination.

Kansas today has one of the nation's stringent anti-lynching laws which is of itself significant. Gov. Landon believes strictly in adherence to all provisions of the constitution without neglecting some as has been common practice by many previous administrations.

Record in Kansas

Gov. Landon's record in Kansas shows he has accomplished much of significance to Negroes. In 1928 when he was elected chairman of the Republican State Central committee, he named William Bradshaw assistant state chairman, the first Negro ever so honored. Mrs. Orpheus Towers was put in charge of colored women's activities, Mrs. Ida F. Bates made national organizer and Mss Esther James appointed stenographer. Through Landon's influence Bradshaw was named assistant attorney general of the state where he served until Oct. 1, 1935.

In 1929 Landon secured the appointment of Chester Gaskin as sampler in the state grain department and Bennie Robinson was named deputy state oil inspector. In 1930 David Henderson was appointed special assistant attorney general of the U. S. by President Herbert Hoover through the influence of Landon, Senator Henry J. Allen and William Allen White.

When Landon became a gubernatorial candidate in 1932, Bradshaw was selected vice chairman of the state campaign committtee, the first recognition of this sort ever given a colored Kansan. Mrs. Lodie Hutton headed women's activities in the primaries aided by a staff of three stenographers. Bradshaw was also chosen vice president of the state committee which he retained until 1934 when he was succeeded by W. E. Gray, another colored man and present incumbent. Three women were also selected.

Soon after his inauguration in 1933, Gov. Landon appointed Miss Martherine Hicks and Miss Iva M. Dixon as stenographers in the state highway department and in 1934 Miss Alice Clark was added. J. J. Mallory was also named deputy state fire marshall in 1933 and since then four other men have been given clerkships in state departments.

When on Nov. 1 of 1935, Bradshaw was appointed one of the attorneys for the state highway commission, it marked the most outstanding award ever given a Kansas Negro by any administration in that state's history.

Pennsylvania Dutch

Landon, incidentally, is not Kansas born. It was in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, of Dutch parentage that he was born. He was reared in Ohio and the family moved to Independence, Kansas, in 1904. Young Landon graduated from the Kansas university law school in 1908. He never practiced but worked in a bank for a while until he followed in the footsteps of his parents and went into the oil business. In 1912, at the age of 25 when he was an ardent Bull Mooser, he became an independent operator.

During the World War Landon was with the Chemical Welfare Service and emerged a first lieutenant. Since then he has been extremely interested in politics, eventually going to the state governor's mansion.

Whether or not he wins the Republican nomination and eventually the presidency only time can tell. It is enough to say that Gov. Landon leaves the decided impression that there is a man willing to meet the Negro halfway on any problem, deal fairly and squarely, and not look upon colored folks as a necessary American evil only to be tolerated.

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Louisiana

Firestone Tire Company
Names Negro Agent

8-22-36

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — James Gayle, Jr., a graduate of Straight college and a former social service worker, has been hired by the Firestone company, makers of tires and automobile accessories, to contact Negro buyers in the New Orleans area.

The retention of Gayle is in line with similar practices adopted by other institutions, notably Standard Oil, Walgreen Drugs, Rumford Baking Powder, Rinso and the Dennison Paper company.

Maryland

Labor - 1936
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Nine Barbers in New Law Exan

Nine Baltimore men took thei initial step toward qualifying a journeymen barbers, Wednesda night, when the State's first writ ten examination for barbers, unde the provisions of an act of th 1935 Legislature, was given in th Association of Commerce Build ing, 22 Light Street.

They will be subjected to a prac tical test on Thursday night, Feb ruary 6, at 1619 Pennsylvania Avenue, when each will be re quired to demonstrate his ability to cut hair, shave, shampoo, mas sage, hone a razor and perform other barber duties.

Those examined Wednesday were: Lawrence Banks, James Floyd, Luckey Jones, Vernet C. Lindsey, Brooks Warner, Shepherd Hart, Howard Wilson, Christopher Jones and William Burgess.

Barber's Name Certified for Police Place

BALTIMORE—

The name of Van W. Scotland, barber, of 1619 Druid Hill Avenue, was certified by the board of police examiners, Tuesday, as eligible for appointment in the local department as a telephone and telegraph operator.

Scotland, who was one of two colored to take the examination June 3, received a grade of 75½ to stand thirtieth on the eligible list. William W. Russell of 944 N. Carey Street failed to qualify.

Russell, board records show, received a grade of sixty to be placed forty-fifth. To qualify, it is necessary to obtain a mark of seventy.

Seven Others Fail

The eligible list was sent to Commissioner Charles Gaither on July 1, and will remain in effect until July 1, 1937. Of eight persons who took the police examinations, this year, Scotland is the only one to pass



BALTIMORE BARBERS EXAMINED—William Harris (in chair) gets free haircut, shave, shampoo and massage as James Floyd endeavors to qualify for journeyman barber license before John Miller (left), E. B. Nottingham, and Clarence Johnson, deputy examiners, and Vincent Cinquigrani (white), secretary of the State board of barber examiners. Mr. Floyd was one of nine applicants examined at a shop in the 1600 block of Pennsylvania Avenue on Thursday night.

RACE OFFICER PUT IN CHARGE OF CCC CAMP

Capt. Fred Slade Of Ill. Assigned In Penna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14—Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, (the CCC), announced this week the appointment of Captain Frederick Lyman Slade, as the first Race U. S. Reserve Officer to be assigned commanding officer in charge of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp.

Captain Slade has just completed a month's service at the Fort Howard Citizens' Military Training Camp, Fort Howard, Md., and has been ordered by Brigadier General Roberts, commanding officer of the third corps area, to proceed at once to take charge of CCC company 1355 National Park Camp No. 2—at Gettysburg, Pa.

Second Lt. George Wilbur Webb and Second Lt. Samuel Wilbert Tucker, two junior Race line officers of the U. S. Reserve Corps, have also been ordered to active duty with the CCC to serve under Captain Slade at the Gettysburg camp, which is assigned to the improvement of the national shrine.

The first Race medical officer to be called to active duty with the CCC, First Lt. Maurice Johnson of the U. S. Reserve Corps, received his assignment in August, 1935. He is still on duty at Dinwiddie CCC camp in Virginia. Twenty-four other Race medical officers and chaplains of the Reserve Corps are on active duty at CCC camps throughout the country.

Captain Slade is a native of Illinois, where he attended Illinois university. He secured his commission as a member of the Howard university ROTC. For the past three years he has been the bass soloist of the Dixie Harmonies, heard regularly during the winter months over WOL and the National Broadcasting system.

Lieutenants Webb and Tucker are both graduates of Howard university, and have served under Captain Slade and Colonel West A. Hamilton as officers of the CMTC, Fort Howard.

First Lieutenant William S. Marsh, Race chaplain of the U. S. Reserve Corps, has been on active duty in the CCC stationed at Gettysburg National park for the past year.

First Lt. Whittier H. Wright of Philadelphia, member of the U. S. Reserve Medical Corps, formerly on duty at the Lawrenceville, Va., CCC camp, has been transferred to the Gettysburg camp.

Dr. Louis E. King, only Race historian of the National Park service, has been stationed at Gettysburg National park for the past three years.

Richard Bell, who holds a degree in hpysical education, is the educational adviser at these two Pennsylvania CCC camps in Gettysburg.

Lain Lee, a Race foreman, who has won promtion from enrollee status to assistant leader, leader and finally foreman during the past three years, is also on active duty at the Gettysburg CCC camps.

31 Per Cent of Wages Went to Colored Workmen, Dr. Weaver Says.

A policy of non-discrimination, adopted by the Administrator of Public Works on the basis of a percentage plan worked out by the Adviser on Negro Affairs, has resulted in protection for colored labor, skilled and unskilled, on all Public Works Administration housing projects. An examination of the payrolls for ten of the projects, farthest advanced as of August, 1936, reveals the following facts:

	White	Colored	Total	Per Cent Colored
Skilled Labor	$1,047,813.92	$196,546.62	$1,244,360.54	15.8
Semi-skilled	78,081.83	20,748.96	98,830.79	20.9
Unskilled	225,525.00	403,793.49	629,318.49	64.1
Total	$1,351,420.75	$621,089.07	$1,972,509.82	31.48

By the above figures it can be seen that the colored group in the building and trades industry has received, as a result of the policy of fairness established by the Administrator of the Public Works Administration, his full share of the money spent for labor in housing construction thus far.

NEGROES GET LOWER WAGE THAN WHITES

Maryland Is Scene Where N.A.A.C.P. Is to Battle

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The unfair difference in salaries paid white and Negro teachers in this state will be fought when the N. A. A. C. P. launches an attack upon the system, assisted by the Maryland Teachers Association.

Decision of the state teachers in colored schools to back such a fight was reached here last Saturday following an address to the association by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary.

Mr. White revealed that colored teachers in the state of Maryland are being paid almost $500,000 less annually than white teachers performing the same service. The N. A. A. C. P. secretary cited $602 as the average salary for colored elementary teachers in the county, whereas white teachers receive an average of $1,135.

The average pay of the colored county high school teacher is $790; of whites $1,998. In the city of Baltimore the average for Negro high school teachers is $1,984 while the average for whites is $2,361.

As the preliminary action that may be taken, Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel of the N. A. A. C. P., appeared in Baltimore last week before the state board of education at its last meeting for this year. Technically, an application to the state board for equalization of the salaries is necessary before legal action is taken. This is a mere formality which must be complied with in order to clear the decks.

A plaintiff from among the state school teachers volunteered to serve as the spearhead of the attack after Mr. White's talk. The state teachers association has started collection of a fund to reimburse the plaintiff for any reprisals which may be taken upon her and to assist the N. A. A. C. P. in its legal steps.

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Massachusetts.

Colored Salesgirls At Woolworth's Store

Guardian
2-15-36

SEVERAL EMPLOYED THERE DURING THE HOLIDAYS; ONE HAS REGULAR SATURDAY NIGHT JOB

During the Christmas season, three Colored salesgirls were employed at the F. W. Woolworth store on Washington st., near Northampton. They were: Miss Marguerite Toy Bailey, Miss Edwina Campbell, Miss Ruth Worthy. Miss Campbell is regularly employed throughout the year on Saturday nights. The manager, J. W. Coffill, has been transferred to another store, but it is hoped that employment of Colored girls will continue under the new manager.

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Mississippi.

WHOLESALE FIRING NEGROES FROM WPA JOBS IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP) — Several thousand Negro WPA workers in Mississippi were dismissed within 48 hours last week, 150 of them in Jackson alone, it has been learned. They were paid $30 monthly but were told when discharged, they say, to keep the matter quiet for two weeks and then, if they would agree to work for 50 cents a day, they would be reemployed.

All of these dismissed claim to be eligible for WPA employment as they have no other work and have families dependent on them. They declare, however, they will not work for the 50 cents daily the local officials have offered to pay for the 50 cents daily the local officials have offered to pay.

According to the discharged workers, state WPA officials say $30 monthly is "too much for a Negro." Although both races are supposed to be paid the same salary minimum for whites is $42 monthly. None of the white WPA workers has been dismissed.

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Missouri.

SUPERINTENDENT AND EMPLOYES AT ANCHOR P.O. STATION



After having served his probationary period, Thomas A. Jefferson was formally appointed Superintendent of Anchor Station in the St. Louis Post Office by Postmaster W. Rufus Jackson, Dec. 16. This is the highest position any colored man in the St. Louis post office has attained and the colored clerks and other employees are lond in their praise of Postmaster Jackson for his fairness in conducting affairs of the post office. Complimentary words are also heard among the employes concerning Superintendent of Mails Robert E. Connely. They call him a "first class man."

At the Anchor Station there are five clerks and thirteen carriers who serve large area in the community of Jefferson avenue, Grand boulevard, Chouteau and Cass avenues.

Mr. Jefferson has been in the postal service for thirty-five years, is married and lives with his wife and three children at 4361 Enright avenue.

CHAPMAN GETS APPOINTMENT TO CCC CAMP

St. Louisan Is Made an Adviser; Tom Hennings Active

ST. LOUIS. — A long fight on the part of THE CALL, Congressman Thomas C. Hennings, John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League and many interested citizens of St. Louis for the placement of Negro educational directors, camp supervisors, medical officers, chaplains and engineers in the 12 Negro camps located in the seventh corps area seems nearer a realization with the appointment of Joseph C. Chapman, promising and brilliant young St. Louisan, as educational adviser for CCC company 3760.

Young Chapman, the son of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Chapman, 4452 St. Ferdinand, left Wednesday to assume his new duties at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

A graduate of Sumner high with the class of 1930, he attended Stowe Teachers college for two years, continuing his requirements for the bachelor of science degree at Northwestern university in a year and a half. He received his degree following the summer school session in 1933. The following year, he was awarded his master of science degree in education.

Active Civic Worker

Chapman was employed by the St. Louis Relief Administration as a social worker for 15 years and since January has been teaching social science and psychology at the NYA college on the Stowe campus. Following the receipt of his appointment to the CCC camp post on Thursday, April 16, his resignation from the NYA college faculty was announced.

The newly appointed CCC adviser is considered by many in the city as well equipped for his present work. A member of the Alpha Phi Alpha frarternity, he is also president of the Gaylords and active at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. He has served on the membership committee of the local Y branch and is well known for his activities with the boys' work committee. Other undertakings include the Speakers Bureau of the Community council, the key civic betterment organization of the city and the sponsoring committee of the Christian Youth council. His latest work was as head of the boosters committee in charge of the ticket sales for the annual camp circus benefit of the Y. M. C. A. He is also a member of All Saints Episcopal church.

First Negro Named

According to information given THE CALL recently, there are 108 Negro advisers in the CCC camps of the nation. However, only three Negroes held such positions in the 12 camps of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. Kansas camps have one educational director and a chaplain while an educational director is stationed at a camp in Arkansas.

The appointment of Chapman, therefore, is the first Negro selection in Missouri.

In a recent communication to Robert Fecher, director of the CCC program, Congressman Hennings asserted "as long as there are whites employed in these camps where Negro boys are entirely set apart, it looks to me that there is yet time to correct an obvious wrong or oversight."

John T. Clark, Urban league official, states "The fact that the army is using white officers to teach youths in Negro camps of Missouri is illegal according to state laws which say that no white man shall instruct Negro students and no Negro man shall teach white students."

EMPLOYES OF RAILROAD IN ANNIVERSARY

Many Missouri Pacific Workers to Meet in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS. — The Negro employes of the Missouri Pacific Lines plan to hold their twelfth anniversary in St. Louis Saturday and Sunday, June 20 and 21, at the Pythian hall, 3137 Pine boulevard. All members will be open to the public.

Delegates will come from Houston and Palestine, Texas; Alexandria and Monroe, La.: Little Rock and McGehee, Ark.; Osawatomie, Kas.; Kansas City, Sedalia, and Poplar Bluff, Mo.

To Furnish Music

The Little Rock band will give music for the occasion. A program will be given on Saturday, June 20. There will be a baseball game each day at Metropolitan park between Missouri Pacific Mohawks and the Little Rock group. Saturday night there will be a dance at the Pythian hall. The sessions will conclude with a sight-seeing tour of the city Sunday afternoon.

The committee is composed of the following: S. E. Hicks, J. W. Claggett, G. Grampton, P. J. Minefield, B. Alford, C. E. Delk, S. M. Love, J. Barrington, and T. Rix, chairman. S. E. Hicks is the Terminal chief booster and R. S. Pettis, reporter.

Kansans at U. P. Meeting

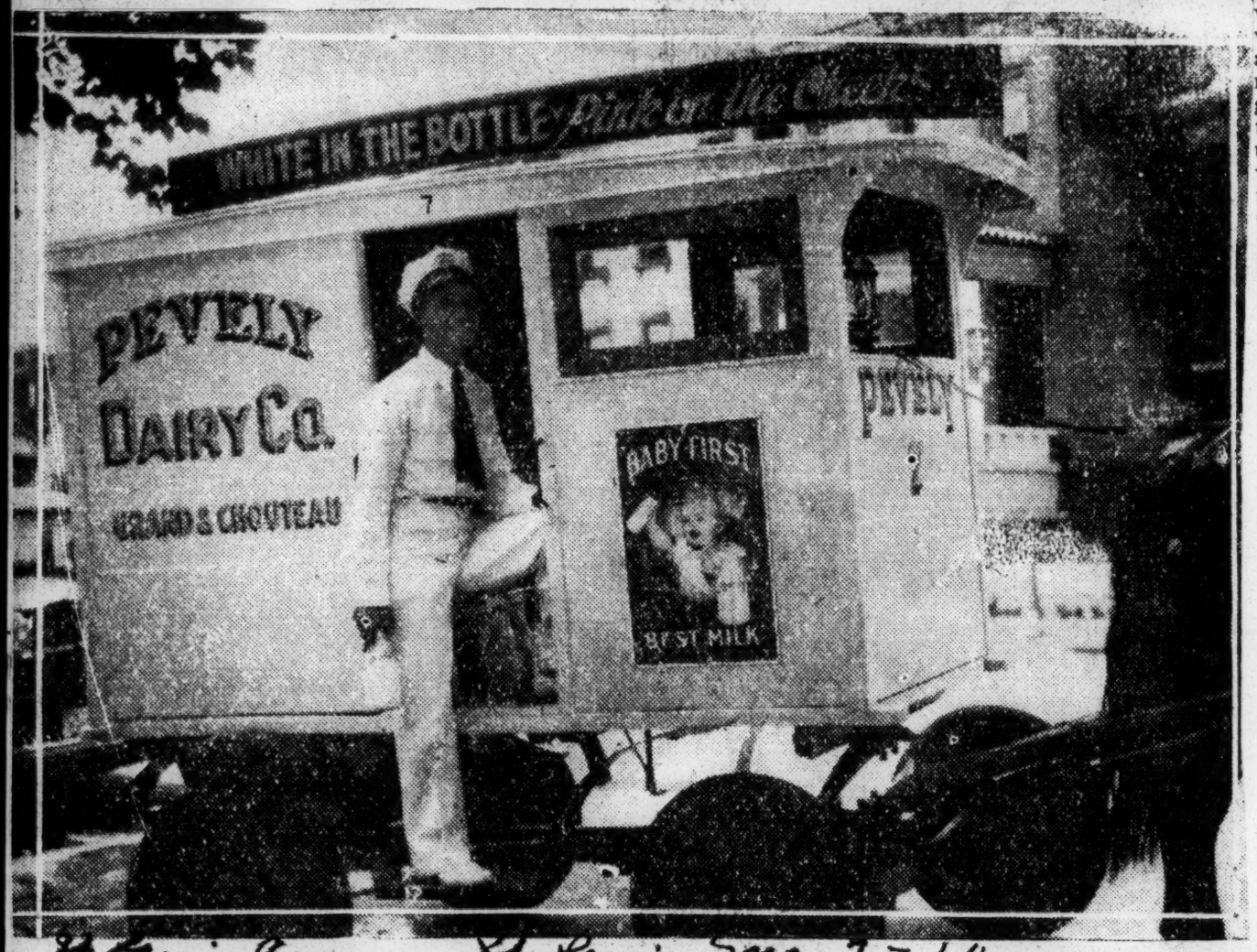
W. W. Patricks, G. Brown Return From Omaha

Only two Negroes were among the 500 retired employes of the Union Pacific, who recently attended the annual Old Timers' club meeting in Omaha. These men, both Kansans, were W. W. Patricks, 410 Quindaro boulevard and George Brown of rural Kansas City, Kas. They returned June 6.

Both men attended a banquet at the largest hotel in Omaha, the Hotel Fontenelle. They were accorded equal privileges with the other club members.

Mr. Patrick, who will be 76 years old August 22, is custodian of the Masonic hall, Fifth street and Nebraska. His hobby is gardening. He retired as special watchman in August of 1930 after 38 years, two months and 27 days of service. Mr. Brown is a gardener.

ONE OF TWO FIRST COLORED DRIVERS OF PEVELY DAIRY CO



St. Louis Argus St. Louis Mo 9-10-36

Edward A. Whitfield of 1812 N. Whittier avenue, who is 25 years old and a graduate of Sumner High School. He and Thaddeus C. Brown of 4230 W. Cote Brilliante avenue were recently selected by the Pevely Dairy Company as route salesmen for the west-end residential districts.

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES HOLD MASS MEETING IN PROTEST AGAINST W.P.A. RULING IN WAGE ISSUE

Black Dispatch 9-5-36 Oklahoma City, Okla

FIFTY CENTS PER HUNDRED IS STARVATION WAGE OFFERED IN COTTON FIELDS

Domestic Servants Get $1.50 to $2 Per Week

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 3.—(ANP)—Negro mass meetings are being held all over Mississippi in protest of the fact that nearly all Negro WPA workers have been dismissed within the past few days by the Federal authorities in charge. It is said that this is done in an effort to force Negroes to work for 50 cents per day or seek jobs as cotton pickers at 50 cents per hundred. Both of which they say means starvation in the face of the present high cost of living though the Negroes point to the fact that none of the white WPA workers have been discharged, but it is said that large numbers of white new recruits are being put on WPA jobs daily.

It is said that the number of Negroes discharged within the last few days run way up into the thousands. The WPA scale therefore paid to Negroes was $30 per month maximum for Negroes and minimum for whites $42. It is said that this discrimination is made between the races in pay thought both be doing the same class of work.

Whites In, Negroes Out

It appears that not over a half dozen Negroes have been given what is known as white collar jobs in this state under the WPA or any other Federal setup, and they got their jobs only a few weeks ago, though it is estimated that there are fully 10,000 or more white collar workers among the whites on Federal jobs and that in a state where the Negroes are in majority. Very naturally the Negroes ask: "Where is the law and the constitution?' "Are we living under that alleged government where all men are said to be equal under the law or are we not living under an administration under which discrimination and a blighting system of caste reign supreme.

Jim Crow Invades State Capitol

It is said that the U. S. Public Health Service has offered to give Mississippi a Negro public health physician to talk to Negro physicians of this state on the subject of public health, since the same Federal Public Health officer would not address white and colored physicians at the same time, and this job offered the Negro physician coming under the Mississippi State Board of Health his office should be in the state capitol where the State Board of Health is housed, but rather than permit that, this Negro physician's coming to the state has been delayed a month to give time to throw him up a little shack for an office down in one corner of the capitol grounds, over behind all other buildings.

The Negroes declare that another reason why they have all been dismissed practically from the WPA was in order to force them to do domestic service at from a dollar and a half per week to two and a half per week, notwithstanding the fact they say that all of them as a rule have several dependents whom they must feed, clothe and shelter out of their weekly wage, in the face of the ever mounting high cost of living.

Colored Farmers Hard Hit

It is reported that the unemployment situation among Negroes has been rendered much more acute in the South by the forcing of thousands of Negroes from agricultural pursuits under the AAA, the soil conservation act and plan under which millions of acres of farm lands had been rented to the Federal government, and must lie idle with the erroneous view of thereby cutting down production. It is needless to say that Negroes as a rule are not allowed to vote effectively in Mississippi.

CAB OPERATORS GET MORE TIME TO GET INSURANCE ON CARS

Argus St. Louis Mo 10-30-36

Owners Endeavor To Reach Plan Whereby Cars May Be Covered By Risk Policies

Operators of 15-cent cabs this week were endeavoring to work out some plan of insuring their cabs in accordance with the city ordinance requiring all cabs to carry accident insurance of $2,500 to $5,000, or bond of $1,000 for each cab. A problem exists in the fact that there is no recognized risk firm writing liability insurance for the cabs.

Mayor Dickmann spoke to about 200 drivers of the cabs last Friday in the assembly room of the Board of Public Service. Although he threatened to enforce the ordinance despite a temporary restraining injunction granted by Circuit Judge Joynt more time was allowed the owners to reach some solution to the problem. The matter has been taken under advisement by Acting City Counselor McKeown.

The Mayor warned the drivers to be more careful and gave them each a booklet containing the traffic regulations. He asked them to read it and be prepared to answer any question on traffic regulations within a week. Director of Streets McDewitt and Traffic Engineer Gonter also spoke to the drivers.

It is the windshield on the automobile that is also the bee shield.

Nevada

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Rehire 4 Negro Workers At Dam

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Four Negro workers were employed this past week at Boulder Dam following protests against the lay-offs on March 1 of all the ten colored men who were then employed. On March 1 the Bureau of Reclamation took over the Dam from the contraction companies and in cutting down the crews managed to fire all the colored men.

The men who were employed this past week are working under considerable difficulties, however, and are not being treated the same as other employees. In the first place the proportion is grossly unfair. Out of 1,100 employees on the pay roll, four are colored. In the second place the Bureau of Reclamation furnishes bus transportation from Boulder City to the Dam to white employees but does not haul the Negroes. Third, white people may live in Boulder City but Negroes are barred from this government-owned town and must live in Las Vegas.

This means that colored workers have to furnish their own transportation from Las Vegas to the Dam each day, a total of about 30 miles each way. Incidentally, ever since the Dam was started in 1931 Negro and white workers have never been hauled in the same bus.

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New Jersey

Jackson To Tour Tar Heel State J. A. "Billboard"

To Visit 24 Communities Contacting Outlets To Negro Market

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James A. Jackson, special representative of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its affiliated companies begins a tour of the state of North Carolina at Winston-Salem. He will spend 45 days visiting 23 different communities, contacting company stations, Negro dealers and other outlets serving the Negro market with motor fuel, lubrication oils and cleaning fluids.

The tentative schedule includes a stop of from one to four days each in Winston-Salem, Greensboro Durham, Raleigh, Henderson Rocky Mount, Wilson, Washington New Bern, Kinston, Goldsboro Wilmington, Fayetteville, Sanford Hamlet, Charlotte and probably Yanceyville, Asheville and Hickory.

WELL KNOWN

Mr. Jackson, popularly known as "Billboard" because of his years of service as a member of the editorial staff of that otherwise white edited publication, is well known in educational and fraternal circles of the "Tar Heel State." He is the National Director of Better Business of the Phi Betta Sigma Fraternity, Grand Travelling Deputy of the World for the Elks, Deputy at Large of the Supreme Council of Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction and commercial counselor to several National Negro trade bodies.

He expects to return to his headquarters at 26 Broadway about March 27.

New Jersey Beauticians Announce Examinations

TRENTON, N.J.—The Board of Beauty Culture Control announces an examination for operators' licenses will be held at the Meyers Beauty School, April 1 and 2; and in Newark at the Banford Beauty Academy on April 7 and 8.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

MAR 5 - 1936

NEGRO REPRESENTATION

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—After observing the conditions that exist in the WPA set-up in the Seventh District of New Jersey, comprising Mercer and Burlington Counties, I am confronted with favoritism and partisanship.

In particular, I have noticed that incompetent persons have been placed in positions such as project supervisors, foremen, timekeepers and clerks under the direction of Messrs. Holliday and Forrest, while men thoroughly prepared for the above-named places have been placed at unskilled labor; yet no one in authority in the Seventh District will assume responsibility for these conditions. We know that William Murphy is the director of the Seventh District for the WPA, and yet when he is consulted, one is given the old-time "run around."

I have appeared before officials on different occasions asking recognition for my racial group, including myself. To my surprise, I was informed that a Negro set-up was formed to take care of its own group, which proves within itself racial discrimination. Having been in several conferences with E. D. Jones, who lives in Newark, and is assistant advisor of the Labor Relations Board of the State of New Jersey, especially representing the "Negro group," I have always emerged with the understanding that segregation is advocated by him, "Mr. Jones."

My statement is based upon the fact that I have always advocated adequate representation through the entire setup and a Negro member on the Labor Relations Board of the Seventh District. This has always been opposed by Mr. Jones who appears, as a member of the Seventh District board, at all times when the case involves a Negro worker.

We need a Negro member on the Seventh District board who resides in the Seventh district and is familiar with the Negro's condition.

BERTRAM BARTON.

All-Race Crew Completing Atlantic City Paving Project

Courier 10-10-36 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Skilled and Unskilled Phases On Baltic Avenue Project All Efficiently Handled By Negroes—Work Is Resumed.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 8—"It won't be long now!" That is the exclamation heard on all sides by the merchants and residents of Baltic avenue, this city, upon learning that Ninth District WPA Director, George R. Swinton, had ordered work, resumed this week for completion of the Baltic avenue paving project.

Northside residents are particularly intresested in this project because the entire job has been done by Negroes.

Not only have Negroes performed the unskilled labor in removing the old wood blocks with which the street was paved a number of years ago, cleaning the old concrete foundation and laying an additional three inches of concrete thereon, but they also provided the skilled labor for the project — Superintendents, foremen, timekeepers, cement workers and carpenters who built the forms for constructing the concrete gutters. All of these workers are Atlantic City residents.

And now the project is progressing to its final stages . . . the work of adding the asphalt top dressing. There are 124 colored men engaged in this phase of the work and they are doing a job that is so satisfactory in all its details that they have not only won the commendation of Director Swinton, but the praise of city officials, also, for a well-performed task.

Colored residents are naturally proud of this job, not only because the representatives of their race have performed faithfully and well, but also have been zealous in their efforts to turn out a finished product that will compare favorably with any similar project in any part of the country.

A movement has been started by public spirited colored merchants and residents of the North Side for an appropriate celebration when this project shall have been completed. They propose to have a gala time and invite city and county officials, and prominent white residents to help them celebrate the accomplishment of this all-Negro program.

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New York

Transfers Follow Newspaper Expose

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

As a result of the strike which took place on December 5 at Camp Breeze, Waywayanda, N. Y., which ended when some 40 Negro boys were dismissed from the C. C. C., and which caused The New York Age to wire Robert W. Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, urging an investigation of the camp, a wholesale shakeup is impending at the camp, The Age learned Sunday.

While officials were particularly reticent about discussing the story about the camp which was published first in The New York Age last week, except to deny the charges, William E. Clark and our writer, visited the camp Sunday and spent six hours on an inspection, learned that already the investigation promised by the federal government had gotten underway.

Furthermore, it was also revealed that Captain G. W. Stewart and Lieutenant Rudisill, officers of Co. 1245 up to the time The Age urged the investigation, had been relieved of their commands and while there were intimations that at least one of them was scheduled to appear at Governor's Island to face charges, inquiry failed to show which of the officers was up on charges, if either. The only information which was forthcoming was to the effect that a new captain and a new lieutenant were definitely scheduled to be sent to command Company 1245 the latter part of this week.

Reporter Scored

Arriving at the camp Sunday at 12:30 noon, The Age reporters visited the offices of the officer of the day, a Lieutenant Cartin of Co. 246. When they had identified themselves as being from The Age, the lieutenant made the observation: "You've got some gall coming up to this camp after what your paper printed." However, the cold reception accorded them did not deter your reporters from telling him that this mission was one of inspection and that with his permission they would like to make one.

A call to the quarters of the educational advisers brought T. Lloyd Hickman and Mr. Gibbons who volunteered to show us around the camp at the request of Lt. Cartin. We had not been in their quarters more than five minutes when Lt. Cartin called on the phone to say that he himself would conduct us on the inspection tour.

For the next several hours followed inspection of barrack after barrack with here and there one of the boys mustering up enough courage to answer truthfully questions asked of them by your reporters. For the most part the boys, intimidated by the presence of the officer of the day and the leaders and assistant leaders of the barracks, were studiously silent although a glance now and then revealed that the boys had something on their minds but were afraid to say it.

In one of the barracks of Company 246, one of the boys when asked if he had any complaints, answered that he couldn't understand why the officers deducted first 40 cents a month per boy and then 10 cents per boy and now 5 cents per boy to see moving pictures which were shown in the camp. He said that it was his understanding that the boys (at least 1,000 of them) had been paying that much for more than a year and that he thought that by now the machine must have been paid for. The lieutenant quickly answered telling the boy that the moving picture machine cost in the neighborhood of $3,000 and that it had to be purchased from company funds to which the boys contributed. Lieut. Cartin said that last month the final payment had been made on the machine and that hereafter the only charge to the boys would be 5 cents per show. Declaring that only the other evening there had been an attendance of 351 boys at 5 cents apiece at the show and that the film had cost $30 for rental, he explained that admissions didn't defray the cost of renting film and that the deficit was made up of post funds.

Camp Flooded

Patiently, and by this time full of mud (there had been a flood in the camp the night before), thei reporters went from barrack to barrack getting hints here and there that everything wasn't as all right as it appeared. Time out was taken for dinner as guests of the educational advisers and then under Lieut. Cartin's guidance the inspection tour continued.

Four hours after they had started out on the tour, the reporters finally worked their way up to the barracks where were encamped the enrollees in Company 1245. In the company headquarters' barrack, the company clerk, a Puerto Rican who protested vehemently his love for the Negro, took The Age to task for having run a story which he felt was unjust to Captain Stewart whom he declared "had a heart of gold."

Queried about the happenings on the morning of the strike, the clerk whose name was "Pablo", told us that he had posted orders for the men to work that Saturday in accordance with the custom to work on Saturdays (a half day) to make up time lost during the week due to inclement weather. He said that he was "astounded" at the boys refusal to work after their noon meal. Queried closely, he admitted that he had no knowledge when he originally posted the notice that the boys would have to work the whole day. Asked if he had learned after posting the notice that the boys would have to work the whole day he declared that he had not.

"Obey All Orders"

Asked if he thought that the boys had been treated fairly in the matter of dismissals for striking he said that he did. He said that the boys knew when they joined the C. C. C. that they had taken an oath to "obey all orders" and that since it was the captain's orders for them to work they should not have questioned the order but should have obeyed it.

The one significant thing he did say was that after the strike, Lieutenant Rudisill went around on orders of the captain taking the names of boys who refused to work and that the boys were summarily dismissed. He said that as far as he knew no one had explained to the boys that they had to follow orders no matter had distasteful and that the punishment for such an offense was dismissal.

Having learned this much of Pablo—which justified all the boys said about the high-handed methods of the company commanders—your reporter excused himself and continued the tour of the barracks of Company 1245. In each barrack, an ominous silence fell over the boys as soon as they saw the officer of the day. That silence was apparently one induced by fear of being "punished" later if they said something out of the way and which did not quite uphold the actions of the commanding officer.

Boys Criticize Captain

In barrack three, however, from which the majority of dismissals came, the boys disregarded the presence of Lieut. Cartin and really spoke what they thought. They accused Captain Stewart of being too hasty in his judgment of the boys and the majority of them, even the leader of the barrack (who enjoys a preferential rating and consequently a higher pay check) were bitter against the captain. The leader declared that he did not understand that the men were to be worked the whole day—the day of the strike—and that he didn't feel that the situation had been clearly expained to the boys before they were discharged. Every charge that had been made in The New York Age, the boys substantiated as being true.

By this time, a heavy snow had started to falll and being anxious to beat the storm on their homeward trip, the reporters thanked the boys and wished them good luck. At this juncture Lieut Cartin offered an apology to the reporters for having received them so abruptly earlier in the day and expressed the hope that The Age was satisfied with conditions at the camp. We climbed into our car and started for home—so we thought. Just about a mile away from camp, two figures suddenly appeared in the middle of the road flagging our car. We stopped and the boys said that they had been in the barracks when Lieut. Cartin had escorted us in. They said that they were afraid to talk in front of him but wished to make a plea to The Age to continue its fight to better conditions in the camp.

Want Negro Officers

The youths declared that they were treated like cattle, being forced to obey orders and work under the most adverse conditions at the discretion of the engineers who were in charge of the project. They expressed sympathy for the educational advisers who, they thought, were doing as good a job as they could, being without any authority whatsoevr. The one plea the boys brought from their company as a whole was that The New York Age wage a fight for Negro officers to command the Negro enrollees, the boys feeling that being the only way they could get a break. They thanked us again and then stepped out of the car and went back to camp.

Less than a city block away, two more boys hailed us and, as we stopped, repeated essentially what the other two boys had said. There was one point on which all of them was agreed and that was that "the camp was just like a chain-gang." They also agreed that the only reason they stayed was because it financially helped out their "folks back home."

New York.

Labor-1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

WPA WORKERS ASK FOR MORE PROJECTS AND RELIEF INCREASE

NEW YORK, Nov.---(CNA)- In one of the largest open-air meetings of the season, thousands of Negro and white unemployed and WPA workers assembled in Columbus Circle here to demand expansion of WPA projects and increase in relief.

Canadian News Agency 11-9-34

The demonstration was called jointly by the New York section of the Workers Alliance of America, the WPA Teachers Union, Local 453, A. F. of L. affiliate, and the City Projects Council. New York City.

At the opening of the meeting a delegation was sent to Mayor La Guardia to present the demands of the unemployed on home relief.

Close on the heels of this delegation, a committee was sent to Colonel Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator for New York City, to present the demands of the WPA workers.

David Lasser, national president of the Alliance, declared that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau had conducted a survey through which the Administration plans to slash WPA employment from the two and a half million now employed to one million. Lasser said that neither President Roosevelt nor Aubrey Williams, WPA executive in Washington, has denied this charge.

The meeting staged tremendous demonstrations in favor of the following demands:

Immediate end to the discrimination against Negroes,, 40 per cent increase in home relief.,, 20 per cent increase on WPA.,, expansion of WPA, utilizing the funds left over from last year's allotment.,, transfer of all employables on home relief to WPA.,, for a banker's moratorium.,, recognition of the Workers Alliance as the agency for collective bargaining.

JOBS AT WORLD'S FAIR

THE AMBITIOUS PLANS that Grover Whalen and his Commission have for the construction of the buildings to house New York's World Fair of 1939 are fast taking concrete shape, and actual construction is said to have already been begun in clearing the new fair site. Negro 11-7-36

The program calls for an expenditure of one hundred twenty-five million dollars in the next two years. This is a city and state project and for that reason there should be no discrimination in the giving of jobs. Negroes who can qualify for the skilled jobs, as well as laborers, should be considered on their merits and not on their race.

As far as we can find out, Commissioner Whalen has announced no plans for colored representation on his Commission. Pressure should be brought to bear to see to it that someone of our group be named to the Fair Commission to act as a spokesman and look out for the rights of those Negroes who will seek work on this mammoth project.

Assemblyman Robert W. Justice is seeking to have a special building erected to house a Negro exhibit, but this bill will not get any attention until next spring. In the meantime, contractors are hiring laborers and mechanics daily and are making committments for the next two years.

Unless we get busy now and get some representation on the regular Fair Commission, we will find that we have been "frozen" out again.

Promotion Manager



ENEIL F. SIMPSON, veteran newspaper man, who has been added to the staff of Wallach's Inc., 246 West 125th street, exclusive men's furnishing store, as sales promotion manager. Recognizing the contention of Harlemites that the race has men available for major positions, wherein their own interests will be more completely furthered and protected, Wallach's has engaged the services of Mr. Simpson whose duties will be to see that the patrons receive the very latest variety of Fifth avenue merchandise.



Age 12-5-36 Municipality.

GEORGE ANDERSON WRIGHT, Power Maintainer of the Power Division of the Eighth Avenue Subway System, New York City. Mr uses the cathoray oscilloscope and the Supreme Model No. 555 Diag- Wright is the first and only member of his race to qualify through a rigid Civil Service examination for either the positions of Power Maintainer or Power Operator. His duties are: (a) Test, adjust and repair mercury arc rectifiers, rotary converters, high tension and low tension switchgear, automatic relay panels and circuits, transmission and distribution cables and sub-station and line auxiliary equipment. Make such records, reports, computations, tabulations and studies as may be necessary. (b) To maintain positive and negative D. C. power feeders in the subway yards, D. C. connections including contact rail connections, negative track connections, electrical switches and all accessories pertaining to these equipments; also the maintenance of D. C. and A. C. power feeder cables, in duct lines and manholes located in storage and inspection yards and including splicing of these lead covered cables (27,000 volts per unit).

Mr. Wright was born in Walterton, Va., the son of Laura J. and Pope Wright. He received his early training at Hampton Institute and Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. He graduated and took post graduate work in industrial and electrical engineering at the New York Electrical School in 1931. In 1935 he graduated in television and radio engineering at R.C.A. Institute. He was awarded a license by the City of New York as a master electrician in 1931 (License No. 7450, and in 1936 he became a registered electrical contractor, being awarded General Electric certificate No. 2024. He is also an approved factory service member of the Philco Radio and Television Co. Inc. (certificate No. 14242).

In addition to his duties as a subway engineer, he maintains a private radio television laboratory at 34 St. Nicholas place. He uses noscope for testing.

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New York.

RACE DISCRIMINATION IN WPA DEAD, RIDDER TELLS FESTIVAL CROWD

Amsterdam News

Administrator, Who Retires July 1, Officially Opens Six-Day Demonstration—Proud of His WPA Policy

New York Mirror
6-13-36

Praising the Works Progress Administration for giving Negroes opportunity for work they did not have before, and declaring that the Harlemite's ability to do has either been not known or has been ignored, Victor F. Ridder, WPA administrator for New York City, and other leading citizens of both races opened the Harlem festival Monday evening in St. Mark's M. E. Church, 137th street and Dorrence Brooks Square, before an audience of thousands.

In the basement of the church and in nearby rooms, and displayed on the sidewalk without, were samples of varied arts and crafts which have been done by young people and adults in classes made possible by PWA funds.

The festival which continues until today (Saturday), demonstrated the activities of some 80 classes and 30,000 people studying and directing studies under WPA, and is directly under the auspices of the upper Manhattan co-ordinating office of WPA, with the official backing and endorsement of the entire Works Progress Administration. Mayor LaGuardia was expected, but did not attend the festival opening.

To Retire July 1.

After Lemuel Foster, liason officer, had made known that Mr. Ridder would retire on July 1, and had praised him as an impartial executive, Mr. Ridder was introduced.

He was overwhelming in his praise of the exhibits he had seen and the achievements that Negroes had made in positions of responsibility in WPA, but he disavowed any desire to be patronizing or to make an issue of the race problem.

"As far as we are concerned, discrimination is dead," Mr. Ridder declared. "When on the first of July I close eight and one-half months' activity in the WPA, the proudest pages in that whole history is going to be the work we've done to give the colored groups in this city the opportunities we knew they deserved.

Praises Race Committees.

"For 25 years I have had the privilege of working with committees composed of colored men and women, and I have found them uniformly sincere, efficient, capable. The testimony all along the way shows that if you will give the colored groups a chance to prove what they can do ,they will show us what they can do."

Mr. Ridder advised that Negroes should "sit down, plan your organization, plan your work, and then carry it out." He continued:

"If we can make the people of New York City see that, with the help of WPA, the colored people could develop a program, we are going to open many eyes to see that the work of upbuilding in New York City has just begun."

WPA Policy "Best Job."

In closing Mr. Ridder declared that if, "in all my life I never do anything more than give colored people in WPA the opportunity which they deserved, I'd be glad to say that is the best job I ever did.

"Sooner or later, I hope to see the activities that deal with the colored group as a whole carried on by colored people," Mr. Ridder concluded.

Father Michael Mulvoy, of St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, 65 West 138th street, who is very active in the affairs of the community regardless of denominational lines, praised the WPA for the chance it had given the people of the community to show what they can do.

"The abilities in this community have been unknown outside because outsiders have not cared to know," Father Mulvoy stressed. "Any one who goes around this community knows of the abundance of talent here, and once given opportunity, this talent has spread, and can spread, through the community for the benefit of all the people of our city."

Sees Community As One.

Father Mulvoy never talks of Negroes, or "you people," but always treats Harlem as being a community in which all the racial groups represented stand to benefit from any progress made.

He expressed the hope that "in the near future, some statesmen will erect a large community house where the arts and crafts and adult education may expand themselves and continue long after WPA."

The Rev. Lorenzo H. King, pastor St. Mark's M. E. Church, and general chairman of the Harlem Festival Committee, told Mr. Ridder that it was a good thing he had not come to Harlem with a patronizing air," for you would have met a very cold reception."

For "Open Door" Policy.

"We are glad that you have detached yourself from that narrowness which fails to regard any race as worthwhile except one's own race," he continued, and later made the plea for "an open door" policy for Negroes.

"Most Negro officials keep the doors closed," he asserted, "but Negroes want officials who power cannot spoil and the spoils of office cannot buy, but who will allow Negroes the opportunities to go forward and onward as they try to rise to lofty heights, and as they contend to be fully men and American citizens."

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. John J. Johnson, rector, St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Greetings were offered by Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, principal of P. S. 24; by William Nunn, business manager, Federal project, No. 1, and by Robert Rosenbluth, assistant to Mr. Ridder.

Hopkins Represented.

Alfred Edgar Smith, administrative assistant to Harry W. Hopkins, WPA administrator, represented the Federal government. Mrs. Inez Wilson, co-ordinator for upper Manhattan, described the week's program and thanked the several organizations in the community and the officials of WPA, who had made the festival possible.

Music was furnished by the band of Manhattan Lodge, No. 45, I. B. P. O. E. W., which paraded throughout the neighborhood preceding the meeting, by the Negro Melody Singers, a Federal music unit, directed by Miss Juanita Hall; and the Lenox Chamber Trio, composed of Helyne Jones, piano; Hiram Jeter, 'cello, and Samuel Hayward, violin, and by Miss Hazel Sasso, soprano.

Friday evening there was scheduled a Federal Theatre program for 2 p.m., with mixed minstrels, a youth chorus, and talks on the theatre, followed in the evening with dancing in Dorrence Brooks Square.

Today (Saturday), the festival comes to a close with the running off of the finals in the play street and community center meets. This feature begins at 10 a.m., and will end at 6 p.m.

In WPA



ALFRED EDGAR SMITH, administrative assistant to the Federal Works Progress Administration, is here this week representing Harry W. Hopkins, WPA administrator, at the Harlem Festival, which began Monday evening and will end today (Saturday). Mr. Smith holds the master's degree from Howard University, taught for a time in Washington schools, and has been in the federal alphabetical service for over two years. He was born in Hot Springs, Ark.

LOSS OF JOBS FACING NEGRO, GROUP CLAIMS

Asks Commissioner to Back Civil Service Transfer Appeal

The Harlem committee of the Joint Conference of ERB Organizations on Civil Service, battling with the city-wide groups of home relief workers status, yesterday appealed to Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton for support of the workers' viewpoint.

The commission has taken the view that some relief workers should compete in open examinations for their posts, which will be transferred to the New York Board of Public Welfare.

Philip Carter, speaking for the Harlem committee, told The Amsterdam News:

"In accordance with the Hendel bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is possible for the ERB staff to be transferred to civil service since the method of transfer is within the discretion of the local Civil Service Commission, of which Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton is a member. His position on this matter is of vital importance, both to the workers in the Emergency Relief Bureau and the relief clientele.

"The present employees in the ERB feel that as a result of their undisputed ability to execute their functions of administering relief, that it is only right they be continued in employment under the impending civil service setup.

"The community, which heretofore has suffered certain rank discriminations in regard to relief issuance, would be seriously affected if a radical change were made in the present personnel, for it is a known fact that the present staff through its organizations have waged a successful campaign against discriminatory acts practiced on relief recipients because of race or color.

Asks Morton Aid.

"To date, the commission has failed to agree with the ERB staff members

that they, the staff members, should be transferred in a body to civil service. We feel that this failure to see our point is a result of their lack of recognition with the issues involved. It is our opinion that Commissioner Morton, particularly, in the best interests of the residents of Harlem, should favor retention of the present staff.

"If Mr. Morton, as one of the three members of the Civil Service Commission should fail to act in favor of the present civil service campaign as is being waged by the emergency bureau employees, he would be jeopardizing the positions of over 500 Negroes now employed in white collar positions in Harlem. These positions have been gained only after a bitter fight conducted by the community and the organizations within the Emergency Relief Bureau.

"Knowing the aptitude of discrimination against Negroes to crop up in all new setups, whether private or government controlled, the community has little doubt but that there would be a recurrence of the situation which existed at the inception of the ERB, when practically no Negroes were employed on the administrative staff.

"The importance of the retention of these wage earning positions by the members of the Harlem community is above political alignment. Therefore we urge Commissioner Morton to favor the direct transfer of the present Emergency Relief Bureau staff to civil service."

Race Clerks Employed By N. Y. Store

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—As a result of a virgorous campaign conducted by white and Race members of the Crown Heights Unemployment council, a Wallach Brothers store located in a Race neighborhood in Brooklyn, has been forced to abandon its policy of barring members of the Race from employment as clerks.

Two weeks ago when the council demanded that the store hire a Race girl, the management refused and next day made a bid to retain its Race clientele with a promise that in the future Race singers would be featured on its radio program. The council replied by calling a protest meeting to which the store was invited to send a representative. One of the Wallach brothers attended. When he saw the way in which the council had succeeded in involving the entire neighborhood, in the fight he capitulated.

Wallach Bros. Store Agrees To Hire Negro Help At Conference

A press release from the Crown Heights Local of the Unemployment Council affiliated with the Workers Alliance of America states that this organization reached an agreement last week with the Wallach Bros. department stores who, influenced by agitation and protest, have agreed to hire Negro sales help. The release declares:

"The campaign for the securing of jobs for Negroes was started by our organization about a month ago in an united effort to break down the artificial barriers that have been placed in the way of Negroes seeking jobs other than domestic work. Many stores operate in this community extracting thousands of dollars yearly, yet giving little or no employment to Negroes. Wallach Bros. of 1792 Fulton street is just one of the many offenders in this area against whom we intend to wage campaign. The sympathy and active support," the release goes on, "of many white people were obtained also from the petitions that we circulated."

The organiaztion called a mass meeting on September 3 which purposed to enlist further aid and cooperation from the people of the community. "More than 250 people," the release continues, "crowded and jammed 1720 Fulton street and heard Mr. Wallach given a very weak defense of his position through Mr. Brown, the radio announcer of WCNW, which is the station used by Mr. Wallach for advertising." The release goes on to state that the sentiment of the people was one of great indignation against the "very obviously consistent policy of discrimination and slander against Negroes."

Eugenia Wright was chairman of the meeting, the speakers being Joseph Burns, president of the organization; Massena Jennings, director of Woman's Activities; Alex Claybourne, head of the Finance Committee and Ben Stein, Educational Director.

Speaking of the purported agreement the release goes on to say that, "Mr. Wallach agreed to extend us the opportunity of speaking on the air in order to explain the entire matter to the public." The organization announces that this is the beginning "of a concerted drive to break down the barriers of discrimination against Negroes in employment," and asks that all other organizations interested communicate with them at their headquarters at 437 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn.

Only Negro Employee Wins Star Ranking With Surgical Company

Starts as Messenger; Works Way to Top as Salesman

This is a success story—the story of a young man of determination and stick-to-itiveness, who began only twelve years ago as a porter-messenger with the Kramer Surgical Stores, and who is today one of the firm's most successful salesmen.

Allen T. Boyd, 446-A Classon avenue, Brooklyn, was a very young man when he applied for a job—any job at all—with the medical supply company, which is one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the East. The only position that was open at the time was that of porter-messenger. He took it.

For four years he served in that capacity. He did his work efficiently and won the admiration of his co-workers and his superiors.

Offered Chance, Took It.

"How would you like to work in our sales department?" his employer asked him one day.

"Of course, you understand, you will be working on a commission basis. It is up to you as to whether or not you make good."

Young Boyd knew he was taking a chance. But he saw in the offer a way by which he could elevate himself. And so, without hesitation, he accepted his employer's offer.

That was eight years ago. During the month of December, last year, he sold $25,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment in the Harlem area—more supplies and equipment than any one of his thirty-five co-workers sold. Mr. Boyd is, incidentally, the only Negro employed by the Kramer Surgical Stores, 1166 St. Nicholas avenue, directly across from the Medical Center.

Has Harlem Patronage.

Proud of the patronage he has built up in the Harlem area, Mr. Boyd estimates that he has sold between $275,000 and $300,000 work of equipment since he has been in the business. He has just completed equiping the office of Dr. Edward Silvera, 530 Manhattan avenue, at a cost approximating $900.

Others he has served during the last eight years include Drs. John Randolph, T. R. Anderson, Charles Wahlberg and Solomon Peterson. He is at present redecorating Dr. Godfrey Nurse's new office, at 188 West 135th street. Periodically his firm sends him to Washington, where he contacts Freedman Hospital internes.

Through his firm, Mr. Boyd is able to supply the physican with all the most modern apparatus, including sun-ray lamps, operating tables, suction apparatus, infra lamps, focus lights, Mayo chairs, sterilizing machines, biologicals, vaccines, etc.

Mr. Boyd, who married Miss Rebecca Gatewood of Brooklyn two years ago, is the father of a son, Allen, Jr., who was one year old on Sunday.



Woodward Photo.

Allen F. Boyd.

Labor – 1936

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New York.

Famous Friends Mourn Sarah Victor--Cook. Artist

Culinary Artist Was Fixture at the Hotel Algonquin Here

Sarah Victor knew them all—the great, the near-great and her comrades who helped her serve the habitues of the Hotel Algonquin in West Forty-fourth street.

Many of them went on the last long trek with her on Wednesday morning from the Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, 129 West 132d street, where Father William R. McCann sang the solemn requiem high mass, to Woodlawn Cemetery.

They were all her friends—personages in literary, theatrical and political circles and just plain folks—Edna Ferber, Fannie Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Case, James Weldon Johnson, Hjalmar Steffansson, Lawrence Tibbett, Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., Bainbridge Colby, Carl Van Vechten, Germaine, the French maid at the hotel, and many, many others.

All of them, sometime while she lay in state at the Paris funeral home at 151 West 131st street, or when she went on her last journey, paid homage to her.

Culinary Artist.

Sarah Victor was a culinary artist. Without her, the Algonquin Hotel, where she concocted delectable pastries for the past twenty-year years, won't be the same. Not only because her apple and custard pies, her rice pudding and famous floating island will be missed; but also because she was everybody's friend — especially Carl Van Vechten's.

Every time he went abroad, or when Mrs. Victor's birthday or Christmas rolled around, he sent her a gift. Mute evidence of his fondness for her is now in her Harlem home, 50 Morningside avenue,—a gay poinsetta plant, sent with deep affection this last holiday season. Mr. Van Vechten is an amateur photographer, and Sarah was his favorite



Mrs. Sarah Victor.

model. Many of his studies of her, done in various moods, are about the house, where she lived with her two daughters, Mesdames Eva Johnson and Rosa Mitchelson, and nine grandchildren.

Born in Maryland.

Mrs. Victor was born in Port Deposit, Cecil County, Md., almost seventy years ago. However, the story of her life in New York dates back forty-seven years, when she was maid, cook and friend to Mae Irwin, famous actress, who was in her hey-day in the "Gay Nineties." Many will remember Miss Irwin as the star of "Kate Kit, Buyer," at the old Bijou Theatre, Thirty-first street and Sixth avenue.

Twenty-five years ago the Hotel Algonquin wanted a woman pastry cook. An East Side employment agency sent an applicant to the hotel, where she was to ask for Mrs. Frank Case. The woman, however, already had a job she preferred; and so she passed the recommendation along to her friend, Sarah Victor. It was all a little irregular, but the minute Mrs. Case saw her she knew she wanted her.

For ten years Sarah Victor cooked her superb, old-fashioned desserts quietly in the hotel kitchen. During that period many persons became curious as to who made the delicacies. Mrs. Case suggested that Sarah be displayed at a place all her own. A neat alcove and tables were built, where she presided, resplendent in a spotless Hoover apron and cap, for six days a week. And so she came to know celebrities and they came to know her.

Every summer Mrs. Victor accompanied the Cases and their children, Margaret Harriman and Carroll, to their summer home in Sag Harbor, where she did general cooking. It was while she was on one of these sojourns that Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., rigged up a "slide for life," whereby a swimmer, starting from a treetop, grasped a handle suspended over a pulley and coasted to the water. He dared Mrs. Victor, who weighed 210 pounds, to do it. She took the dare She was a sport.

Soul of Generosity.

She was also the soul of generosity A worker in St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church for more than fifteen years, she contributed to many chairties. She always thought of others less fortunate than herself. Her daughters said of her, with quiet reminiscence. on Monday: "She was everybody's friend, and when you are everybody's friend you can't accumulate money."

During past few years the Cases, who realized that the years were slipping up on their old friend, urged her to slacken up. To save her the long trip uptown each evening, they took her to live in rooms adjoining theirs in the hotel. Mrs. Case was preparing for Mrs. Victor's seventieth birthday, which, according to the family Bible, would occur on February 29.

Just about the time she would have been arranging the desserts on her neat tables last Saturday night, Sarah Victor died of a grippe infection after only a two-day illness.

APPOINTS DAVIS CITY INSPECTOR

Ex-Publisher Placed in Water Bureau

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of William H. Davis as a corporation inspector in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Mr. Davis, former president and general manager of The Amsterdam News Company, will begin work Monday.

In his new position Mr. Davis will inspect the water mains and other works installed for the city by the New York Steam Corporation, 280 Madison avenue. Although appointed by Morris S. Davidson, Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Mr. Davis's salary will be paid by the company to which he has been assigned.

Mr. Davis is an ardent supporter of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia upon whose recommendation he was appointed to his new post. Under his administration, The Amsterdam News supported the candidacy of Mr. LaGuardia in the mayoralty campaign.

Colored Conductors On N. Y. Subways

NEW YORK, April 9.—The first colored conductor seen operating a New York subway train was noted Tuesday morning, Mar. 31, by a reporter of Calvin's Newwspaper Service. The reporter boarded an Independent System (city-owned) express train at 125th street and rode to 145th street. Leaving the train he noted a dark-brown-skin colored man was operating the electrically controlled doors, by which passengers entered and left the train.

2 COMPANIES WALK OUT IN FOOD PROTEST

U. S. Asked to Probe Camp Breeze Hill; Bias Charged

Two companies of CCC enrollees at Camp Breeze Hill near Middletown, N. Y., staged a strike and walked out of the dining room in protest against alleged bad food, The Amsterdam News was informed this week.

The action was taken a few days before Robert Fechner, CCC Administrator in Washington, was requested by The Amsterdam News to investigate conditions at the camp where more than 400 youths, many of whom are Harlemites, have deserted in the past few weeks. Bad food and discriminatory conditions have been blamed for the wholesale desertions.

Camp Breeze Hill figured prominently in the news recently when James Lorick, 19-year-old Harlemite, was slain by William A. Brown, fellow enrollee, in what State Police charged was a fight between two loan shark rings at the camp.

Subsequent investigations brought out charges that less than 1,000 of the original 1,400 enrollees now remained at the camp because of intolerable conditions allegedly imposed by white officers. Food, working conditions, intimidation by State Police and segregation of Negro WPA instructors were blamed for the condition.

Resent White Banquets.

The food strike, staged by Companies 3211 and 1287, was short-lived and confined to the action in the dining room. Further demonstrations were believed imminent, however, because of resentment aroused when the white officers of Company 1245 gave a banquet for their friends and visitors this week. Previous banquets have been held by the officers.

In the meanwhile, new charges of discrimination, embracing the town as well as the camp, were made to The Amsterdam News. It was charged that the Breeze Hill enrollees, all Negro youths, were barred from the ice skating pond in Middletown and were prohibited from sitting downstairs in any of the local theatres.

It was also charged that an attempt is being made to ban the boys from the station of the Erie Railroad in Middletown, and to force them to wait outside in the bitter cold for trains or taxis. One enrollee is alleged to have been struck by a policeman summoned to the station Sunday evening when seven of the boys insisted on waiting inside the building for a taxi to take them back to the camp.

Charge Segregation.

Alleged segregation and discrimination against the Negro FPA instructors is another sore point at the camp. Five of the instructors are quartered in a single room without modern toilet facilities, it is said. This situation has not been rectified despite the fact that many of the enrollees with plumbing experience, have expressed a willingness to install available fixtures. The Negro instructors have to take care of their own quarters and walk quite a distance to get coal for their fires, it is charged.

These instructors are reported to have joined the enrollees in resenting conditions when Jack McGowan, a white WPA instructor, was brought to the camp and installed in a room to himself with modern plumbing. McGowan teaches boxing.

A long list of charges against the administration of the camp was contained in last week's Amsterdam News. Enrollees charged that several officers tried to keep the boys from reading the account by purchasing as many as 25 copies of the issue themselves. It was also charged that several youths in Company 247 had been asked to sign petitions refuting the charges.

Capt. John M. MacKie is commander of this company. That officer has been charged with imposing severe fines on the boys for minor infractions of the rules and is rumored as the possible successor of Major G. V. Kelly as camp commander. The boys have dubbed him "Three-Buck" MacKie.

The Amsterdam News, in a letter to Administrator Fechner at Washington, asked for an impartial investigation of the charges at Camp Breeze Hill.

3,000 NEGROES IN N. Y. POST OFFICE

Six Million Dollars Is Drawn Annually By Race Employees

Approximately 3,000 Negro employees of the New York Post Office, covering the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, draw more than $6,000,000 a year in salaries from the Federal Government, according to Postmaster Albert Goldman who was the principal speaker last Monday night at the monthly meeting of the Membership Cabinet of the 135th Street Branch Y. M. C. A.

Attorney James C. Thomas who presided introduced Postmaster Goldman to the more than a hundred guests present and he was loudly applauded at conclusion of his remarks.



Postmaster ALBERT GOLDMAN

Addressing the meeting, Postmaster Goldman said in part: "I am more than pleased to be with you this evening, and accepted gratefully the invitation of your committee to come here and address you because I felt that in this institution I recognized one of the main factors toward the up-building of this important section of our city.

"I have been identified with civic and philanthropic work of many kinds during a long career in public and private life, and I know of no one thing that does more to uplift a man than to be of help to a fellow human being.

"Furthermore, I have a direct interest in this section of the city in my capacity as Postmaster. Approximately 3,000 of the employees of the New York Post Office are of your group, and I venture to say that I hold this group representating as it does an annual income and purchasing power of more than $6,000,000, as an important factor in the economic life of this section."

Describing the College Station Post Office which will soon be housed in a two-story colonial brick building on 140th street, between 7th and 8th avenue, the Postmaster commented on the daily and annual business transacted at the branch. More than 350 money orders are issued daily and 13,535 postal savings accounts are in force there, the amount on deposit being $1,068,317.

The new branch post office will cost $77,000 to erect and will occupy a site 84 by 100 feet. The first floor will have 8,000 square feet of workable area; a public lobby 22 by 49 feet, and fourteen business windows

Governor Considers Negro For Jobless Fund Set-Up

(Special to The Amsterdam News.)

ALBANY, April 16.—Harlem's three Negro members of the Democratic State Committee were returned to office today at the convention which re-elected James A. Farley as state chairman.

The three are Marie Brown and Thomas B. Dyett of the Twenty-first Assembly district, and Fred Violens of the Nineteenth.

Following the meeting the committee members, Herbert L. Bruce, Democratic leader of the Twenty-first; Assemblyman William T. Andrews, William H. Austin, delegate to the Democratic national convention, and Guy R. Brewer, secretary of Mr. Bruce's organization, dined with Governor and Mrs. Lehman at the Ten Eyck Hotel.

They were scheduled to have another meeting with the governor this afternoon for consideration of the possible naming of Negroes to responsible posts in the new state unemployment insurance set-up. The governor has expressed interest in the desires of Negroes in this matter.

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New York.

Colored Conductor On N. Y. Subway

NEW YORK, (ANP) — The promise of Mayor La Guardia to use colored conductors on the city owned subways has fulfilled last week when the first of the those made their appearance on the fine trains of the Independent Subway. And in their first experience in this type of work, the lads more than made good. There are colored change makers in the booths, colored station men and now colored conductors. There still remains one position open—motormen on these trains and it is the aim of several organizations to place motormen on the line before long.

Subway Jobs Open to Men of Experience

No Color Line on City-Owned Transportation Units in N.Y.

25 CONDUCTORS, GUARDS AT WORK

Fifty More Said to Be on Eligible List.

NEW YORK — With approximately twenty-five conductors and guards already at work on the city-operated independent subway, hundreds of former railroad men are preparing to take the new civil service examination for jobs in this new field.

Until the city opened the new subway system, the inter-borough transportation industry was closed to colored workers in all except menial capacities.

No Color Line

Neither the Interborough nor B.M.T. lines or any of the privately owned street car, elevated, or bus companies give colored workers a chance, but the Independent draws no color live in any of its departments.

According to unconfirmed figures approximately seventy-five colored agents are either at work or eligible for appointment as soon as vacancies occur.

Most in Brooklyn

Most of the colored workers now serving as conductors or platform guards are stationed on the newly-opened Fulton Street line in Brooklyn, which is a predominantly colored neighborhood.

Because of the demand for trained workmen to operate the Independent trains, the requirements will be lowered for all new examinations, it was learned.

The stipulations for the last examinations were that the applicants must be not younger than 25 or older than 42 years of age; must have four years' experience as a railroad man (train, Pullman porter, brakeman or fireman, but not dining car, pantry or trolley service), and must be not less than five feet six inches in height.

Many of the present colored employees are from the Southern railroads, Birmingham, Chattanooga, and the deep South, where they have served as firemen, brakemen, and in other capacities.

Some idea of the examinations can be obtained from the fact that of the 5,000 applicants, colored and white, only 138 passed the written tests with only 68 passing the finals.

All of the colored conductors and guards have been attending the system training school and are now eligible to take the motormen's tests, which will be given at the same time.

No Discrimination

From a conductor who requested that his name be withheld the AFRO learned that there is no apparent discrimination in the assignment of conductors and guards.

There is only one conductor in charge of a train and his aide automatically becomes a guard although his conductor status is not changed. There may be a white conductor and a colored guard or vice versa.

Trains vary in length from three to ten cars depending upon the traffic requirements at certain hours.

"RED CAP" FOUNDER AT 58 STILL CHIEF AT GRAND CENTRAL

James H. Williams Has Had Interesting Career Serving Public

New York—The man who originated the idea of putting railroad porters in red caps and uniforms and who has done much toward regulating their services is James H. Williams, "Chief" to the more than 300 fellow-Negroes in Grand Central Station who comprise the largest staff of Red Caps in the world.

Jim Williams is quiet, dignified and more interested in talking about his work than himself. He is 58 years of age, a stocky man with curly white hair. Early in the century he proposed to the company for which he worked that it take on more Negro porters as the white employes dropped off or were put on other jobs and that the men wear red caps to make them easily distinguishable by the traveler. In the words of a colleague, "it took two years to put the thing over, but it was finally done. Uniforms and red caps were bought for fifty porters and Jim Williams was made Chief. That was back in 1910. He is still chief and most of the improvements in the force and their situation are due to him."

Changes have taken place since Williams started his work. At that time there were but fifteen tracks in the old station and about 200 trains daily. Now there are seventy tracks and 800 trains, but the Chief has kept in step with progress and has little difficulty in coping with the handling of the luggage of the multitude that pours through the terminal twenty-four hours a day. To Williams, his corps of porters constitutes a "university of human nature." His "professors" are the ten captains who serve under him, and he speaks proudly of the "graduates" who have succeeded in other lines of endeavor.

Walking Information Bureau

The well-trained Red Cap must be more than a mere carrier of baggage. According to the Chief, "a porter has to be a walking information bureau. He must have at his finger tips the time of arrival and departure of all trains in this station and the platforms where they leave and come in. He must know where the piers of the transatlantic liners are situated, the location of the principal hotels and even where the ball parks are."

Though the men receive no salary, porter's jobs are hard to get. Each applicant's references are investigated for five years back. If the man is chosen he is carefully schooled by one of the two captains who break in the recruits. This training lasts for several weeks, at the end of which time the new man is placed on a night shift or in an inconspicuous part of the station. If he survives the first six months he is promoted to a better place and better hours," Williams said.

A Red Cap's life is not all rigorous work and endless training. Largely through the efforts of Jim Williams, new quarters with smoking rooms, lockers and showers were built for the men some years ago. They seem happy in their work; they earn a living wage and have the high spirits and sunny dispositions of their race.

Still Totes for Al Smith

Though his bag-carrying days ended many years ago, there is one passenger whom Williams still serves—Al Smith. Whenever he arrives the Chief meets his train and pilots through the station the man he has known since he was plain Sheriff Smith of New York County.

In length of service the careers of Williams at the Grand Central and W. H. Robinson at the Pennsylvania Station parallel each other, for Robinson, after serving sixteen years with the Pullman company, was made head porter in 1910 when the station first opened. There are several other veterans among the 360 men on his staff, some of them having worked in the Jersey City terminal before the construction of the uptown station.

Under his eyes have passed in review the great men and women of the world over a thirty-year period. He has seen every President of the United States since 1910, Lloyd George, King Edward VIII, Marshal Foch, Pershing, Lindbergh and Queen Marie of Rumania. "Bob," as Robinson is called, smiles as he thinks of celebrities of the past and present, shakes his head and says: "They're nice, genteel and courteous people to handle."

He would not say what the average income or average tip of his men was, but implied that most persons were fair in their dealings with Red Caps. After thirty years of coming in contact with all types, he still has a charitable estimate of his fellow-man. He excused the stinginess and ill temper of some travelers by saying: "Lots of times people have crosses in their lives and they're cranky, but generally they're pretty good."

HARLEM DISPLAYS ITS WPA CREATIONS

Ridder Says He Is More Proud of His Work There Than of Anything He Ever Did.

PRAISES NEGRO LEADERS

Sees the Foundations Laid for 'Bigger and Better Work' Under Their Direction.

Harlem's accomplishments under WPA auspices were put on display last night at the opening of a six-day festival and exhibit in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, 137th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

While children outside the building stared respectfully at the outdoor art section of the show in adjacent Dorrence Brooks Square Victor E. Ridder, local WPA administrator, told several hundred Negroes he was more proud of having helped them to positions of creative activity through the WPA than of anything else in his career.

"As far as we're concerned, discrimination is dead," Mr. Ridder, who has announced his coming retirement from the works progress post, said. "On the first of July I am going to close eight and a half months activity in the WPA, and the proudest page in that whole history is going to be the work we've done to give the red groups in this city, the op- uni-

cies we knew they deserved."

He hailed the "uniform success" of Negro workers promoted to responsible positions, and continued: "This festival is an excellent indication of the fact that if you only give the colored groups a chance to show us what they can do, they'll show us what they can do."

When the applause subsided, Mr. Ridder added that Negro WPA achievement was a "foundation for a bigger and better work." He looked forward to development of a "real sense of cooperation and solidarity among colored groups," and to a time when Negro endeavor could be carried out 100 per cent under Negro direction.

Other speakers, most of them prominent in the Harlem divisions of the WPA, hailed Mr. Ridder as an utterly impartial benefactor who had earned the gratitude and respect of the area's teeming thousands.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, principal of Public School 24, at 22 East 128th Street, said the Harlem projects generally had been far from "useless and silly" and from the standpoint of children had been "invaluable." Lemuel L. Foster, liaison officer on Mr. Ridder's staff, smilingly corrected Mrs. Ayer's persistent substitution of "PWA" for "WPA."

On a program interspersed with singing by members of music projects other speakers included Father Michael Mulvoy of St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, Mrs. Inez R. Wilson, WPA coordinator for upper Manhattan; Robert Rosenbluth, assistant to Mr. Ridder; the Rev. Dr. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of the host church, and the Rev. John H. Johnson, rector of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, who presided.

On display in the church vestry are examples of painting, soap carving, rubber sponge work and other art and craft material.

GRANGER RAPS RIDDER SPEECH

Says Jim-Crow Still Reigns in City WPA

"The Great God Jim-Crow" is as much enthroned in WPA under Victor F. Ridder, local administrator, as it was under "the inglorious regime" of General Johnson, Lester B. Granger, secretary of the Workers' Bureau of the National Urban League, asserts in a caustic criticism of Mr. Ridder and the speech which he delivered at opening the Harlem festival Monday evening.

Mr. Ridder has been unable to see that "what intelligent Negro thought advocates is not a segregated program supervised by a jim-crow staff, but a complete integration of Negro participation into all programs throughout the city," Mr. Granger argues.

Regretting that the Negroes present at the Monday evening meeting did not let Mr. Ridder know just what they really want and what is wrong with his point of view, Mr. Granger's letter reads:

Scores Proud Attitude.

"Seemingly it takes so little to make Mr. Ridder proud. If the New York Times of this morning's date quotes New York's WPA administrator correctly, he told a Harlem group last night that the proudest job in the whole history of his administration is the work which he has done among Negroes in Harlem....

"Giving due credit to Mr. Ridder's actual achievements—whatever they are—an unbiased observer, who is not actuated by political or personal reasons, must admit that there has been very little in Mr. Ridder's administration for which Harlem ought to be grateful. Supervisory jobs have been created, it is true, but in creating them Mr. Ridder has merely followed the pattern of ghetto-minded associates and superiors.

Says Ridder Ghetto-Minded.

"When he speaks of looking forward to the time when 'Negro endeavor can be carried out 100 per cent under Negro direction,' he gives further proof of the fact that he has never considered Negroes on an equal basis with other citizens in his WPA program.

"Mr. Ridder has been consistently unable to see that what intelligent Negro thought advocates is not a segregated program supervised by a jim-crow staff, but a complete integration of Negro participation into all programs throughout the city.

"The administration's protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, discrimination is still rampant in WPA throughout New York City. Mr. Ridder has been advised by numerous groups, whose advice he claims to value, that the one way to put an end to the situation is to place Negroes in administrative capacities in key positions, where they will have a chance to observe and to check misuse of authority by prejudiced staff workers of WPA.

"This, however, would involve putting Negroes on equal footing and in close contact with white men and women, and the administration has recoiled from following such a procedure. He goes out of office, therefore, leaving the WPA in the same condition in which he found it after General Johnson's inglorious regime. New jobs have been created, it is true; there are more supervisors, it is true; but the Great God Jim-Crow still receives the obeisance of New York's administrator of WPA."

Mayor Rapped for Absence.

In other circles much criticism is being leveled at Mayor LaGuardia, who did not attend the meeting Monday, although up to late that same afternoon he had assured the committee he would be present. Not only did the Mayor not appear, but he sent neither representative nor message.

STATE OF NEW YORK EMPLOYS FOUR MEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 15. — Four young men have received highly important technical posts in the New York State Unemployment Insurance Division of the Department of Labor, whose offices are at 342 Madison avenue.

They are Monroe D. Dowling, 211 West 149th street, who has been appointed assistant superintendent for Manhattan at a salary of $3,240 per year; Charles Lionel Franklin, 180 West 135th street, who recently received his doctorate from Columbia University, has been appointed junior economist in the Department of Research at $2,100 per year; Roland Ford, 351 West 114th street has been appointed payroll examiner at $1,650 per year, and C. E. Lucas, of 300 Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, payroll examiner at $1,650 per year.

Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of "Opportunity," and member of the Unemployment Insurance Council of New York, which is charged with administration of the Act, said relative to these appointments:

"These appointments of colored men, the first time in the history of the State of New York that colored men have been given highly technical positions carrying great responsibility in a State department, on provisional appointment, have been due entirely to the insistence of Governor Lehman that trained and intelligent colored men shall be given a chance in executive positions in the Unemployment Insurance Division of the State."

"Governor Lehman," added Mr. Carter, "has shown a tremendous interest and deep sympathy for the problems of colored people. His prompt action whenever any complaint is brought to him relative to discrimination in public or private institutions has proved that he is determined that colored people shall receive fair treatment in every respect in the State of New York."

Mr. Carter prophesied that, as the Unemployment Insurance Division of the Department of Labor developed, there would be further appointments of qualified and trained Negroes to important positions.

Elmer Andrews, Industrial Commissioner of the State, and Glenn A. Bowers, director of the Unemployment Insurance Division, have co-operated ever since the division has been established in the efforts which Mr. Carter has made to secure Negro representation in the division. "But these appointments would have been impossible, even with their co-operation," said Mr. Carter, "had not the Governor insisted time and time again that colored citizens should be represented.'

Ex-Atlantan Auto Salesman



Atlanta World 11-24-36

B. MENELIK JACKSON

Salesman for Cathedral Motors, Inc., 3215 Broadway, at 125th Street, New York City, who set up sales record on Dodge and Plymouth cars and represented his firm at the National Automobile Show at Grand Central Palace, being the first and only colored exhibitor at the annual auto show. Mr. Jackson was born at St. Charles, Mo., but grew up in St. Louis. He graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta, in '31 with the A. B. degree, and began selling cars in April, 1935. (Calvin Service).

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North Carolina.

Anniston, Ala Star
January 20, 1936

Chaplain Visits Negro CCC Camps

Dr. G. Lake Imes, formerly secretary of Tuskegee Institute and now chaplain for the colored CCC camps of the Fourth Corps Area with headquarters in Atlanta, is visiting the colored camps of the Anniston district.

Dr. Imes will be in this territory until Thursday speaking to the boys and serving them in various ways. Colored camps in the Anniston district include two at Fort McClellan, one at Alexandria, one at Heflin and one near Talladega.

Charlotte, N. C., News
January 10, 1936

Hold Conference On Huntersville's Camp

Bulwinkle, War Department And CCC Officials Confer Regarding Protest Of Town Against Sending Company of Negroes To Camp.

Representative A. L. Bulwinkle, of the tenth North Carolina district, war department officials and civilian conservation corp officials were in conference in Washington today as a result of the protest of the Huntersville town board against a proposal to sned a negro CCC force to a camp in Huntersville.

A report of the conference was sent The News by its Washington correspondent, who wired that Mr Bulwinkle said the Huntersville town board had taken the matter up with army officers at Fort Bragg and he understood the order establishing the negro camp has been cancelled.

A white CCC camp which was established at Huntersville, in connection with a soil erosion project, has been ordered abandoned, and it was proposed by CCC officials to send a camp of negroes there. Huntersville's town board vigorously objected.

Bulwinkle said after he conferred with officials in charge of the CCC camps he would issue a statement.

Establishment of negro CCC camps has been a problem to many southern congressmen. Some congressmen have welcomed the camps whether for negro or white boys, because of the increased purchasing power and the free labor they bring to a community. Other congressmen, in response to protests from their districts, have opposed the establishment of CCC camps unless white boys were to be detailed to them.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
February 16, 1936

NEGROES PICKET DURHAM GROCERY

Replacement of Negro Clerks With Whites Declared Responsible

Durham, Feb. 15.—Police were called to the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company at 716 Fayetteville Street in Hayti today when Negro pickets, carrying placards advising Negroes to trade only with stores which employ members of their race, refused to abandon their positions in front of the building.

The picketing was the result of the recent replacement of Negro clerks with white men. It is said, however, that none of the pickets themselves had ever been employed by the store.

Police, who were called to the scene at 8:30 this morning, said they would not interfere as long as no disorder arises from the picketing. The pickets were still parading in front of the store late this afternoon.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
March 26, 1936

15 Negroes Stand Exams for Barbers

The North Carolina Barber Board of Examiners completed its quarterly meeting here yesterday after giving examinations to 15 Negro applicants at the Winston-Salem Barber School.

Approximately 35 white applicants took the examinations given by the board Tuesday. The results of the examinations will not be revealed until Saturday, M. C. Whitney, a member of the board, stated.

Mr. Whitney said the board was well satisfied with the meeting held here, the first in the history of the board, and other sessions would probably be held in Winston-Salem in the future.

Wilmington, N. C. News
April 15, 1936

Employment Office Opens Negro Branch

A branch of the Wilmington office of the N. C. State Employment service has been opened in the basement of the courthouse and is now operating, R. C. Dellinger, district head of the service, said today.

William Zeigler, formerly an interviewer at the office in the customhouse, is in charge of the branch, which will be devoted to placement of colored labor. All negro records have been removed to the new office. In addition, Edward MacRae, former ERA case worker, and who is familiar with local negro labor problems, has been assigned to assist in placing men with available jobs.

Mr. Dellinger said calls for a great number of colored workers are coming from the strawberry farmers in the vicinity of Chadbourn and Wallace are now being received. Every effort is being made to have the labor available when the time comes to start work.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
June 15, 1936

Black Bottom

The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce advertises that that city has an "adequate supply of unskilled contented colored labor." "Adequate" is a mild word. And "unskilled" is certainly a correct one. "Contented" is for Negroes and for the South a sad synonym for that resignation which must grow from "adequate" and "unskilled."

In the agricultural economy of the South barely able to provide subsistence for those already here, every year the stork brings more and more babies to add to the number anxious to eat. Numerous and unskilled, the very pressure of their numbers pushes them into the towns and keeps forever low the wage scales which are paid Southern workers and the buying power available to Southern merchants and all others who sell in the South.

Such a situation may be appealing to employers of labor who manufacture in the South for sale out of the South. But so far as Wilmington, and other towns like it, is concerned, this "adequate supply of unskilled contented colored labor" means a load for charity, a burden on the taxpayer, a poverty-breeding crime and disease, a competition for jobs that makes wages so low that trade stagnates, malnutrition mounts and murder in crowded black slums runs up the homicide rate of the South.

God help us, the Negro is adequate and he is unskilled. Not only in Wilmington, but in Raleigh and in Birmingham and New Orleans. And perhaps he is contented. But certainly no white South regarding itself in intelligence can be contented about it. Too numerous Negroes seeking any sort of job at any sort of wages are the seeds of that black poverty which is the frightful bottom of the poverty of the whole South, white and black. Unskilled Negroes provide the base of that backwardness in skills which has kept all Southern industry in great measure tied to the low-wage industries.

In a perhaps unconscious realism the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce tells the facts. But those facts ought to be the concern not merely of employers seeking labor but of Southerners seeking a better South. Frankly stated, adequate labor means unemployed labor, and adequate Negro labor in the South means a huge, hungry, unskilled black base to all Southern living. The Southern white man who can be complacent—"contented"—above it, plans his advance in mud that would mire a mule.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
March 29, 1936

CAMP LIFE IS FOUND BENEFICIAL TO NEGROES

Average Weight Gain of 20.63 Reported for Recruits at Piney Grove

New Bern, March 28.—The average weight gain per man of 20.63 pounds is reported for the 171 Negro recruits during their first six months at Camp Patterson, CCC camp at Piney Grove, it is reported by Capt. Charles P. Williamson, commanding officer.

When the men enrolled. they weighed a total of 24,947 pounds while half a year later at the camp they weighed 28,475 pounds, a gain of 3,628. Their average weight went up from 145.89 pounds to 166.52 pounds. The average weight gain per man per month was 3.44 pounds.

The largest individual gain for the six-month period was for one Negro, who put on 54 additional pounds, his avoirdupois increasing from 155 to 209 pounds. A select group of 47 men gained a total of 1,459 pounds in six months, or 31 pounds per man for the time, or 5.2 pounds per man per month.

This health record is taken as an indication of the good food and regular hours kept by the Negro men at the camp, as well as the physical attention given them by the white officers in charge. Their duties take them outdoors most of the time, as they work through the national forest areas in the Croan purchase unit of the Sumter national forest in Craven, Jones and Carteret counties.

Though some objection was raised to having Negroes at the camp before they arrived, no ob-

JANITORS IN IMPORTANT CONFAB

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(SNS) The fourth annual Janitors' Conference, just ended at A. and T. College, under the sponsorship of the State School Commission, with Robert D. Beam, its chief engineer, in charge, proved a great success. The conference lasted for one week, during which time the janitors in North Carolina schools were given an opportunity to learn more about care of school buildings.

The janitors were welcomed on Monday by President F. D. Bluford and on Tuesday W. D. Bush, an executive of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company of this city, spoke to the group on "Fire Prevention," which was the theme of the afternoon session. Other speakers that appeared during the week were Lloyd Griffin, executive secretary of the State School Commission; Dr Clyde Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. B. B Dougherty, President of the Appalachian Teachers' College at Boone

Persons in charge of class-room intruction were Messrs. Wheeler Fowler, Vaughan and W. T. Daniel of the A. and T. College technical faculty. J. M. Marteena, director of the Technical Department of the College, was in charge of general arrangements.

The attendance this year, though well over one hundred, was not as large as in the past two years due to the fact that registrants this year included only state janitors who had not attended before or those who had attended only once previously.

In welcoming the group, President Bluford said in part: "North Carolina is the only state in the country offering a course to prepare Negro janitors to do better work." He further stated that school officials have, on several occasions, said that the Janitors' School has been the means of reducing the cost of janitorial work in the state because the men learn economic operation of school plants and how to make minor repairs themselves.

The conference closed with an elaborate banquet tendered them by the College in Murphy Hall, wher President Bluford was toastmaster. Toasts were made by Professors W. T. Gibbs, T. B. Jones, W. T. Daniels and J M Marteena, all of the college faculty and responses were given by several of the janitors. Music was furnished by a quartette composed of members of the janitorial group.

300 EMPLOYEES OF SILK MILL FETED BY MANAGEMENT

(Special to Journal and Guide)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The 300 colored employees of the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation were rewarded for their effective services during the past year with a picnic sponsored at the recreation grounds by Max Leftkowitz director and general manager of the local concern.

This silk mill has employed colored people for the past 34 years. Races featured the earlier part of the afternoon. The following winners received prizes: Handle race, Miss W. Baker; needle and thread race, Miss Elizabeth McLaurin; fat ladies race, Mrs. Armalina Fowler; slender ladies race, Miss Lula Mae Cowser; broad jump, Quincy Murphy; sack race, Willie Taylor; three legged race, Dan Graham and Carl Murphy.

In the prize fights, Bud Williams and Willie Knots ended in a draw; Willard Monroe knocked out J. W. Bristol; Walter Grey knocked out Romey Freeman; and Willie Taylor won over Narsie Allen.

Eating and then dancing followed the games. M. D. Miller, ranking Negro employee at the mill and the members of the serving committee had charge of the affair.

Charlotte, N. C., News
July 24, 1936

Negro Service Training School's Work Praised

Remarkable Piece Of Rehabilitation Being Done By School Here—Practical, With Those Enrolled Learning Worthwhile Work.

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions)

By Fannie Lou Bingham
Charlotte News Staff Writer.

Search the south over and it is doubtful that a better piece of negro rehabilitation will be found than that which is being done by the Negro Service Training school on Second street.

The project is being sponsored by the woman's division of the PWA with Mrs. Ben R. Withers, supervisor of woman's work in Mecklenburg county and Pella Thomas, supervisor of the negro women's work, and the Negro Pioneer society.

Mrs. Withers calls the project an "illegitimate child" because she says she doesn't think it is just exactly what she was supposed to do—but that it is what was needed doing in Charlotte and Mecklenburg county under the present conditions.

By this time every one is familiar with the sewing rooms in which women are given employment. They are scattered in various community centers. The women are paid so much per day to make clothes which are turned over to the welfare department.

How It Started

The sewing centers have always been very popular with the negro women—so popular Mrs. Withers says that the women who could qualify were loath to accept jobs of domestic service and often turned them down with the remark: "I can make more than that up to the sewing room to just sot."

"And the worst part about it," Mrs. Withers said, "was that the women were not any more able to earn their living after they had worked five or six months than they were before they started and yet the cry for trained servants was heard on every side.

"So the idea of the training school was born. It wasn't entirely new. A negro training school had been operated on Hill street before this one.

"We had the WPA funds to pay the negroes for work. It seemed logical to me to pay these women to work and learn at the same time. Now the women in the Service Training school are paid for sixteen days work per month as allowed by the PWA. They attend the school the full month working the required time and studying the other time. After a few months they have had thorough training in plain sewing practical nursing, cooking, serving meals, house cleaning, marketing and all the things that could be expected of a well rounded well trained servant.

"We had the PWA funds to pay for the work but we had no place or equipment. The Negro Pioneer society rented and equipped the building in which the school is conducted."

So much for the way the school began and now for a story about my visit to the school yesterday. I accepted the invitation extended by Pella Thomas, supervisor of the negro work, rather reluctantly.

I spent about two hours at the school, ate the lunch prepared by the students and remembered right off the story of the little boy who carried home a paper with a grade of 100 per cent marked on it. When his mother said "Son, that's good," he replied, "Hell, it's perfect."

I'm always a little loath to be too exuberant in praise of any project, but after poking my nose around in every crevice and corner about all I could say was, "Hell, this place is just about perfect."

There isn't a hospital, school or hotel in the city that is any cleaner. When the Negro Pioneer society rented the building it was just an old empty house at one time used for a hotel and was an eye sore to the community. The alley back of it was one of the most disreputable looking places in the city.

Now the building has been thoroughly cleaned, painted and calsomined on the inside. The alley has been cleaned and made into a playground for the children whose mothers are working within.

Mrs. Withers had come by The News office for me and was with me on the tour of the school. Mary Smith was in charge of the sewing room. She was a neat, middle aged, negro woman dressed all in white. The women were busy with the plain sewing just as is being done in sewing rooms all over the U. S.—but the work went further than that.

I was taken into another room where they were being taught how to buy, plan and make their own clothes. Each woman before leaving the school was expected to have assembled a full working wardrobe, which consisted of two cotton work dresses, a street dress, two smocks, two aprons and two changes of underwear.

I was shown several of these outfits. They were attractively made and the material for all of them cost only eight dollars I was told.

Next we went into the nursing classes. Blanche Sansom, negro city nurse, was teaching a class in practical nursing. I was told, however, that this instruction was ordinarily given by Miss Clemmie Smith, white nurse.

Pella Thomas, the supervisor, herself teaches the classes in homemaking which include family income, planning the wardrobe, renovating old clothes, gardening, homemaking, household management and health. A number of posters hung on the wall. Pella explained that these were used because it was much easier to teach negro girls by what they saw and heard than by abstract lessons.

In another room Mattie Powers was teaching a class in rug weaving. Mattie was maid in a white PWA center where the women were learning rug making. From watching the white women she became so efficient that she is now an instructor in the negro center.

Florence Pepper who has taught home economics in the city negro schools for eight years, teaches the cooking. She was in charge of the kitchen and the preparation of the luncheon which was served Mrs. Withers, Mrs. Margaret Albea and me.

I was told that Rosa McDowell and Mattie Walton had cooked the lunch. Both of them were finishing the course and were ready to go out as cooks and maids.

Beginning with a melon cocktail, they served us a lunch which was beautifully prepared—the menu including tomato and lettuce salad, baked fish, lima beans, creamed potatoes, lemon tarts and iced tea.

Women finished the course at the school according to their abilities some in three months and some longer. They were expected to have assembled a complete working uniform by the time they finished. Then their cards are turned over to the employment bureau here and the bureau and the woman's division of the WPA cooperate in finding jobs for them.

When these jobs are found I am told that they are usually held because the women know how to do what they are supposed to do.

The idea of the training school probably isn't new—but the efficiency with which it is carried out is I am sure unusual. I was told later that probably no other two women could be found who could put a project like this over as Mrs. Withers and Pella Thomas has done

Mrs. Withers says that the negroes themselves have been made so responsible for the project that wer the WPA done away with tomorrow the negroes would carry it on

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Ohio.

LET'S CHECK UP

THE STORY published in our last issue with reference to the recent Postal examinations (the story being the result of a special release from the American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 197), in which it was strongly hinted that examination papers of the Negro applicants might not reach the Civil Service office in Cincinnati, because of the queer fact that no Negroes were named on the committee which checked and sealed the papers for dispatch to Cincinnati, deals with a matter too important for reading the story and dismissing it with a shrug.

While the release of the Local does not flatly charge that such irregularity as hinted does really exist, it nevertheless, points out the bald fact that it is quite strange that of all the Negroes in past years who have taken the examinations for certain positions in the Federal service here, as custodians, elevator operators, etc, none have obtained positions. And the release also cites as pertinent the fact that because the photograph of the applicant is attached to the examination papers, it is quite easy to spot Negro applicants and deal with their papers in any way that racial discrimination suggests.

It seems to the EAGLE that here is a direct challenge for the Ohio congressmen in Districts, 20, 21, and 22—with especial emphasis on District 22, where Congressman Chester C. Bolton is recipient of a large block of Negro votes. THE EAGLE will gladly delve further into the situation, if those Negroes who took the recent Post Office examination will register their names and addresses with THE EAGLE so that an immediate check can be made to ascertain what has happened to their examination papers. It will be a fine opportunity, we think, to test the interest of Congressman Bolton in his Negro constituents, by his readiness or unreadiness to aid in such a probe.

If those who took the examination fail to start "the ball rolling" on an investigation, it will not be possible to do anything about it. And that's that.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

Oklahoma

White Supervisors, Negro Sewing Rooms

An unusual argument is made by an administrator in the W. P. A. setup as the reason for using white supervisors in Negro sewing rooms. This director alleges that the change to white supervisors was made because certain Negro preachers in Oklahoma City refused to allow use of their churches unless white supervisors were in charge.

This director said Negro preachers argued when they had Negro supervisors whiskey bottles and other contraband goods were found scattered around in the sewing rooms, but when the white supervision came this was abated.

We immediately asked whether the informant gave the names of the Negro ministers who felt as suggested above regarding Negro supervision, but we were advised that so far as the administrator knew, the ministers had never been identified except with the designation of "some Negro ministers."

We said to this W. P. A. official, and we say now that no such vital change should have been made on the strength of an uncorroborated statement of a subordinate. We are sure that more diligence would have been made to probe for truth and fact in the white setup before making such an important change in administration. We are fully aware that a few ignorant Negro women have from time to time made complaints of doubtful character, but we would be willing to wager a bet that there is not a Negro pastor of any church in Oklahoma City who has loaned himself to any such attitude.

Regardless to the rule which has been followed in the W. P. A., it is to the credit of that organization that changes will be made calculated to correct this evil. The recent letter sent out by General Key telling the directors in county setups to make this character of change is certainly in line with what is right. It is too bad that someone in authority could not have thought of Negro supervision in the proper way long before this moment.

The contemplated change, however, will not be for good of the setup unless those who have charge of these designations are willing to listen to Negroes in the various counties who are able and qualified to decide who among their group are qualified to hold such responsible positions. White people cannot make the proper appointments without the advice and counsel of Negro leaders.

Here is a case in point, and proves conclusively what we are talking about. Two years ago when we had Negro supervision in sewing rooms, it was decided one day down in the sewing rooms on West Second Street that a Negro sewing room would be opened and that complete Negro administration would be given.

In order to do this the white lady in charge called in the Negro women and told them what she had in mind. Then she proceeded to effect her plan in this wise:

"All," said she, "who have finished a course in domestic art raise their hands." A few hands went up and the white lady made notes.

"All who have had training in bookkeeping, raise their hands," she continued. A few more raised their hands.

A number of related questions were asked and the director made notes as she observed the women and listed their qualifications.

"All right, now," she said, "we'll make some selections. Kate, I'm naming you the supervisor. Mary, you are the assistant. Jane, you are the timekeeper," and in this wise she made up the administrative personnel of the Negro sewing room.

Now on its face the Negroes had that which they had been fighting for across quite a period. They had asked for Negro supervision and now they had it.

There is another side to this picture and one vitally important. There sat a group of fine respectable Negro women, out of work and wanting an opportunity to make a livelihood under this particular federal relief setup. but what was their consternation? Here's what it was. The supervisor named by the very wise white lady was the most notorious bootlegger in the alley, in the 300 block between Second and Third streets.

Any 12-year-old Negro girl or boy would have had enough information to prevent making this terrible mistake, but because this white woman either refused to consult, or possibly did not know anything about the better element of Negroes, fine, clean women of our group had to work under those conditions in the Negro sewing room or remain hungry.

No wonder many Negro women did go around such unqualified leaders and suggest that they did not like the selection. They did exactly what white women would do and do far more promptly were they forced to abide by similar degrading conditions. It is safe to say that whiskey bottles would be due in any place where the person managing the establishment is an open and notorious bootlegger.

W. P. A. officials should keep in mind that in every large city in Oklahoma the Negro women have organized club life. This week at Boley these club women are meeting. This type of women can be contacted in every community. In smaller communities where organizations of this type are not effected, proper approach can be made through the pastors of the churches.

In the city of Dallas, Texas, the federal relief officials requested the club women of that city to select their first relief setup, when the depression first started. Two intake stations and a central office were completely staffed with Negroes. The relief administrator said openly to this writer and he said it everywhere, that this Negro unit was by far the best there was in the entire city of Dallas.

What we desire to say is that there is no excuse, grounded in reason, which would justify white women as supervisors over Negro women in the relief setup. One can find competent Negro women on every corner in Oklahoma City with more experience, preparation and executive balance than the white women who have been congregating down at Wheatley school in Oklahoma City and all over the state. It is certainly a singular abandonment of a supposed-to-be southern policy, and an insult to intelligent Negro womanhood.

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Oklahoma

GOVERNOR MARLAND PUTS NEGROES TO WORK ON STATE HIGHWAYS



A crew of Negro workers were started to work this week on U. S. Highway 277 in keeping with a new policy adopted by Governor E. W. Marland, and marks the beginning of a new field for employment of Negro farmers and laborers. The picture was made by the Black Dispatch camera man just outside the city of Chickasha.

State Highway Commissioner Scott Ferris is in perfect accord with Governor Marland in this new move to recognize Negro taxpayers and give them employment in the State Highway Department, and it will not be long, according to these officials, before Negro crows will be strung across the state in most of the counties where Negroes reside.

MARLAND STARTS NEGROES TO WORK ON HIGHWAYS FOR FIRST TIME IN OKLAHOMA'S HISTORY

UNTANGLES SNARL CREATED BY WILLIAM H. MURRAY AT ASYLUM AND D. B. & O. INSTITUTE

Rural Negroes To Profit In Road Labor

Ending an unconscienable snarl into which former Gov. William H. Murray threw the new Negro Insane Asylum and the D. B. & O. institute at Taft, Governor E. W. Marland, Democratic candidate for U. S. senator, in a sixty-seven-word telegram from Mangum, advised Editor Roscoe Dunjee Friday that he had wired Chairman Nichols of the State Board of Affairs, to convert the management into two separate and distinct administrations.

The action of the governor comes in response to an almost universal demand coming from the 200,000 Negroes of the state, and the governor by acting now shows that he believes in the slogan of the Black Dispatch, "The right of the voice of men to be heard in their own government."

The Black Dispatch attacked this issue in January of this year and since that time the 1400 teachers, assembled in session in Oklahoma City, passed resolutions denouncing the unholy tieup at the institution. During the past few months the Negro Democratic Central Committee passed resolutions in which the separation was asked, and still later the League of Young Negro Democrats passed similar commitments.

Acting with this knowledge, and knowing that he was doing the best thing for the institution, Gov. Marland following receipt of a letter covering this subject from Editor Dunjee, at Hobart Thursday made his decision and when he arrived Saturday for the week-end the complete separation followed.

In his letter to Governor Marland at Hobart, Editor Dunjee said in part:

". . . the D. B. & O. institute can be separated from the Insane Asylum by the simple method of the State Board of Affairs writing an order severing this relationship. This is a snarl created by gubernatorial fiat, under the administration of Governor Murray. You can end this condition by an executive order.

"You can do this, Governor, without adding another man to the personnel of either institution. Mr. Buford can run the D. B. & O. institute and the other institution can be run by Major McCormick. Both of these two men are good friends of mine and there is nothing in what I am saying which should indicate that it is a fight on anybody. I am fighting a policy and a condition over which neither of these two men have control.

"I talked this matter over with Chairman Nichols of the State Board of Affairs last Saturday and he agreed with me that there was no way possible to tell under the present arrangement where Major McCormick's jurisdiction and authority ended and where Mr. Buford's began. It's the same ugly picture that you have now down at the state penitentiary.

"Since I started this discussion in the state the first of the year, the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, composed of 1400 Negro teachers, met in Oklahoma City and denounced the combining of the two institutions together and passed resolutions asking you to separate them. Later the Negro Democratic Central Committee, composed of the older Negro Democrats in the state, met and passed resolutions denouncing the present plan at Taft, and still later the League of Young Negro Democrats took the same position.

"Revealing these facts should cause you to know that separating these two institutions is an important issue among the 45,000 Negro voters in this state. It should occur to you and your associates that in performing this service you would be doing justice to the Negroes of Oklahoma."

In addition to separating the two state institutions for Negroes, Governor Marland has also taken a step further than any other governor that Oklahoma has had. It will be recalled that recently, in response to a conference held by O. Ben Jefferson, with the chairman of the State Highway Commission, Scott Ferris, Mr. Ferris wrote the governor regarding employment of Negroes on the highways of the state. The governor at that time said he favored doing this, and this was in keeping with a campaign pledge made when he ran for governor.

A crew of Negroes went to work on the highway near Chickasha last week, according to Jack Treadway, connected with Governor Marland's office. This single act of Governor Marland is unquestionably the most significant step taken in the interest of rural Negroes that has happened in Oklahoma. It means that a chief executive in Oklahoma has at last hearkened to the just request of Negroes that they receive some return in labor for the millions of dollars they pay into the State Highway Department.

"I am satisfied," said O. Ben Jefferson, chairman of the Negro Democratic Centra l Committee, when advised of the governor's unusual actions in these two important matters, "that 95 per cent of the Negroes of Oklahoma will throw their support behind Marland when they know of this outstanding act of his. Jefferson is touring the state in the interest of Governor Marland's candidacy for the United States Senate.

Florida G. O. P.'s In New Battle

JACKSONVILLE, June 18 (ANP)—Another rebuff was given to Florida's beleaguered Negro Republicans in the primary elections here Tuesday when Elliott Butts, clerk of the circuit court, advised Negro voters that "it was all right" for them to write the names of Negro candidates for party positions in on the ballots, then throw out all written names when the votes were counted later.

This was the second blow handed to the colored G. O. P.'s within a week, a delegation of aspirants for convention seats having been turned down at Cleveland. The white delegates, however, were seated.

The fight between the several thousand Negro Republican voters and the few hundred "lily-white" members of the party began here several weeks ago, when the lily-white faction held the "state" convention and barred Negroes from participation.

In the Jacksonville primaries the names of all white candidates for committeemen and similar posts were printed on the ballots, while none of those of the Negroes were included. Advertisements appearing in jim-crow sections of white newspapers, however, appealed to the Negroes to participate in the primary election. the white Republicans authorizing their insertion When a Negro committee visited the court clerk to verify the right to write in the names of Negro

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Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Steel Company Ordered to Re-Employ Ten

Afro-American 4-25-36

WASHINGTON—On the grounds that terroist methods were used against union employees, the National Labor Relations Board, last week, ordered the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, fourth largest in the country, to reinstate its ten employees discharged last year and to refund them for pay losses suffered during their unemployment.

Among the ten union leaders fired was Royal Boyer, an active union organizer, who was employed in 1924. The others were white. He was discharged in December, 1935, for allegedly making bad nails.

Boyer was an active union member from the beginning, the report of the findings of the labor board states. He was a leader among the 800 non-white employees of the plant and signed up about 250 memberships in the union. He distributed union literature and served on committees.

Testimony Each Day

Testimony was given every day last week on infractions of labor rights before the LaFollette sub-committee of the Senate on a resolution introduced by him to investigate such actions against labor and civil rights.

Although the proposed resolution of investigation is broad enough to cover all acts of coercion and intimidation against employees, it is expected to select special cases involving violence and undercover work by company labor spies.

Civil liberties infractions are expected to be supplied by the Civil Liberties Union at future sessions of the hearing. It is expected that free speech and assembly and lynchings will be discussed.

Philly Barbers In New Era

Way Paved For Reform, Progress, Success

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—In the earliest written records of Egypt and China reference is made to the practice of barbering. Barbering was introduced in Rome in the year of 296, B. C., when trimmed beards were the vogue. The barber profession became an art in Greece in the early years of the Christian era about 500 B. C., at that time barbering was at its height. Barbers were then known as surgeons as the profession included and required the knowledge of all surgical operations, in addition, dentistry, treatment of disease and first-aid treatment. It was during this period that the first school for the study of surgery for barbering was established in Paris.

CLERGY ONCE ENGAGED IN BARBERING

Until the year of 1163 the clergy had been engaged in the profession of barbering when sacrilegious principles and requirements made it expedient for them to separate from the profession after which the barbers dominated the the field for 600 years thereafter. When the science of medicine advanced rapidly the barbers found it very difficult to keep up with the stride in dentistry and surgery as required of them, obviously necessitating the passage of an act by Parliament in the year of 1450 restricting the barber to his profession. However, it was not until 1745 that the alliance between barbers and surgeons was completely dissolved.

PROFESSION ONCE RETROGRESSIVE

Up until November 5, 1887, when the Journeyman Barbers union called a convention national in its aspect in Buffalo, N. Y. and began to legislate for better working conditions and higher standard, the barber profession was rapidly retrogressing. This first national convention marked a new epoch in the career of the profession, new ideas were born, the craft re-enforced and combined for the protection of its particular interest. Unquestionably the result of this confab had its good effect for in 1893 H. B. Moler established the first school for barbers in Chicago, Ill., followed by the passage of the first legislation by the Minnesota legislature in 1897.

MASTER BARBERS ORGANIZED

Perhaps it was the signal success of the Journeyman Barber union that inspired and urged the Master Barbers to organize an association in 1924 in Chicago, Ill., now known as the Master Barbers association of America, which was followed up by organizing in 1925 an educational council. This council immediately adopted a standardization code of five points, viz.. standardization of barber schools; standardization of manual; establishment of a curriculum of barber science; the formation of a model science bill and standardization of barber science teachers. In 1930 the council completed a standardized textbook and established the department of research. Today, the Association of Master Barbers boasts of a membership of more than twenty thousand in the United States, Mexico, Canada and Japan and a wealth of over a million dollars.

PHILLY ADDS FOURTH CHAPTER

Up until 1935, Philadelphia had three chapters of the Associated Master Barbers of America, and perhaps would have been only three today had it not been for the foresight, progressiveness and ambition of one Sidney H. Jones, one of North Philly's veteran barbers, of 2064 Ridge avenue. After making a specialized study of the history of the barber profession, the Associated Master Barbers organization and a comparison of the causes, effect and conditions between the white and Colored barbers, he visualized the value, and worth of such an organization for the Race as well as inevitable necessity, that they might meet the present day competition, keen, fierce and relentless as we find it today. With that undaunted courage, he toiled day and night doggedly to convince the Race barbers that they too must organize for better conditions and protection.

With 25 barbers he finally succeeded in securing a charter and charter No. 829 became a reality with the chapter members being awarded their chapter credentials on May 13, 1935. Chapter No. 829 exclusively for members of the Race has increased its membership two-fold, raised and pooled a large sum of money with that of the three white chapters which was expended for legislation which makes sanitation, licensing and shorter hours mandatory on all barber shops under the direct supervision of the department of public health. On May 24, this year Chapter No. 829 celebrated its first anniversary with a mass meeting at Liberty Hall and with a program of speaking which was its first tremendous success. The chapter is now in a big membership and business-boosting drive, and has made rapid strides under the leadership of its president, S. H. Jones. 'I have been fighting for better conditions and higher professional standards for the craft and barbers for a long time, through organized efforts and legislation . ' . Now I feel that my work was not in vain," said Mr. Jones, who is a member of several important A. M. B. A. committees.

MEMBERSHIP FEE REQUIREMENTS BENEFITS

The membership requirements are that a barber must be a manager or proprietor of a barber shop and pay a monthly fee of $1.50 in advance for which he receives monthly a copy of the "Master Barber Magazine," and is a full city, state, and national member.

To be entitled to sick and death benefits, he must have been a member for one year and in good standing. An allowance of $12 each week not exceeding more than eight weeks in one year; for the first two years, an allowance of $100 for death with an increase of $50 each year and not exceeding $500 for ten years death benefits.

CHAPTERS JOINT BOARD SPONSORS REVISION OF CITY ORDINANCE

On May 27, 1935, following the signing by Governor Earle of the amendments to the State Barber license law, the Philadelphia Chapters joint board met to revise the city barber ordinance which Mayor Moore had sent back to the city council committee because, in the opinion of the city solicitor, it was, in some respects, in conflict with the state law. A committee of six representing the board recommended to the city council committee several changes with the object of removing all that conflicted with the state, amendments which were approved unanimously by the council committee.

The city ordinance establishes sanitation rules, sets business hours for all shops from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., excepting Saturday when closing hour is 9 p.m., allows special monthly permits, provides penalties for working on Sunday of $4 and jail sentence for repeated violations. The ordinance also provides for ten inspectors with a salary of $1,700 each per year and imposes a fee of $5 annually for each of the city's 4,000 barber shops.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN A. M. B. A.

Unlike other oganizations there are no lines of demarcation based on color or creed. It requires equal protection and benefits to all of its members. The personnel of the Philadelphia chapters, white and black alike, dine wine, dance and work together in peace, harmony and understanding. This new mode of action, new standard and vision, white and black workers united together, drinking from the same fountain of thought, aspiration and mutual protection is creating a fine interracial fellowship eventually making a democracy safe for American workers and set an example.

The officers of the Chapter No. 829 are: Sidney H. Jones, president; W. Drummond, vice president; A. V. Richardson, second vice president; Reese Ellington, third vice president and field organizer; P. H. King, secretary-treasurer; G. S. Wells, recording secretary; W. L. Owens, chairman of trustee board; P. T. Whithing and G. Wilder, trustees. Members: J. A. Shards, P. S. Whittington, C. A. Johnson, G. S. Taylor, Theodore Cotton, S. G. Ward, J. Donaldson, J. A. Waters, R. Hunter, J. Long, R. Johnson and R. Wilson.

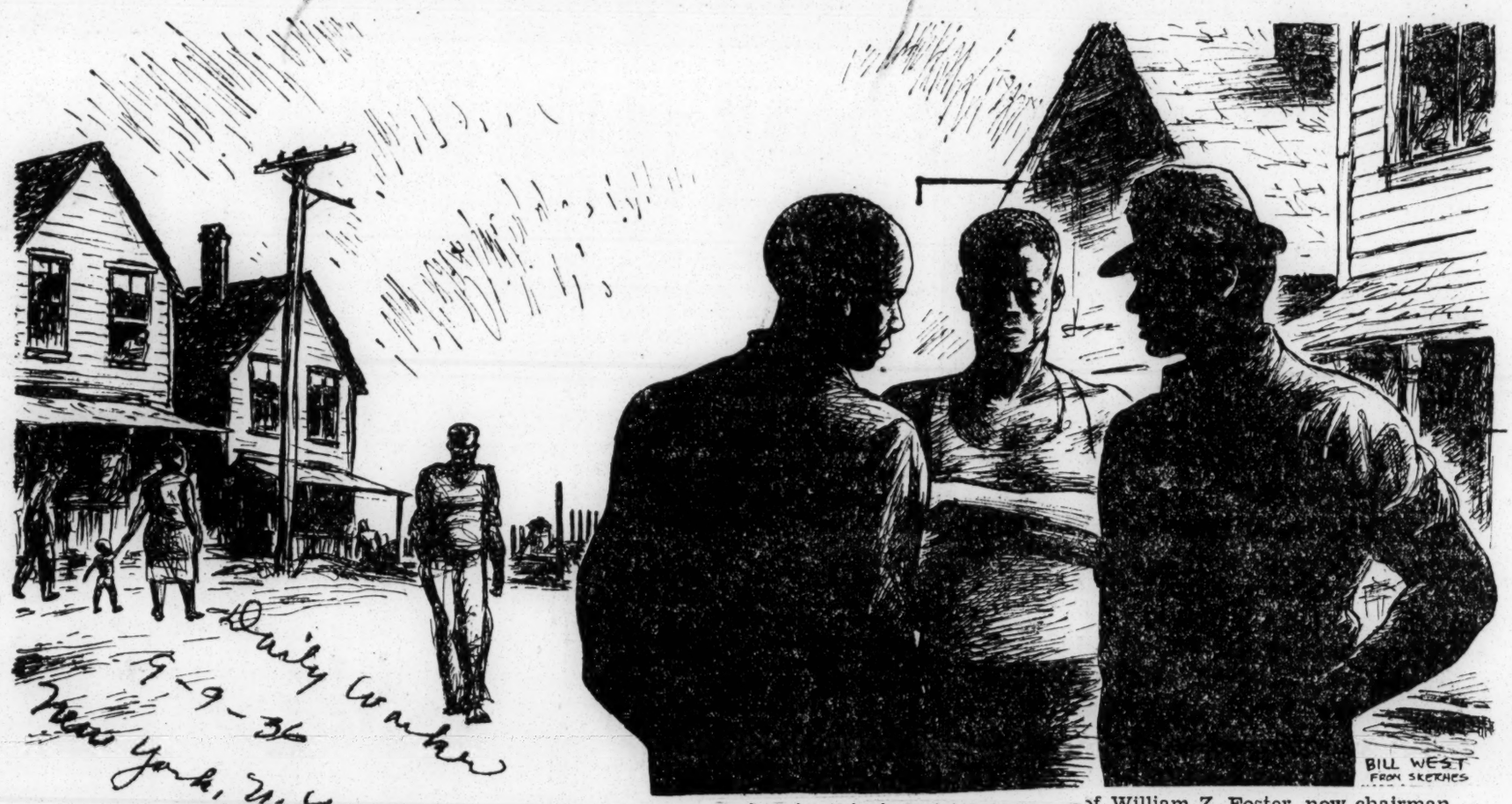
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Pennsylvania.

'Plan 11' -- Jim Crow in Steel

By John P. Davis
Executive Secretary, National Negro Congress

(Reprinted from "The Crisis," organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, September, 1936)



THE incorporated borough of Aliquippa in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, had in 1930 a total of 4,694 persons employed in blast furnaces and steel rolling mills and other iron and steel foundries. And of these 687 or 14.6 per cent were Negro. For one wishing to know something about labor and the steel industry this community furnishes an excellent case study. For Aliquippa is typical.

In Aliquippa are located steel plants of the fourth largest steel company in the country: Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation. "J. & L." built the town; "J. and L." owns and controls the town, lock, stock and barrel. Although Pennsylvania boasts a civil rights law, Aliquippa is a Jim-Crow community. In building it, "J. & L." laid it out in different sectors, each called a "plan." Negroes live in "Plan Eleven" and nowhere else. There is a "plan" for Italian workers, one for native white workers, one for mill superintendents and bosses. And all of these "plans" are part of the major design of the company to keep the workers well divided and split up.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation has not limited its discrimination against its Negro workers simply to residential ghettos. It has established job ghettos as well: No amount of money can secure a Negro the privilege of living outside of "Plan Eleven"; and no amount of skill or experience can win him the right to work in the steel plant except at the hardest, hottest and most unhealthy job.

* * *

ONE detailed example of company tactics must be given before we leave Aliquippa. In the period when an NRA steel code existed, Italian workers were most active among those building a steel workers' union. Shortly after their activity began to tell in terms of larger union membership, it became evident that street fights and quarrels between Italian and Negro workers were increasing alarmingly. It was not difficult to establish the fact that the company was the deliberate provocateur in stirring up ill feeling between Italian and Negro workers, in certain cases even paying Negro stool pigeons to pick fights with Italian workers. By provoking such feuds, it hoped to prevent workers from getting together and attacking their common enemy—the company.

Aliquippa is a symbol of the domination of the steel industry everywhere. In practically every major steel producing community, native whites, foreign born whites and Negroes are separated from each other and, in a variety of ways played one against the other. In practically every community a mixture of these groups is kept employed in the industry for the express purpose of preventing solidarity of all steel workers. And in practically every community Negro steel workers are at the bottom of jobs with no hope of advancement

* * *

AVAILABLE statistical material on Negro steel workers is unsatisfactory. Jobs held by Negroes in the industry are fraught with danger of occupational disease and other industrial hazards. The intense heat to which the men are exposed accounts for a pneumonia rate three times normal. In coke ovens connected with the industry, Negroes are compelled to work at terrific speeds in the face of ovens belching forth sulphur fumes, carbon monoxide and other injurious gases. In by-product departments men will work all day sweating in rooms filled with dense fumes of ammonia. In the "pickling rooms," where sheets of white hot steel are immersed in baths of acid to remove scales and impurities, Negroes face the constant hazards of steam, heat and gas.

* * *

THE organization of steel workers is not impossible. In 1918 and 1919, the zeal, idealism and energies of William Z. Foster, now chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, almost accomplished the job. Foster was handicapped by lack of funds, lack of sufficient numbers of organizers, lack of cooperation of officials of the A. F. of L. and steel unions. Not the least important of his difficulties was the discriminatory attitude of many of the A. F. of L. unions toward Negro workers. In one case, for example, Negro workers were brought into a plant to scab on striking white workers. When they learned of conditions, they marched in a body to the union offices, ready to join the union and take their places on the picket line. Union officials turned their backs on the men, who promptly returned to the company and broke the strike.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee set up by the Committee for Industrial Organization has in-

worker in this industrial battle of the century. The universal complaint of the Negro steel worker against the company is that he is never given an opportunity to rise above low paid categories of common labor. Whereas approximately one in every four white workers is a skilled operative, not one in every ten Negro workers is allowed to hold a skilled job. And even here they are given jobs at lower skills and at differential wages. In Alabama, Negroes form a larger proportion of the total population than in the North and are even more numerous in the industry than their proportion in the state population. But although they are between 65 and 70 per cent of the total steel labor force in the state, they are only a little more than 30 per cent of the skilled workers. In the South, Negroes doing the same work as whites receive less pay.

isfactory. Census classifications are either too narrow or too broad. The material is out of date. In 1930 Negroes were 13.1 per cent of all workers (operatives and laborers) employed in "blast furnaces and steel rolling mills." This classification included tinplate mills where Negroes are sparsely employed, but excluded iron foundries where large numbers of Negroes work as common laborers. Considering the increase of employment since 1930 and the large number of Negro employees to be found in coke furnaces, iron foundries, by-product plants and other integral parts of the steel industry, it may be estimated roughly that Negroes are 20 per cent of all laborers in the industry and 6 per cent of all operatives. There are today between 80,000 and 85,000 Negro steel workers.

The importance of Negro workers in steel however, is not to be understood on the basis of their number and percentage in the industry alone. Some 433 plants in 250 communities in 29 states manufacture steel products. But the predominant volume of steel commodities is produced in three or four relatively small geographic areas by less than a dozen big steel corporations. And it is precisely in these areas and in the employ of these dozen or fewer big companies that the larger proportionate percentages of Negro workers are to be found. They are employed principally by such mammoth corporations as United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel Jones and Laughlin, Republic Steel, Yougstown Sheet and Tube, Carnegie-Illinois, Crucible Steel, Corrigna and McKinney, Inland Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Gulf States Steel and the subsidiaries of these companies. As the battle line is drawn, there are few who do not realize that the allegiance of Negro workers will be a decisive factor in the battle.

* * *

IT becomes important, therefore, to consider the position of the Negro dicated in many ways a fair policy towards Negro workers. In this great campaign the National Negro Congress has played some part. It has supplied one full-time and several part-time organizers at its own expense; and has recommended several others who have been employed. In key communities it has organized corps of volunteer organizers. It has carried on educational campaigns among all elements of the Negro community in support of the drive. It has published already some 20,000 leaflets especially designed to meet the questions of Negro steel workers. It wil lend its every energy to the success of this campaign.

* * *

IT must be the task of the Congress —as a federation of organizations —and of other organizations and individuals, to seek with every possible energy to recruit scores of thousands of Negro steel workers into the steel workers union. It should, of course, be understood that in rendering sincere and honest aid to this campaign, the Negro organizations supporting it are not writing the CIO a blank check; nor, indeed, must it be supposed that the CIO wishes us to. Once Negro workers are in the union, it must be our task and theirs to see to it that there is complete trade union democracy, with Negroes entitled to every office and every privilege granted other members. We must see to it that Negro steel workers have a part in the formulation of all union demands and the making of all agreements, to the end that once and for all inequalities in jobs, labor conditions and wages will be abolished. "Plan Eleven" in the steel industry must be no more. But it must be obvious that the best guarantee of fair treatment both by union officials and employers will be found in the solid organization of the nearly 85,000 Negro workers in the industry.

Not for themselves alone, but for all Black America, with Negro steel workers strike a telling blow for economic freedom by organization. For them it will mean the end of intolerable wage slavery. But 85,000 Negro steel workers with union cards will signal the beginning of the organization of all Negro workers. They will mark a start toward the liberation of hundreds of thousands of Negro sharecroppers, of hundreds of thousands of Negro women sweating away their lives as domestics. This will mean the winning of powerful allies in our struggle for democratic rights and civil liberties.

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A Survey of Negro White-Collar and Skilled Workers.

Is Sponsored By Negro Adviser In Interior Dept.

Nearly Half Billion To Be Spent In 31 States and D. C.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — More than 1,500 Negroes will be put to work within the next two weeks when the new Federal project, "A Survey of Negro White-Collar and Skilled Workers," is launched by the Works Progress Administration. The project, sponsored by the office of the adviser on Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior, calls for an expenditure of $462,000, and will operate in 31 states and the District of Columbia.

Authorization for the project, which was contained in a letter issued by the President in December, brought to a successful termination a two-year-effort by the Interior Department to acquire some pertinent facts about the experiences of Negro white-collar and skilled workers in their efforts to follow their chosen trades and vocations in the industrial world. Request for funds for the program was made originally by Dr. Clark Foreman when he was adviser on the economic status of Negroes.

At that time, Dr. Foreman called in Joseph H. B. Evans, now administrative assistant in the Resettlement Administration; Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.; Roy K. Davenport; and Dr. Barkey Sanders. These men worked with Dr. Weaver in planning the study.

The study was apparently nearing its final stages of approval when the Civil Works Administration, through which it would have received its authorization, went out of existence. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who succeeded Dr. Foreman and became adviser on Negro affairs, immediately revived the project, revised it, and

HELPED GET IMPORTANT WPA PROJECT



IRA DeA. REID



DAVID D. JONES



ROBERT WEAVER



C. G. GOMILLION



J. H. B. EVANS

These men are or have been in the group which is largely responsible for the just-announced WPA white collar project which will provide jobs for 1,500 Negroes. A total of $462,000 has been appropriated for the project, which will be shared by thirteen states and the District of Columbia.

APPROVED BY F.D.R.

After approval, it was chosen by the Works Progress Administration as one of 17 Federal projects approved and the only one allotted to the Department of the Interior. In December it met with the approval of the President, and later that same month, received its final approval from J. R. McCarl, comptroller general of the United States.

The project has a two-fold purpose, according to its administrator, Dr. Weaver. Its first purpose is to secure authentic data about Negro white collar workers in heavily populated Negro areas throughout the United States. It will determine for future reference, just how Negroes who have received special training in definite fields, have fared when they sought to use their training. The second aim of the project—and one quite as important as the first, is to secure white-collar jobs for trained Negroes who have been forced on relief rolls as a result of the depression.

REID IN CHARGE

Ira DeA. Reid, chief of the research division of the National Urban League, and who has been on leave of absence from that office for two years while heading the department of social science at Atlanta University, will direct the project from an administrative office which is being set up in New York City. There will be three regional directors and a state supervisor for the states included in the survey.

Regional directors already appointed are W. A. Daniel, Chicago, Mid-Western; George W. Goodman, Eastern; and C. G. Gomillion, Southern.

States to be included in the study are Alabama, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, California, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia.

MR. GOMILLION
1. ALA.
2. ARK.
3. LA.
4. MISS.
5. OKLA.
6. TENN
7. TEXAS

CONCLUDE "WHITE COLLAR" SURVEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — The Office of Education of the Interior Department conducted a national survey of vocational education and guidance of Negroes in the last fiscal year through a grant of $235,000 from emergency funds, Dr. J. W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, reveals in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

While the primary purpose of the grant was to put to work "white-collar" colored persons who were on relief, Dr. Studebaker reported, his office has endeavored to make the study contribute to the educational advancement of all colored persons.

Information was collected concerning vocational education and guidance of colored persons with respect to the following items:

(1) Vocational offerings in schools of selected communities; (2) vocational offerings by non-school agencies; (3) evening and continuation schools; (4) training of vocational teachers; (5) vocational teacher-training facilities; (6) prevocational-education programs; (7) vocational-guidance programs; (8) personnel data of students enrolled in vocational courses of the various types of schools and colleges; (9) status of graduates and drop-outs; (10) attitude of the Negro; (11) the conception of students and educational leaders of the Negro's function in American economic life.

The survey, national in scope, covered 192 representative urban and rural communities, located in 33 States and the District of Columbia, and including nearly two-thirds of the total Negro population of the United States.

A total of 479 persons on relief were given employment, 205 of whom were male and 274 female. These relief workers had a total of 1,109 dependents. "This means," Dr. Studebaker stated, "that, excluding the 42 non-relief workers and their dependents, a total of 1,588 persons have benefited directly from the project."

Labor—1936

Tennessee

Occupation, Wages, etc.

2,500 NEGROES LOSE JOBS IN AUTO PLANT

Fisher Body Closing Hits 4,000 in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Aug. 7 (By Nat D. Williams for ANP).—Fisher Body Company, builders of automobile bodies for the General Motors Corporation, has announced the closing of its Memphis plant, and simulaneously named the date for the discharge of approximately 4,000 men employed in the various departments of the huge factory.

The Fisher company, whose liberal labor policy has attracted the notice of observers throughout this section, furnished employment to more than 2,500 Negro industrial workers. The weekly payroll amounted to more than $90,000. The major portion of this sum was paid to Negro workers.

A visit to the office of W. E. Spur, Memphis manager, revealed that all of the men will not be discharged at once. The closing of the plant is caused by the general change to steel bodies in the construction of popular priced automobiles. The Fisher plant here has made wooden structures.

Mr. Spur explained that it would not be opportune for him to make any statement for publication in regard to the details of the situation, because of instructions issued from the plant's main office.

However, he did explain that many of the men will be retained during the ensuing year to do the work necessary in the completion of orders for wooden parts not already filled.

Number of the men approached on the impending unemployment stated that they had already made plans for employment at other wood-working plants in the city. Others were pessimistic as to their outlook for the future.

White Stores Hire Colored Orchestras

IN COMPETITION FOR NEGRO TRADE ON OLD FAMOUS BEALE STREET

MEMPHIS. (By Nat D. Williams for ANP)—Rivalry for the drug store patronage of the Negroes of Memphis and particularly the Beale Street area, has reached a tense stage between two of the leading white drug firms of this city during the last two weeks.

The unique spectacle of an open fight to the finish between white business concerns of Negro trade has attracted the attention of the city. It is one of the chief topics of conversation among all classes of citizens, white and colored.

Both drug stores attracted attention last Saturday by employing Negro orchestras to play during business to attract trade. It is the concensus of opinion on Beale Street that both firms will employ colored pharmacists before the rivalry is ended.

Hire Negro Pharmacist In Southern Drug Store Chain

MEMPHIS, Tenn. August 19.—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of the Mid-South, a white retail drug store, catering to Negro patronage, has employed a colored man in the capacity of a full time pharmacist.

This move was made by the Thrifty Drug Company, a comparatively newly organized chain of retail drug stores, under local white management.

The colored man appointed to the position is Albert Davis, a well-known and popular musician, a former saxaphone player at the famous Brown Derby Night Club.

Davis' employment by the Thrifty Company management came as the newest move in the battle of two of the leading and largest white drug chains in the South to gain control of colored drug store patronage on Memphis' world-famous Beale Street.

Already the colored populace of Memphis has watched with interest the installation of modern and up-to-date soda fountains by each of the stores and their new policy of employing colored men and women to manage them. The other company involved in the patronage war is the Beale Street branch of the Large Pantaze chain owned by the Plough Chemical Company. Until recently, neither Plough nor Thrifty employed any colored except as janitors.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 11, 1936

TWO NEGRO EDUCATORS GET STATE CCC POSTS

Special to The Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Two Tennessee Negro educators who have been prominent in educational work in the state today were announced by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, as educational advisors in the Fourth army corps area for CCC camps. They are Andrew J. Foster of Nashville, Robert J. Smith of Chattanooga. They were selected by Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. commissioner of education, after conferring with school authorities of Tennessee.

CLARIDGE REPLACES NEGRO SERVICE BOYS

Thirty Jobs Made for Whites by Change

9-13-36

Following the policy of several other southern hotels, the Claridge has employed white youths as bell boys and elevator operators, replacing negro employes. The change made Sunday, affected 30 employes.

The Claridge is the second Memphis hotel to use white employes in preference to negroes. The DeVoy has white bellboys and elecator operators, also.

Lawrence Levy, manager, has announced the appointment of Jack Thomas, formerly assistant manager at the Orpheum Theater, as superintendent of service in charge of the Claridge's new employes.

"The larger hotels of Dallas, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville already have made changes, Mr. Levy said.

Labor - 1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Texas.

1936 FRIGIDAIRE SALESMEN







The above Frigidaire salesmen will greet you at The Informer Homemaker's Institute, April 14, 15, 16. They are, left to right: Harold Woodruff, Rufus Robinson, Paul Jones, James Davis, Connie Williams and French F. Stone, Jr.

Informer 4-11-36 Houston, Texas

WAGE AGREEMENT REACHED BY TEXAS LONGSHOREMEN

Negro Labor News

Announcement that a final agreement had been reached among Texas shipping interests and the International Longshoremen's Association was made this week. Both sides expressed satisfaction to the agreement. The new contract calls for an increase from 15c to 16c for handling cotton, new rate on cotton linters to be 20c per bale, with an increase from 80c to 85c per hour for straight time for deep sea work, this represents an increase of 5c more than last year. It was learned that the Independent Longshoremen who were regarded as "scabs" during the last strike have been granted an I. L. A. charter and work allocated by a special mediation board appointed by Labor Secretary Frances Perkins last fall to settle the strike.

* * *

San Francisco.—Waterfront employers and union longshoremen signed an agreement Tuesday to end a week-long labor dispute which virtually paralyzed activity on the usually teeming docks.

A. Boyd, secretary of the waterfront Employers' Association, said at least 90 gangs of longshoremen—several hundred men—would be hired through the regular hiring hall Wednesday morning.

The agreement, which reestablishes the 1934 arbitration award as a basis of relationship between both parties, was signed after employers' and longshoremen's representatives had met with Judge M. C. Sloss, federal arbitrator in maritime disputes.

Southern Steamship Raises Workers' Pay In Contract For '37

Negro Labor News

The colored employees of the Southern Steamship Company received the new contract for 1937 with a 20 percent raise for straight time and 16 2-3 percent for overtime, according to a statement issued by E. H. Tatman, president of the Buffalo Dock Workers Benevolent Association, Inc.

The news of the increase in pay was brought to the men in their monthly meeting Wednesday at K.P. Hall. About 280 of the 350 employees of the company have actual membership in the association which was formed in August, 1935.

The officers are: E. H. Tatman, president; Sam Ward, vice-president; Henry Harris, secretary-treasurer; M. C. Johnson, chaplain.

JANITORS AT
TEX. STATE CAPITOL
ARE VICTIMIZED

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept.-- (CNA)- Negro janitors, employed in the state capitol, will have to labor two hours for every minute that they are late in reporting to their jobs. This ultimatum was recently handed down by the State Board of Control, taking advantage of the inferior position forced upon all Negro workers in Texas. Nothing was said about raising the pay of the janitors - cut in almost every session of the Legislature.

Tardy janitors will be required to make up the time on Sundays regardless of their reasons for not beginning work at the stipulated hours. Thus, if a worker is four minutes late in the morning or after lunch, he will have to work eight hours on Sunday or lose his job.

"They work us for hours overtime even when we get down here at daylight," one janitor said to the CNA correspondent. "Pretty soon, we'll be giving them one hour for every hour that we are paid."

The present state administration is supposed to be "liberal" and "friendly" to labor.

TEXAS CATHOLICS
UPHOLD CHILD LABOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept.-- (CNA)- Negro and white children may continue to work in the fields and mills as far as the Catholic Church is concerned.

The Catholic State League of Texas at its recent convention passed resolutions against ratification of the pending Child Labor Amendment, thus joining the Lutheran Church of Texas in its determined stand against the measure. These two ancient enemies seem to have formed a united front in order that their rich members may continue to exploit child slaves without Federal interference. Some of the worst exploiters of Negro and child labor in the state are Catholic and Lutheran landlords.

The League sanctimoniously condemned child labor in principle and demanded enforcement of the existing state law. The Texas child labor act was passed in 1925 merely to head off ratification of the Federal amendment and has never been enforced.

Resolutions condemning "Communism" were also passed by the League.

Labor- 1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

Railroad Employees Receive $164,000 In Benefits In 1935

Employees of the Norfolk and Western Railway and members of their families received $164,286.25 in benefits during the last quarter of 1935 from the employees' relief fund, according to the quarterly report of J. C. Snavely, superintendent of the railway's Relief and Pension Department.

Receipts of the fund during the quarter totalled $216,730.20. On December 31 the fund had a balance of $3,197,054.42, an increase of approximately $[illegible],000 over the same quarter of 1934.

Since the establishment of the fund in 1917, employees of the railway and members of their families have been paid $9,762,276.36 in benefits, according to the report. For the establishment and operation of the department to December 31 last, the railroad has expended $2,180,588.31.

32 Negro Educational Advisers Of C. C. C. Camps In Third Corps Area Holding Annual Conference

HAMPTON INST., Va. — The thirty-two colored advisers who guide the educational programs for more than 5,000 Negro enrollees located in 36 CCC camps in the Third Corps Area are at the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, for the second annual training conference of the camp educational advisers of the corps area, under the direction of Dr. T. G. Bennett, Corps Area Educational Adviser.

The Advisers who represent the 36 Negro camps, 20 of which are located in Virginia, 12 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Maryland and 1 in the District of Columbia, are assembled to learn new techniques, to coordinate their experiences and to formulate plans for the ensuing year.

Charles H. Taylor, Assitant Director, Emergency Conservation Work, Washington, D. C., Colonel J. P. Barney, F. A. Third Corps Area Officer for CCC Affairs, Baltimore; and Dr. William A. Aery, Director of Education, Hampton Institute, spoke at the opening session Tuesday night, July 28, over which Dr. Bennett presided.

'Give the men something in the fingers and something in the head to guide these fingers," said Mr. Taylor. The Assistant Director spoke of the fact that large number of employers are showing preference for CCC men because of their trainmg. Referring to the 8½ million dollars that have been spent or allotted by the government for CCC educatron, the speaker declared: "This expenditure has been justified."

Colonel Barney, who is the oldest officer in point of CCC service, sounded the note of clean living among the men in camp and likewise advised the development of ability to perform with the hands in correlation to the head.

Relating the similarity of philosophies underlying education, Director Aery, in welcoming the trainmg group stated. "Hampton, since 1868 has worked for education for life and dignified labor."

12 Days' Session

Prominent educators and authorities from the varied fields will address the assembled advisers during the 12 days' sessions with the afternoons being devoted to panel discussions by groups from among the advisers.

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Among the outstanding speakers who have already addressed the conference are Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, Virginia State Board of Education; Frank L. Crone, former Director of Education in the Philippine Islands and Peru; and Eva C. Mitchell, Secondary Education, Hampton Institute.

"What people think of you, that's what you are," said Mr. Crone in speaking of placement training. Some basic occupations are neglected because they are not white-collar, he averred.

Mr. Buck, who is also a member of the Vrginia Emergency Education Board, addressed the day's session on "Placement Principles" and declared that education is learning to do common things uncommonly well.

Other Scheduled Speakers

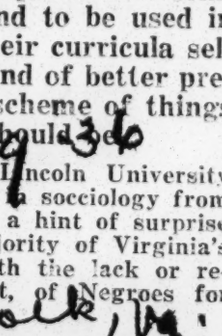
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Also Mrs. Wasner I. Webb, president, Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Norfolk, and Nannie H. Burroughs, National Training School for Girls, Washington.

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By CLIFF MACKAY



MR. NASH

THE CHIEF stumbling block in the path of the economic advancement of your folks in Virginia is the attitude they take toward each other, it has been discovered by H. M. Nash, research assistant to Dr. Monroe N. Work, and sociology instructor at Tuskegee Institute, who is now making an occupational survey of the state.

The survey is being made of this and other Southern States by Tuskegee in connection with the proposed new commercial dietetics course and to be used in guidance of students in their curricula selections with the idea in mind of better preparing them to fit in the scheme of things as they are; not as they should be.

Mr. Nash, a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.), who holds his masters in socciology from Fisk University, reveals with a hint of surprise in his voice that a large majority of Virginia's employers are impressed with the lack or respect, mingled with distrust, of Negroes for one another.

This distrust, plus the discovered fact that many are "too well satisfied with existing rather than living" and lack of inertia on the part of many toward the use of the ballot, has done more than anything else to hold your folks out of good paying jobs, Mr. Nash insists.

"The sooner the Negro proves to employers that he is ready to accept increased responsibilities, the better off he will be," he opined.

Virginia's hotel owners have expressed enthusiasm over the new course which Dr. Frederick D. Patterson is inaugurating at Tuskegee, he reveals. The course, it was the consensus of opinion among those he interviewed, would open not only the old fields which were rapidly closing to members of your race, but new ones as well.

Sociologist Nash expresses definite opinions on certain of the New Deal social measures.

"There is no such thing as slum clearance," he declares with a vehemence that is noticeable, "the structural makeup of the city just will not permit it.

"The city is divided into five zones, the heart or the business section, the zoning transition, the workingman's zone, the residential and the commuters. It is in the zoning transition where most the slum, occur, because the rent is cheap, though the land, being held in reserve for growing business concerns, is high. The city like a child is always in the process of growth."

There are many political and social factors which prevent the destruction of slum areas, Mr. Nash believes. The politicians, for selfish reasons, protect these areas. The social factor comes out of the known fact that slums are a reciprocal process. People who live in them make the slums, and the area in turn becomes a degrading influence on the people.

The only possible solution, insists Mr. Nash, is education; and that will be accomplished only over a long period of years.

Norfolk, he believes, has a greater slum area than any other city he has visited while making the present survey. The cause for this, he says, is found in the mobility of the Tidewater city's residents.

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sour hint to instructors, who go perfunctorily through the course without manifesting any genuine interest in their pupils.

"If some of these teachers," he declared, "who are just working for their salary and are not putting pride and interest in their work were discharged and teachers, who had private interest in their work, regardless of age, were placed in these positions, we might see much better results."

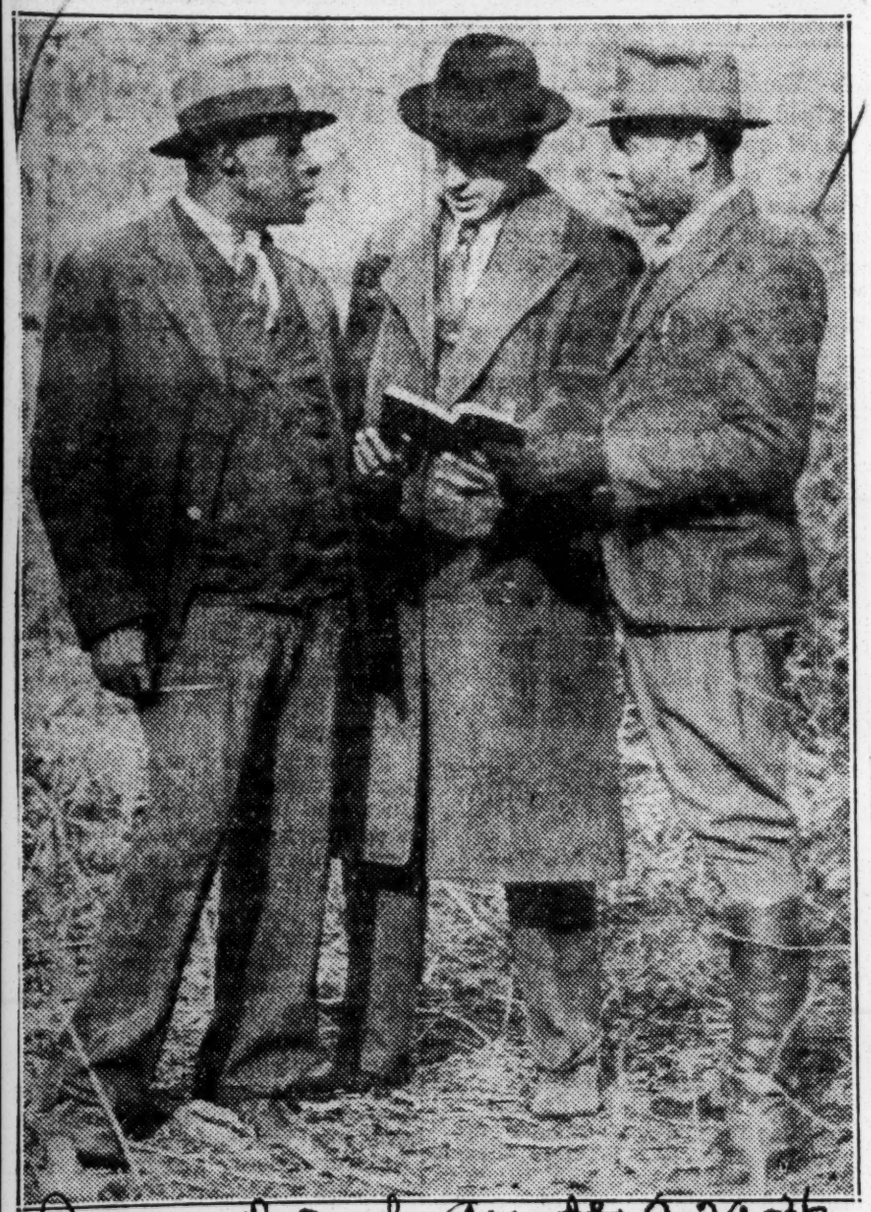
A native of Williamsport, Pa., Mr. Nash confesses that his two chief hobbies are horseback riding and swimming. He plans to do further study in social research at New York University next year.

Labor - 1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

U.S. PROJECT HAS ALL-NEGRO PERSONNEL



Representing the first effort of its kind in the United States the Aberdeen Road housing project sponsored by the Resettlement Administration, got under way Monday in Newport News. The project was launched when a crew of thirty workmen began clearing the 200-acre site on the Aberdeen Road about four miles from the city of Newport News proper, and eight miles out of Hampton. The accompanying scenes show activities on the project site as the work got under way under the supervision of an all-Negro personnel. The scene at the left of the layout shows several workmen busily engaged in clearing away the underbrush preparatory to beginning actual construction on the project. In the center can be seen, left to right, I. F. Long, labor foreman, J. F. Rouseau, general superintendent of construction, and R. L. Berry, one of the civil engineers connected with the project, engaged in a conference. At the right several workmen are loading a truck preparatory to leaving the scene of operations for the day. (Journal and Guide Photos)

Danville, Va., Register
February 19, 1936

WOMEN IN THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Supporters of the eight-hour working day for women in Virginia learned after the passage of their bill by the House of Delegates that an amendment had been attached exempting Negro women employed in tobacco prizeries from its provisions. It is estimated that 6,000 of the humblest women workers of Virginia were excluded from the provisions of the bill by the amendment, which was not regarded as particularly significant in the House. There were a number of amendments attached, making reasonable provision for emergencies. Members of the House were probably under the impression that when women workers in the tobacco industry were exempt during the "tobacco season" it was a concession similar to the one made mercantile establishments which were allowed permission to work women more than eight hours on Saturday, provided the cumulative week's work did not amount to more than 48 hours. This was, of course, a mistaken impression. In Danville, which employes approximately half the total number of women employed in the tobacco industry of the state, the season runs from five to six months. After that, a great many of them are on the relief roll for the rest of the year.

There is one tobacco company in Danville that employs an average of 250 women the year round. But their employment usually begins about a week before the Danville market opens on October 1 and the peak is reached just before Christmas. There is a steady decline in employment after Christmas and the post-season lay-off has now begun. During the peak of the season, some of the companies work three eight-hour shifts a day. Since they have already seen that the efficiency of the woman worker is seriously impaired after eight hours of factory work, it does not appear that there could be any valid objection on their part to bringing women in the tobacco industry within the benefits of the eight-hour act; provided, of course, that some reasonable provision was made for emergencies.

Danville as a community has been concerned about the tendency of the entrepreneurs of the tobacco industry to rush matters and, for this tobacco town, the season is all too brief. Social service gencies have discreetly complained about the large case load of Negro workers in the tobacco industry that they must carry after it is over. The city is vitally interested in the tobacco industry, from which it derives a large part of its income. No less vital are its problems of public welfare and public economy which must be given equal consideration. Women in the tobacco industry are now not even covered by the 10-hour law which was put upon the statute books in the enlightened eighteen-nineties. The exigencies of the tobacco season can hardly be urged as a reason why the tobacco industry should not come of age with the humanities.

Work Of Cleaning 200-Acre Site In Newport News Started Monday

By ALBERT L. HINTON
Journal and Guide City Editor

NEWPORT NEWS Va.—Representing the first of its kind in the United States, the Aberdeen Road Resettlement Administration housing project got under way here Monday when a preliminary force of thirty men began clearing the site preparatory to beginning actual construction.

Offically known as Resettlement Administration Project No. 56-76-01, the 200-acre site which will eventually blossom into an independent community of 110 model homesites exxclusively for colored people, is located on the Aberdeen Road about four miles from the city of Newport News, and about eight miles from Hampton in Elizabeth City County.

The present force of workmen clearing the tract is expected to be increased daily as the need arises, and the skilled workmen will be used as the demand presents itself.

The need for mechanics, carpenters, brickmasons, plasterers, and others skilled in the building trades was seen.

Many men skilled in these trades have already registered with U. S. Employment Service offices as laborers, it was stated, and are being urged to register as being qualified for their particular line of work.

Unique because the entire personnel connected with the project, from the resident engineer and general superintendent of construction down to the unskilled laborers, are Negroes, the setup is being studied by authorities of the Resettlement Administration and others partly as a test program to determine whether or not other such projects, already planned or under consideration, may be handled likewise.

Censorship Cloaks Operations

Although a strict veil of secrecy and government censorship cloaked most of the operations connected with the project, many interesting facts have been gathered from a visit to the scene of operations.

In charge of clearing away the underbrush and foliage preparatory to actually beginning construction is J. F. Rousseau, of Chicago, general superintendent of construction. Mr. Rousseau arrived in the city last week direct from Washington, together with Charles S. Duke, projects engineer; C. V. Smith, resident engineer; P. M. Cox, procurement officer; J. F. Wyche, and a trio of civil engineers, all of whom are Negroes.

NEGRO PERSONNEL

This corps of engineers, which began the huge task of surveying the site Monday morning, are: R. L. Berry and A. H. Andrews, both graduates of the college of engineering, Howard University, and W. C. McNeill, an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania.

The group is expected to remain here until the project is completed. L. A. Schroader, white, director of the special plans division of the Resettlement Administration, was expected to return to the city last Tuesday from Washington where he went last weekend after a few brief conferences here in connection with the project.

The local committee who are largely responsible for the experiment being tried here, and which is headed by William M. Cooper, head of the extension department of Hampton Institute, visited the site Monday morning to observe the work as it got underway officially.

LOW COST HOUSING

Present plans provide for the erection of 110 homes of from four to six rooms each on the 200-acre plot, with the construction of a church, school, and community house also included in the plans.

Each home is to be set on a plot of ground 75 by 300 feet, and will provide garden space for the occupant.

The whole idea is in line with the Administration's plan to provide low-cost, first class housing to the rural-urban industrial or farming resident.

When the work of clearing away the tract has been completed, actual construction work on the homes

will begin, Mr. Rousseau told the Journal and Guide Monday. Temporary office headquarters will be established immediately, he said, and the field office is expected to be at least 120 feet in length.

When the entire supervisory and clerical personnel is assembled, it was stated, it is expected to number between 40 and 60 persons. The exact number of men to be employed on the project is not known, but it has been estimated that the work will keep between 200 and 300 men busy for the better part of a year.

MEANS MORE JOBS

Mr. Rosseau expressed himself as being pleased with the progress made during the first day and said that the work would be pushed as rapidly as practicable.

Only local labor will be used, as far as possible, Edward P. Hornlein, white, manager of District 3, National Reemployment Service, said Friday.

It is found that a sufficient number of men on work relief rolls cannot be found in Newport News, he stated, additional workmen, both skilled and unskilled, will be recruited through the Reemployment Service office in Norfolk.

MOVE SWIFTLY

Government authorities moved swiftly last week in their preparation to get the project under way, but thus far no official statement has been forthcoming from Washington. The superintendent of construction, projects engineer, and others of the supervisory personnel, descended upon the city literally "without a word of warning," and had made their plans to get the project under way hardly before anyone knew of their presence.

BE PREPARED

Russell Jackson has gone to Newport News, Virginia, as field engineer with the U. S. Government Resettlement Division. While in school he studied engineering and has worked at it most of the time since having been employed in the city engineering department when this opportunity came.

The point is Russell Jackson prepared himself and stuck by the job for which he trained although at times it was not especially pleasant to do so. As a result of his preparation and later experience an unusual opportunity came and he was prepared for it.

Boys and girls, this is a splendid lesson. Be prepared for the opportunity may come when you are not expecting it—and may be it won't wait for you to get ready. Congratulations, Russell.

Roanoke Truckster Holds Safety Record

Journal and Guide

ROANOKE, Va. (ANP) — Although he has driven everything from a mule team to a truck about Roanoke for 27 years, Sam Johnson, Negro has never had an accident. Moreover he has never received a summons to court for a traffic violation nor has he ever been bawled out by a traffic officer. 3-14-36

It was in 1912, after driving both horse and mule teams for a local hardware company, that Johnson learned how to drive a truck. The company's first truck was a Little Giant with wheels like a buggy. Later the company bought other and heavier trucks and except for a short time during the world war when he was put in the warehouse to help out the shipping clerk, Johnson has been driving practically every day.

Tampa Tribune
Mar 4-1936

Harvest Season Opens Jobs For Tampa Negroes

As the result of the approaching peak of the harvest season, jobs are open to approximately 1000 Tampa Negroes in tomato and cane fields throughout the State, Ormond G. Sexton, director of the Florida State Employment Service here, announced today.

"I want to emphasize that the scarcity of labor is not due to unfavorable working conditions, in fact working conditions are very good," Mr. Sexton declared. "The labor shortage is due to the approaching peak of the harvest season."

Those desiring to work must apply at Negro employment headquarters at Madison and Marion Sts. The only requirement for employment is that applicants be physically fit.

Jobs are not open to white men because accomodations provided are for Negroes. Tomato pickers are paid $1.50 a day and cane field workers receive $1.25 a day, it was said.

"We can assure applicants that if they are employed they will get a square deal from their employers." Mr. Sexton said.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

MAR 2 - 1936

"Barber Bill" Objectives

FOR the first time in more than a decade, the Virginia Legislature has not had to contend with a "barber bill." Those who are familiar with the history of such bills in the past know that they have been introduced under the sponsorship of the organized white barbers, with a view to setting up a State board for the examination and licensing of members of the barbering trade. There is every reason to believe that the primary purpose of such a board would be the elimination of the Negro barbers, with consequent raising of prices in the white shops.

Whether the sponsors of the "barber bills" of past years found they had no chance of getting such a measure through the current session of the General Assembly, we do not know, but at any rate, that seems a fair presumption, in view of their failure to have one introduced. We trust they have abandoned the idea permanently.

But we fear such is not the case. Hence, for the benefit of the General Assembly and all other interested parties, we should like to call attention to a communication recently published in the Charlotte *Observer* by E. S. HUNTER, a Negro barber of that city. One of the big talking points of the white barbers at recent sessions of the Virginia Legislature was that the North Carolina State Board of Barber Examiners had not eliminated Negro competition. Since the board had been in operation only a short time, it was difficult to disprove this assertion.

HUNTER charges that the board has been active in barring colored barbers, and that its main achievement has been to reduce the number of Negro barbers in North Carolina from 5,000 in 1929 to 1,300 at present.

R. P. BRANCH, executive secretary of the board, denies the truth of the charge made by HUNTER, and says there were only 1,176 Negro barbers in the State in 1929, whereas there are 1,300 now, an increase, rather than a decrease. He invites the public to check the figures. Somebody ought to check them, to settle the question.

Then there is the editorial from the Chattanooga *Times*, published some months ago, in which J. M. HARPER, secretary-treasurer of the Chattanooga Master Barbers' Association, was quoted as saying that in Chattanooga alone there were from 25 to 30 barbers with social diseases. Of course, the big argument advanced publicly on behalf of the establishment of boards of barber examiners in the various States is that this is a "health measure" to which the public is entitled. But the *Times* charged that "the board of examiners is an examining board in name only," and that the public was not getting protection. It went on to point out that SECRETARY HARPER of the barbers' organization said there was "no record that the board has denied a single application."

Thus we have, on the one hand, the charge that the North Carolina board is so strict that it has reduced the number of Negro barbers drastically, while, on the other, it is claimed that because of laxity on the part of the Tennessee board, 25 to 30 barbers with social diseases are allowed to ply their trade.

However, all this is really superfluous, since the *Journeyman Barber*, a publication of the white barbers, declared in its March, 1930, issue that the purpose of these examining and licensing boards is to eliminate Negro competition and to raise prices in the white shops. There is much other evidence that such is the real objective of the white barbers. Perhaps nothing has been achieved along that line so far in North Carolina or Tennessee, but there's plenty of time yet.

U. S. Payroll Among Negroes In State Now Totals $50,000 Weekly

Journal and Guide

Government projects throughout Virginia provide a weekly payroll among Negroes amounting to $50,000, T. C. Walker, advisor and consultant on Negro affairs for the state, told members of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity on Monday.

Mr. Walker, who visited the Titustown Service Center, was loud in his praise of the work being carried on there under the direction of paid supervisors with the aid of government funds. He revealed that plans are on foot to appoint two Negro state supervisors in the near future.

Mr. Walker, a prominent attorney of Gloucester County appeared before the conference in the interest of the Rappahannock Sunday School Convention of which he is president and which meets jointly here next week with the Norfolk Union Baptist Association in a jubilee session.

President of the convention for 42 years, Mr. Walker said "we're coming here to show Jesus to Norfolk. The Rappahannock Sunday School Convention believes in Christian education and in line with this belief we are planning to raise funds to send at least one student to a Baptist theological seminary each year."

The money will be raised, this year at least, he said by each minister contributing 62 cents, a penny for each year the Rappahannock Sunday School convention has been in existence.

Labor—1936

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Virginia

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The assertions were made by Joseph P. Ryan of New York City, president of the I. L. A., at a gathering arranged in his honor by representatives of the I. L. A. in this port. Mr. Ryan arrived in Norfolk Monday morning for a series of conferences with local labor leaders and other prominent persons, and left the city Monday night for New York.

Prominent persons representing the religious, business, and professional interests of the city were invited guests at the supper conference in addition to prominent labor leaders, including the officers of the I. L. A. Hampton Roads District Council, and presidents of the I. L. A. locals of the vicinity.

Mr. Ryan conferred with F. R. Barrett, contracting stevedore at the Norfolk and Western Railroad coal piers, and addressed union longshoremen of both the deep-water and coastwise groups, as well as local coal trimmers.

Present at the meeting in addition to the guest of honor were: Harry F. McCormick, of New York; P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide; Rev. G. W. Watkins, pastor of the Bank Street Baptist Church; George W. Millner, W. J. Hundley, of Newport News, president of the Hampton Roads District Council; John W. Smith of Norfolk, secretary, and David Alston, treasurer.

Others present included: A. Howard, president of I. L. A., local 1021, Newport News; J. B. Baskerville, president local 1379; S. Samuel Bunch, president local 1293; Walter Miles, president local 1221; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis and others. Several short speeches were made.

Mr. Ryan was introduced by Mr. Alston as "one of the country's outstanding labor leaders, and one who heads an organization of union men 200,000 strong." Declaring that unionized longshoremen "have distinguished themselves in every port in which they are active," Mr. Ryan paid tribute to the 2,000 or more union men in the port of Hampton Roads.

In all matters affecting your interests," the labor leader said, "you have conducted yourselves with credit. As longshoremen you have nothing to be ashamed of. Someone has said that it has been seven years since I was in Norfolk. I don't know whether or not this is accurate, but I do know that I did not have to come here. I know the affairs in this port as they affect our union, are in capable hands.

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Mr. Ryan revealed that plans are on foot to send Mr. Millner to several of the southern ports where trouble has occurred within recent months, and where a majority of the membership is colored. The I. L. A. president said that in case Mr. Millner is sent to the South, he feels confident that the union's affairs in this port will be left in capable hands.

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Under present plans, 200 of these will be taken care of enlarging facilities and activities in the sewing room; 200 will work on the handicraft project now being perfected; and landscaping projects will care for 200 more.

The others are to be put to work on projects expected to be revived such as the community center, day nursery and canning projects. Several other projects are also in the process of development for women.

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The City Manager told the conference the city was willing to bear its share of the burden of the various projects to put the last few hundred men and women to work who have not already been transferred to jobs.

Norfolk Youth Gets License As Commercial Radio Operator

John H. Baker Is Former Student of Local High School

(Reprinted from last week's City Edition)

By ALBERT L. HINTON

To John H. Baker, of 1525 Conoga St., Campostella, goes the distinction of being the first Negro in the Tidewater area, and one of the few race youths in the country to be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as a commercial radio operator. Mr. Baker received his license on Monday and is now authorized "to operate any licensed radio station of the class specified by the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, governing the issuance of such licenses."

As a climax to his accomplishment, Mr. Baker will assume the position of electronics engineer with the Air-Sho Radio and Television Corporation in Philadelphia about the latter part of June. The youthful radio enthusiast returned to Norfolk on July 6 of last year and immediately began preparation for his examination for his radio telephone operator, third class for which he received his license Monday. The document is signed by Herbert L. Pettey, secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, and Edward Bennett, executive officer.

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Later, while still a high school student, he took a correspondence course for three months from the National Radio and Television Institute of Chicago. To use what spare time he had, young Baker conducted classes in radio and incidentally, supplemented his meager income.

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 19, 1936

Protecting Working Women

WE CANNOT doubt that the Senate will amend the CROWDER-ROBINSON eight-hour bill for women, already passed by the House, so as to correct the inadvertent omission by the House of 6,000 Negro women from its provisions. If the Senate passes the measure as it came from the House, these 6,000 women will not even enjoy the protection of the 10-hour law now on the books.

It is true that some of these women, all of whom are employed as tobacco rehandlers or driers, are working reasonable hours at the present time, their employers having voluntarily instituted fair schedules of work for them. But it is wholly inequitable and unjust to leave any of them open to exploitation at the hands of employers who may not be as fair-minded as those referred to.

So we look confidently to the Senate to correct this inadvertent injustice. The bill passed the House, 58 to 30, and it is assumed that that branch of the General Assembly will gladly concur in any amendment approved by the Senate, placing the 6,000 women in question back under the terms of the measure, where its sponsors and the vast majority of the House members assumed them to be in the first place.

The proponents of this legislation have been thoroughly reasonable in their attitude throughout the current session of the Assembly. DELEGATE CROWDER of Richmond, their spokesman, voluntarily submitted amendments giving greater flexibility in working time to meet special conditions in certain industries. The attitude of DELEGATE CROWDER and his associates has been one of co-operation with both employers and employees, with a view to obtaining mutually satisfactory legislation.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that reductions in hours of work are regarded as sound by leading economists and industrialists, who are desirous of absorbing the load of unemployment now burdening the country. The trend has been for years toward the shorter working day, and many forward-looking industrialists have made such hours effective of their own free will. The bill now pending is designed primarily to reach the small percentage of vicious employers who do not hesitate to exploit their labor, irrespective of the ultimate effect on the State or the nation.

We like to think that Virginia will take the lead in the South by the passage of this enlightened eight-hour bill for women, and will thereby point other Southern States the way to advancement in this important field. The present law covering women in industry was enacted in 1890. Can any one argue seriously that it is adequate today?

IN CONFERENCE



As the work of clearing the 200-acre site of the Aberdeen Road Resettlement project in Newport News, Va., gets under way, T. F. Long, labor foreman (left); J. F. Rousseau, general superintendent of construction (center); and R. L. Berry, one of the engineers connected with the project, engage in a conference. The project was launched when a crew of 30 men began clearing the site eight miles from Hampton.—Journal and Guide Photo.

HOUSING ENGINEERS



An all-Negro personnel will supervise and build the Aberdeen Road housing project of the Resettlement Administration which was begun officially Monday, February 24, in Newport News, Va. The three civil engineers in charge of the huge task of surveying the site are, left to right, R. L. Berry and A. H. Andrews, both graduates of the college of civil engineering, Howard university, and L. C. McNeill, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. The entire project is under the supervision of C. T. Smith.

—Journal and Guide Photo

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Differential In Wage Scale Here Is Cause

Disparity In Pay In Effect Here For Past 13 Years

10-3-36

A waterfront strike involving approximately 2,000 union longshoremen affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association in the port of Hampton Roads appeared imminent here early Wednesday afternoon.

Failure of members of five I. L. A. locals in this port to reach an agreement with representatives of deep sea shipping interests here over a wage differential which has existed in the port for the past thirteen years, was the principal bone of contention.

A vote to go on strike beginning Thursday morning of this week was taken by the locals Tuesday night.

A difference of five cents an hour for straight time, and ten cents an hour in the overtime rate exists in the port of Hampton Roads as distinguished from other ports in the Atlantic Coast district comprising ports from Portland, Maine down to this port. The prevailing wage rate here is 95 cents an hour straight time, and $1.40 overtime, for a forty-four hour week.

Another conference between representatives of the deep sea shipping lines and delegates representing the union longshoremen was scheduled for noon Wednesday, but little hope for an amicable agreement was held out inasmuch as the shippers stated definitely at a similar conference Tuesday afternoon that the 95 cents and $1.40 rate as proposed by them was their final offer.

The union dockworkers have held out for one-dollar an hour straight time, and $1.50 overtime rate. A rate of $7.75 has been asked for checkers as against the old local rate of $7.25, for an eight-hour day.

TWO CONFERENCES ALREADY HELD

Prior to the meeting Wednesday at noon, two confernces had already been held in an effort to settle the wage dispute. The first was held last Thursday with George W. Millner, third vice president of the I. L. A., heading the delegation of longshoremen.

The conferences, the second of which was held Tuesday following the action of the longshoremen in turning down the shippers' proposal, have been held in the offices of the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange with George W. Pierce of the Furness Withy Steamship lines, acting as chairman of the committee representing the shipping interests.

The Furness Withy Lines and the International Mercantile Marine are the principal deep-sea lines operating in this port which would be affected by any action taken by the longshoremen.

An old wage scale agreement effective for one year and fixed at the annual wage conference of the Atlantic Coast District in New York expired Wednesday night. The conference each year fixes the wage scale for the port of New York including ports in New Jersey. Other ports in the Atlantic Coast district usually get the same wage scale but the differential has existed here for the past thirteen years.

CHANGES IN WORKING CONDITIONS

Some changes in local working conditions for local longshoremen may be sought after the wage difficulty is cleared up, the Journal and Guide was informed by Mr. Millner. The shippers' proposal made no provisions for any action along this line. Among the present working conditions, it was learned, the shippers demand a minimum number of men in each working gang.

Mr. Millner returned Sunday of last week from the annual wage conference of the Atlantic Coast district which began in New York City on September 8, and the subsequent meeting with representatives of the New York Shipping Association, representing deep sea shipping interests.

It was at this conference that the wage scale committee of the I. L. A. and the N. Y. Shipping Association, representing deep sea lines from Portland, Maine to Hampton Roads, with an aggregate membership of 75,000 men, reached an agreement renewing the present wage contract with an increase in wages for union dockworkers in all Atlantic Coast ports except that of Hampton Roads.

The work week, under the new agreemnt, remains at 44 hours, although the unions had asked for a forty-hour week. The wage rate increased from 95 cents to one-dollar an hour on the day rate with overtime from $1.35 to $1.50 an hour. The agreement was reached on September 18.

The old scale of 95 cents straight time, and $1.35 overtime, was paid in all ports except Hampton Roads. A differential of five cents straight time, and 10 cents overtime (90 cents and $1.25 an hour respectively) obtained here.

Meanwhile in Charleston, S. C. as late as Friday union longshoremen and shippers were deadlocked on questions of wages, hours and working conditions after they failed to agree on how the demands should be submitted at a conference.

The dockworkers were still at work however. J. Clyde Howard Federal conciliator who called the conference, left for Jacksonville after the meeting but was scheduled to return this week.

2 Virginians Get Gold Medals For 50 Years of Railroading

Edward Bell of Wellsville and Harrison Davis of Roanoke Signally Honored During Convo of Norfolk and Western Railroad Vets

ROANOKE, Va.—The presentation of the diamond insignia to two veterans who have served the railroad more than 50 years; an address on "Our Modern Industry and Its Effects Upon Citiizenship" by the Rev. A. L. James, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, and the election of officers, featured the fifth annual convention of the Colored Division of the Norfolk and Western Railway Association here Saturday. Approximately 300 members were in attendance.

J. E. Crawford, general manager of the railroad, presented the association's 50-year insignia to Edward Bell, of Wellsville, Va., crossing watchman, who has served the railroad 54 years and three months; and Harrison Davis, of Roanoke, brakeman who has a service record of 50 years, six months. Davis is a past chairman of the Colored Division.

James Melvin, of Portsmouth, of real value to a big industrial cor- poration in many colored man wants and what he feels from that of his himself justly entitled to as an Amer- wit and humor, his ican citizen is the simple optimism, his en- opportunity thusiasm and his good nature, to be the best that is possible for him Ohio, was elected successful chairman, to be in every line. ceeding Reuben Davenport, and "He wants some such opportunity Rufus L. Edwards, of Roanoke, for growth and development in the was named vice-chairman. industrial field as he is now being of- The Snapp, president of the fered in the field of athletics—the and Western Veterans Association, field which has given opportunity for made a brief talk. The Norfolk to achieve honor and fame upon the Olympic race course; and Western Colored Male Chorus Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber, to be- entertained the vets at the morn- come the fistic idol of the pugilistic ing session. world; and Jesse Owens, the Black Comet, who holds the spotlight in the field of athletics.

The afternoon session was given over to the presentation of a revue en- titled "Rhythmania," and consist- ed of dancing, comedy acts and singing by a cast of 32 colored dancers, musicians and actors.

As principal speaker the Rev. Mr. James said in part:

"I have often said that if I were not employed by the First Baptist Church, then I would want to be employed by the Norfolk and Western Railway. Let us remain true to our American institutions and loyal to its government. Let us not be part of this great system! Let all lend a hand to achieve honor and work together earnestly and incessantly and surely to- gether it bigger, grander and more profitable to both him- when it is profitable to employers. What the manifested in ways self and his employers. What the

"Let more of your number aspire to capture that most coveted prize, his particular pride and interest in the company for which he works are manifested in ways and at times

"And on behalf of these loyal but defenseless men of color, I appeal to those in authority to keep the way open that these may also be permitted to continue to share in the bene- fits of Virginia's greatest industrial enterprise, which they have helped to build and are helping to support.

"The Negro as a public laborer is

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James Melvin, of Portsmouth, the diamond insignia. Learn to feel interested in your service record. The diamond insignia is a goal for which white and colored alike may aspire I am glad that there are Veterans of our Colored Division who are wearing it. Let me urge upon you the importance of wearing it with honor and with becoming dignity. Wear it in grateful remembrance of the toils and sacrifices, the success and failures through which you have struggled and finally triumphed.

"As an underprivileged group, there should be cultivated on behalf of the colored workmen a sympathetic attitude on the part of those in authority who have the courage to deal with justice and equity toward all that may have an equal chance in the race for a livelihood, and an opportunity to become useful and worthy citizens.

"And on behalf of these loyal but defenseless men of color, I appeal to those in authority to keep the way open that these may also be permitted to continue to share in the benefits of Virginia's greatest industrial enterprise, which they have helped to build and are helping to support.

"The Negro as a public laborer is of real value to a big industrial corporation in many other ways aside from that of his mere labor. His wit and humor, his optimism, his enthusiasm and his good nature, and Ohio, was elected chairman, succeeding Reuben Davenport, and Rufus L. Edwards, of Roanoke, was named vice-chairman. R. J. Snapp, president of the Norfolk and Western Veterans Association, made a brief talk. The Norfolk and Western Colored Male Chorus entertained the vets at the morning session.

The afternoon was given over to the presentation of a revue entitled "Rhythmania," and consisted of dancing, comedy acts and singing by a cast of 32 colored dancers, musicians and actors.

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"Let more of your number aspire to capture that most coveted prize, his particular pride and interest in the company for which he works are manifested in ways and at times when it is profitable to both himself and his employers. What the colored man wants and what he feels himself justly entitled to as an American citizen is the simple opportunity to be the best that is possible for him to be in every line.

"He wants some such opportunity for growth and development in the industrial field as he is now being offered in the field of athletics—the field which has given opportunity for Ralph Metcalf to achieve honor and fame upon the Olympic race course; Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber, to become the fistic idol of the pugilistic world; and Jesse Owens, the Black Comet, who holds the spotlight in the field of athletics.

"These men are but fair samples of what black men are capable of doing in other branches of human endeavor when given an equal opportunity in the race of life. They bring not only fame and honor to themselves as individuals, but to their state and to their nation.

"Right is always more powerful than might. Let us remain true to our American institutions and loyal to its government. Let us not be led off from the path which leads windingly but slowly and surely toward a goal that is permanent and secure."

Newport News, Va. Press
December 27, 1936

Negro WPA Worker Builds Her Own Spinning Wheel; Turns Out Good Grade Yarn

Martha Hawkins Constructs Device From Materials Obtained From Local Building Concern

Necessity may be the mother of invention, but Martha Hawkins, Negro WPA worker, didn't hint as much while she was making a spinning wheel. For some time Martha had been using a borrowed spinning wheel upon which she had been preparing her thread. The owner of the wheel desired it back and anyway Martha wanted a wheel of her own.

She set about the task in a methodical manner. First she went to a local building material firm and asked if she might obtain some of their salvaged materials. She was granted that privilege.

Having collected her materials, she cut and sawed out the boards and equipment necessary for construction of the unit. Also the building material firm allowed her the use of a drill with which she made holes in the wheel's hub for the spokes and axis

Laboriously Martha worked to chop out the spokes, the spindle and the various supports necessary for a device of this kind, using a hatchet. After putting the spokes in the hub she steamed a piece of white oak and bent it around the spokes to provide the rim for the wheel. She nailed the rim in place. The spindle then was fitted into place. One of the oddities of the wheel is that the spindle is held in its socket with corn shucks.

Having completed the job, she then gave the creation a test. It turns out real usable yarn and is helping this WPA worker to use her time in a profitable manner. She is now able to boast of a spinning wheel of her own design and make, and has returned the borrowed one.

Mrs. Lucetta Bell, WPA woman's work director here, said that the woman has accomplished quite a feat in having made the wheel, especially the spindle, which is considered difficult to construct.



WPA WORKER MAKES HER OWN SPINNING WHEEL

Martha Hawkins, Negro WPA worker, wanted a spinning wheel of her own. Obtaining materials from a building concern, she set to work and in a few days had constructed the wheel, which she named 'Elizabeth.' She is shown with her device, which WPA officials said does good work. (Daily Press Staff Photo)

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Wire Protests Changing Of Yorktown CCC

Seek Intervention Of President Roosevelt, Other Officials

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A protest against removal of one of the three CCC companies now located at Yorktown, was lodged this week with President Roosevelt, Gen. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work; Senator Harry F. Byrd and Representative S. Otis Bland, in telegrams and letters forwarded to Washington.

Orders were issued two weeks ago to the effect that one of the companies would be removed to another sector. The order becomes effective on April 1.

Telegrams from Rev. A. J. Renforth of Yorktown, the city council of Hampton and others were sent to Washington in an effort to forestall the removal of the unit.

WORK ON MONUMENT

In asking that all three companies be left in Yorktown, the telegrams pointed out the useful work that has been accomplished by the enlisted men in the development of the Colonial National monument here.

Meanwhile representatives of the three companies were conjecturing as to which of the three companies would be moved. Two are located in Yorktown while the third is at Williamsburg.

Senator Byrd advised a group Wednesday that he is doing everything in his power to keep all three companies in this area.

Several other official changes were made in personnel this week.

Robert Harper, of Hagerstown Md., was promoted to the vacant post of camp exchange steward for Company 352, this week on recommendation of Hampton W. Richardson camp educational advisor.

He was formerly a student of the North Street high school in Hagerstown and enrolled in the CCC unit here eleven months ago.

John Williams, of Washington D.C., has been named as librarian for Company 352. The library is now a separate unit.

Williams joined the company last July. He finished Randall high school at Washington, and has since made a good scholastic record in the camp school. He was given the job after camp records showed he had read more books than any other enrollee.

Russell Hunter, head clerk and one of the instructors of Company 2305, was given an honorable discharge last week, after he had secured a position as a clerk with the housing project at Newport News.

Hunter had made an enviable record, while a member of Company 2305, and was a teacher of business administration in the educational program. He is a Hampton graduate.

Three Hampton Institute graduates are now employed as teachers for Company 2305, CCC unit. They are W. A. Bell, W. J. Campbell and P. G. Howell.

Leroy Spriggs, the vocational teacher, also a Hampton graduate, left last week, after securing employment elsewhere.

William Cecil and Joseph Whitehead, two enrollees, also served as teachers for the company.

The 2305th company boasts a safe-ty record that according to W. H. Underwood, camp superintendent, far surpasses other companies in Yorktown.

The camp superintendent recently equipped all of the trucks with new tires, and bought tarpaulins for inclement weather. The seats in the trucks were rebuilt lengthwise instead of sideways to eliminate the danger of turning over when the truck is going around curves.

Other improvements made in Company 2305's camp include the erection of a new building to house the teachers and to be used as a vocational center. Space for a reading room and library has been provided in the recreation hall.

E. Church met on Sunday evening under the leadership of Miss Celestine Cooke, who interpreted the subject. She was assisted by other members of the league.

The Nursery School Club met Sunday afternoon at the Community Center.

The Hampton Tennis Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Elizabeth Sampson on Langley Field Road.

The Student Council of Phenix High School, under the sponsorship of Carl M. Hill, is holding its fifth annual Declamation Contest in the Phenix Auditorium at 7:30 on Thursday evening, March 19. Each class has two representatives: freshmen, Caldwell McMillan and Gladys Smith; sophomores, Irene Covington and Gertrude Pierce: juniors, Georgette Babbitt and Frederick Gary; and seniors, Omar Pettiway and Osceola Savage. The first prize, a gold medal, is donated by the Parent-Teachers Association and the second prize is a silver medal given by the Student Council.

Sunday, March 15, Women's Day will be observed at Bethel A. M. E. Church. Mesdames Phoebe Bassette, N. B. Valentine and Blanche Lloyd are in charge of the program. At the morning service, Mrs. Britt of Newport News will be the guest speaker and a quartet composed of her children will render music.

The Junior Women's Club, of which Mrs. Dorothy B. Peede is president, will sponsor the afternoon's program. The presidents of all junior women's clubs representing every church in the city will appear on the program.

Mrs. T. K. Anderson is president and Miss Nannie Coleman, secretary of the Women's Day Organization.

A play will be given at Bethel in April. It will be sponsored by friends as well as the members of the church. Mrs. Shields Anderson will have charge of the music while Mrs. Ida B. Atkins and Rev. J. A. Valentine will be in charge of the literary program.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 7, 1936

Barber Bills and Negroes

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I have before me an article that was published in your newspaper on March 2, titled "Barber Bill Objectives." There are many statements in this article that are grossly misrepresented.

First, I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are barber license laws on the statute books of 41 out of the 48 States of the United States of America, and in none of those 41 States has any colored barber ever been discriminated against if he possesses the required qualifications to practice barbering and do justice to the patrons whom he serves.

The public in each State receive about 90 per cent of the benefits derived from the enactment of a barber license law, in that they are protected from the danger of coming in contact with some of the most dangerous infectious and contagious diseases that are prevalent in insanitary barber shops.

The one statement contained in this article, to the effect that there were from 25 to 30 barbers practicing in Chattanooga, Tenn., who were afflicted with social diseases, should be sufficient to convince any intelligent, fair-minded citizen that barber license laws are necessary; although this statement is misleading, because the representative of the Chattanooga Master Barbers' Association stated that prior to the enactment of the Tennessee barber law this number of barbers was practicing in Chattanooga who were afflicted with social diseases. [Why, then, were they not eliminated after the law was passed? He stated that they had not been.—Editor.]

It has also been reported that at the time the barber license law became effective in Oklahoma over 14 per cent of the barbers practicing in that State at that time were found to be infected with syphilis in an active form, and they were refused a license to continue practicing.

I will venture to say that if every barber in the State of Virginia were forced to submit to a laboratory test, at least 10 per cent would be found to be afflicted with syphilis or some other dangerous disease.

At the time a license law becomes effective it is not required that any barber practicing in that State submit to a practical examination. All they need to do is make application for a license and pay the required fee and they are issued a license to practice, provided they have beeen able to pass the required health examination. This rule applies equally to white and colored barbers. There positively is no discrimination, and since it is generally known that there is just as large a percentage of good colored barbers as there is of white barbers, there is no reason for discrimination.

Every other Southern State, with the exception of Virginia, has a barber license law, and there is not a case on record where any barber has been discriminated against because of his color or race. And just as many, or more, white barbers have been denied licenses in each State because of diseases or inefficiency as there have been colored barbers.

I wish to correct the statement, to the effect that "the organized white barbers desire to eliminate the Negro barbers." The association I represent is national in scope and we have a large number of colored barbers as members. We are just as much interested in the welfare of our colored members as we are in the white. There is quite a number of the colored barbers of Virginia who are members of our association, and they are all in favor of the enactment of a good barber law in the State of Virginia.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS E. McILVAIN.

General Secretary-Treasurer Associated Master Barbers of America.
Chicago.

[We have published two lengthy denials in the past six months from the Associated Master Barbers of America that the object of "barber bills" in the South is to eliminate the Negro barbers and raise prices. Curiously enough, in neither instance did they even attempt to deny that the white barbers who discussed such a bill at a meeting in Richmond in 1929 freely admitted that elimination of the Negroes was their prime objective, with consequent higher prices. Nor did they endeavor to explain why the Journeyman Barber, in its March, 1930, issue stated flatly that this is the purpose of barber bills. The Journeyman Barber is an organ of the white barbers.—Editor.]

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 5, 1936

Negroes and Mayor Bright

DISCUSSING the attitude of MAYOR BRIGHT and MR. DUDLEY toward the employment of Negroes by the city, THE TIMES-DISPATCH said in these columns yesterday that "the Negroes have not one single job with the BRIGHT administration."

That statement, we learn, is incorrect. It was based on what we believed to be reliable advices, but we find that the BRIGHT administration has 61 Negroes on its pay roll. These are attendants and orderlies at Pine Camp Hospital, cooks and orderlies at the City Home, employees at the playgrounds, at the City Library, and at Maymont.

In other words, out of approximately 2,000 municipal employees—exclusive of school board employees and teachers, who are wholly independent of the Mayor—61 are Negroes. This means that in a city whose population is not far from one-third Negro, the colored people have about one municipal job to every 32 such jobs held by the whites.

Thus, while our assertion that no Negroes are employed by the BRIGHT administration is incorrect, our main contention, namely, that the Negroes have not received the consideration they deserve, remains unshaken.

Danville, Va., Register
April 5, 1936

DEBIT POLITICS, CREDIT PRESS

Although the Planet, a Negro weekly newspaper in Richmond, editorially stated that it would take no position on the relative governmental merits of Mayor J. Fulmer Bright, who is seeking re-election, and B. Roy Dudley, his opponent, the Bright forces overlooked this statement in making up a pamphlet being circulated among the white voters of Richmond. It contains excerpts from an address made by the Reverend R. S. Anderson urging Negroes to work for the defeat of Mayor Bright. Mayor Bright's opponent has answered this move with the charge that he is trying to stir up race prejudice in a political campaign that should be based entirely on governmental issues.

If it is disheartening to see the "race issue" again raised in the capital city of capital Southern cities, it is heartening to note that it is not going unchallenged. The Richmond Times-Dispatch thus goes directly to the crux of the question:

We are frank to say that, in our opinion, the Negroes of Richmond are entitled to employment at the hands of their municipal government. Although there are 53,000 Negroes here,

as against 129,000 whites, the Negroes have not one single job with the Bright Administration. Not one janitor, not one street-sweeper, not one truck driver is employed from this large element of the population. . . . We should like to know whether Mr. Dudley plans to do any more for the Negroes of Richmond than Dr. Bright has done or whether he is simply raising the issue of the Bright circular for political purposes.

When the record can be kept straight in that manner, the harm done by race prejudice in political campaigns is greatly reduced. The outstanding thing about racial relations in Richmond is the fair and constructive attitude of the newspapers. It is, we think, becoming characteristic of Richmond in general. The present political campaign cannot injure that reputation. With the Richmond News Leader conducting its research into Negro education and opportunity in Richmond and the Times-Dispatch standing for a fair deal for Negroes in municipal jobs, the credit far exceeds the debit of the present incident of politics and prejudice. Where the press is playing a constructive role in race relations, prejudice in politics cannot long survive.

Announce Increases In WPA Wage Rates In 8 N. J. Counties

Limit On Working Hours Raised By State WPA Administrator

NEWARK—William H. J. Ely, State WPA Administrator, last week announced an increase in prevailing wage rates for WPA laborers in 8 Jersey Counties and raising of the limit of work hours per month from 130 to 140 hours.

The rate increase is retroactive, to Aug. 1, as is the 10-hour work limit increase authorized by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

The two increases will bring the wage of the majority of laborers up to the security wage rate. In some cases there will be a reduction in working hours for equalization.

The wage increase in the eight counties is as follows: Burlington, 40 to 45 cents per hour; Cape May, 35 to 40 cents; Cumberland, 35 to 40 cents; Goucester, 40 to 45 cents; Saem, 35 to 40 cents; Somerset, 40 to 45 cents.

The change in the prevailing wage rates per hour resulted from new evidence and further study into data on which the wage rate is based.

George T. Beattie, State Director, Division of Employment and Advisor on Labor Relations, said today that none of the wage rates can be considered as final.

"If any group can present data showing satisfactory justification for changing any of the rates, we will consider that data with an absolutely open mind."

The increase in the hour limit makes it possible for laborers to reach the security wage maximum by working extra hours. Under the 130 hour limit it was impossible for workers to reach the maximum if their wages did not bring them to that total at the end of a month. Working additional hours are not permitted beyond the maximum.

Peonage Rears Ugly Head In Norfolk County

3 Workers Earn Nine Cents In Half Day's Work

Peonage in one of its worst forms was bared in Norfolk County, Va., Tuesday morning when two sharecroppers were arraigned in Norfolk County Trial Justice Court at Coleman Place, charged with the violation of the 1928 Farm Labor Act, section 4454-A of the Virginia Code, and with owing debts totalling over $45.

The defendants in the case were Mrs. Cora Johnson and Charlie Edmunds. The plaintiff was W. W. Simpson, white, large landowner and tenant farm landlord in Norfolk County. The case was recessed until next Tuesday, when further evidence will be presented.

The law under which the defendants are prosecuted makes it a misdemeanor for any person, having entered into a contract for personal service on a farm, and having accepted advances from the landowner under the contract with intent to injure and defraud the landowner, to fraudulently refuse or fail to refund such advances.

PAID LOW WAGES

It was brought out in the course of the trial that several Negro farm hands were working on this farm at rates below a decent subsistence level and that when they attempted to leave they were told that they owned large sums of money to the landowner, debts that they said they never knew of before.

An unidentified white man notified a local social service worker of the plight of the people, of what he described as the general peonage conditions existing on the Simpson farms, and of the particular case involving Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Edmunds. At the request of this social service worker, Attorney Frederick J. Thorogood served as counsel for the defendants and during the incompleted hearing caused to be revealed in testimony some of the conditions among the farmers.

During last May, Thomas Moss, of 4422 Elkhorn Ave., Norfolk, went to Weldon, N. C., the home of Mrs. Johnson and Edmunds, her son-in-law, and secured a large number of farm hands on reported promises of $1.50 per day in the fields under good labor conditions. Several of these people came here to work on the basis of these promises.

CHILDREN WORK

Mrs. Johnson and her children, four of whom were large enough to work in the fields, and Edmunds and his family, including his wife and several small children, came with this group.

It developed during cross-examination that Moss was not a licensed labor agent and that he went to North Carolina at the request of Simpson. On Saturday of last week Mrs. Johnson and Edmunds had a disagreement with Simpson about work and pay rates.

Mrs. Johnson testified in court that she, her 18-year-old daughter, and her 17-year-old son worked in the field for half a day on Saturday and that they received nine cents for the half day's work between them.

THREE CENTS A ROW

Simpson testified that he paid workers three cents a row for thinning kale. Conversation with defendants revealed the fact that the rows were approximately 1,500 feet long.

Mrs. Johnson and Edmunds attempted to quit. They planned to move on Monday but were arrested before they were able to move. It was then that they learned, they said, for the first time that they were indebted to Mr. Simpson for various sums of money.

Mrs. Johnson was told that she must pay $15 for transportation to Norfolk from Weldon, that she owed the three dollars for renting of a shanty for three days at $1 per day, and that damage done to windows in the shanty amounted to $4.

Edmunds was charged with $15 for transportation here, three dollars for the rent of the shanty for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the three days that they stayed on the farm after the disagreement with the landlord, and $5.72 for cash advanced for payment of doctor and for medicine.

CONDITIONS BARED

The defendants were released on their own recognizance when they were arrested. It was testified during the trial that since they had begun to work at the farm here had they never received anything near what had been promised by the agent for the Simpson farm. Mrs. Johnson pointed out that she and her four working children had never been able to make more than $6 per week between them and that all of her bills had to be paid out of this sum. Grocery bills were taken from their pay by the landlord.

Judge R. R. Beaton ruled at the trial that the account for rent, damages to the property, and cash advanced for doctor's bill was not in violation of the law as these items were entered into after the contract was made for coming to Norfolk from Weldon. He ruled that the only question to be decided was the $15 item for moving the tenants.

The defendants insisted that they were kept in complete ignorance of this obligation until they signified their intention to move. It also developed that Mrs. Johnson went to the Eastern Shore of Virginia for four weeks last summer to work and returned. At this time, she said, she was not informed that she owed anything.

TEST CASE LIKELY

Atorney Thorogood plans to contest the case until the defendants are released. He recently announced that he will attack the Farm Labor Act as being unconstitutional and test the case on its merits.

The case has been called to the attention of William Randolph Johnson, head of the state department of Negro welfare in North Carolina, who plans an investigation from the North Carolina angle.

Labor–1936
Occupation, Wages, etc.

West Virginia.

Where Hundreds Perished



BEHIND THESE SHACKS occupied by the Gauley Ridge tunnel workers is the "graveyard" where hundreds of silicosis victims were allegedly buried following their death from the incurable disease contracted from working in the Hawk's Nest tunnel. The industrial massacre is now being investigated by Congress.

HUNDREDS OF NEGROES PERISHED ON JOBS IN WEST VIRGINIA TUNNEL

Contracted Silicosis, Incurable Disease, During Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — The Congress of United States moved this week to probe the "City of the Living Dead" and to investigate conditions in Gauley Bridge, W. Va., blamed for one of the most horrible industrial massacres of our time.

The probe, opened on the resolution of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, lower Harlem Representative, seeks to uncover the ghastly record of the deaths of hundreds of men, mostly Negroes, from silicosis contracted while tunneling through a mountain in the Gauley Bridge area.

Silicosis, an incurable disease, was contracted by the men who inhaled the dust of silica, a glass like composition which was encountered by the pneumatic drills during the construction of the tunnel. It has been charged that the workers' lives could have been saved if the company had furnished them with masks and if water had been used to keep down the dust from the drills.

The Marcantonio resolution, under the House Labor Committee began work Tuesday, calls for an investigation by the Secretary of Labor and legislation to prevent recurrence of such catastrophes.

Most Victims Negroes.

The majority of the silicosis victims were Negro laborers recruited from the southern states. They were brought to the West Virginia project on "transportations" and put to work on the jobs which, under the unfavorable conditions, meant certain death.

No one knows how many men contracted the disease for which science has found no cure, but it is estimated that at least 500 have perished as a result of working in the tunnel. It is impossible to estimate the number of Negro victims, for as soon as the colored workers became incapacitated by the disease, the majority of them were shipped back home and fresh workers were recruited elsewhere.

A Gauley Bridge undertaker is said to have had a contract with the company to dispose of the bodies of the dead and charges have been made that more than 500 of the victims are buried together in unmarked graves.

One the disease was contracted, strong, husky men wasted away in a period of days and became a rack of bones. No longer useful on the job, they wandered around the town or sat with their families and waited for death. For several months, local physicians, mystified by the disease, diagnosed it as bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

600 File Suits.

When it became known, however that silicosis was a new and incurable disease, more than 600 of the workers and their survivors filed suits for damages amounting to $5,000,000. This action was taken after it was found that the workman's compensation laws did not apply to their cases. The suits were filed against the contracting firm of Rinehart and Dennis, and the New Kanawha Power and Carbon Company.

These two firms were constructing the tunnel in order to divert the water of New River into a power house and produce cheap electricity for local plants of the Union Carbide and Carbon Company.

When the first cases were heard in the Fayetteville, W. Va., Circuit Court, a sad procession of "living dead" marched before that tribunal. Gasping for breath, with coughs racking their skeleton frames, these men told the story of their fatal exploitation on the job.

They charged that the company had refused to buy gas masks for the workers because of the expense involved and because it would be necessary to stop work every hour and empty the masks of silica dust. Doctors testified as to how the dust gradually solidified the lung tissues and made breathing more and more difficult.

Foremen Testified, Died.

The company denied the charges and placed a number of foremen on the stand to testify that all necessary precautions were taken to protect the men. Even as they testified, these foremen coughed and gasped on the stand, showing that they themselves had contracted the disease. Most of these foremen are dead now, as is Raymond Johnson, the white worker whose case was heard first.

The Johnson case, as did one other, ended with a hung jury. The company then began to settle the cases out of court by paying varying sums to the dying men and survivors. The white victims are reported to have received as high as $1,000. Little if any of the settlement money went to Negroes, for most of them had been sent home to die or had been buried in unmarked graves near the project.

Another procession of these "living dead" may walk before the Congressional investigation committee. The same men will not appear, however, for most of them are dead.

The U. S. probe of the situation is not expected to bring much personal good to the affected workers, but Representative Marcantoni hopes that such an investigation might lead to legislation which will clarify the rights of workmen affected by occupational diseases.

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Peonage

See: — Agriculture - Labor Conditions.

Arkansas.

Conviction of Arkansas Deputy On Peonage Charges Encourages Liberals In Southern States to Work Harder For Justice to Negroes—Praise Federal Court As Only Way to Convict Offenders.

By REV. JOHN CLARENCE PETRIE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—At the Disciples of Christ Mississippi convention held last month in Gulfport, two significant events showed the growing awareness in the extreme southern section of that denomination to the social problems connected with religion. One was a resolution condemning the introduction of sweatshops in Mississippi under Governor White's much criticized plan to balance agriculture with industry; the other was the election as its president for the coming year of one of the South's outstanding liberal ministers, Rev. Marshall Wing-field, pastor of the Disciples Church at Amory, Miss., a railroad town of 7,000 inhabitants. He is a man of fine education, much traveled in America and abroad, poet, essayist and lecturer as well as preacher. It is with such as he among the Southern churchmen that hope lies for the increasing movements for social betterment. Mr. Wingfield is a Virginian by birth, active in such essentially Southern organizations as the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the various Southern State historical associations. Liberalism, both theological and social, usually associated by the old-time Southerner with the heresy of being a native of the realms north of the Mason and Dixon line, depends for its success in the South upon Southern leadership.

Southern White Methodists Lead Liberals

Personal inquiry has now led me to believe that the strongest agency for liberalism among the Southern churchmen is the Southern branch of Methodism. This is not to deny the presence of many liberals in the pulpits of other churches, but there is a difference due to the policy of Methodism. Usually the Southern liberal minister occupies a pulpit in a prosperous city parish. But with Methodism the climb to the larger churches is slow. Each year the divinity schools in the South, to say nothing of those of the North such as Union, Yale, Chicago, Boston University, pour out young Southerners who have gone to go out into small country parishes. These men are nearly all liberal thinkers in theology, and are nearly all intensely devoted to the betterment of social conditions in the South. They love the South and they love Methodism. Anyone with an eye can see what is happening — that the liberal movement among Methodists is growing as it should, from the bottom up, not from the top down. It is becoming indigenous to the soil. A half dozen of these forward-looking young men in the small country towns in North Mississippi alone. Some I have met, others I have corresponded with, still others I know of through ministerial friends of mine who are working with them. It is heartening indeed.

White Pastor Attacks Labor College

In Mena, Ark., Rev. L. D. Summers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, has been issuing a series of attacks from his pulpit against Southern tenant Farmers Union, the farm holiday association and particularly Commonwealth labor College which is located just six miles outside of Mena in the hills of Southwestern Arkansas. The college has begun answering Mr. Summers by pointing to the misery among the poor of Polk County, urging him to get out and do something about that instead of fighting an institution which exists to train farmers to help themselves out of their plight.

Incidentally other Baptists have written to college deploring the pulpit attacks and assuring the school that the parson does not speak for all Southern Baptists.

Liberals Encouraged

The significance of the recent conviction of the marshall of Earle, Ark., on a charge of having held seven Negroes in slavery is hard to exaggerate. Preacher was arrested for having arrested six Negroes and having them convicted by a pliant magistrate of the crime of vagrancy. They were fined and having no money were forced to work out the fine on Preacher's farm.

The laws of Arkansas and Mississippi both make this sort of thing possible. One very well informant tells me that it is quite common in Mississippi for a planter to tell a deputy how many workers he needs. The deputy arrests any Negro who cannot give an account of himslf and show that he has a job; he is then fined and turned over to the planter on contract to work out the fine.

If this is an exaggeration, it is neverless true enough to justify the charge of the existence of peonage in the cotton States. A point to make in regard to the conviction of Preacher is that he was tried not in a local but in a Federal court. It is generally acknowledged that no conviction could be procured in State courts of either Arkansas or Mississippi for this offense, of which so many whites of the ruling class approve.

Now that it is known that Federal courts will assume jurisdiction and that convictions may be obtained, it is believed by competent observers that another milestone toward human liberty has been pased in this section.

Peacher Pays $3,500 Fine

Guilty of Peonage, Arkansan Frames Receipt

JONESBORO, Ark. — Paul D. Peacher, city marshal of Earle, Ark., found guilty of peonage, paid his $3,500 fine Saturday, December 19, and framed the receipt that he received in return.

He said he will keep the receipt as a souvenir of his trial and conviction of holding eight Negroes prisoners on his farm in order to get work done during the cotton choppers strike last spring.

Peacher also was given a jail term of two years but Federal Judge Martineau agreed to spare the official from imprisonment if he paid his fine.

Peacher Appeals Slavery Sentence

Telegram

JONESBORO, Ark., Nov. 28. (AP)—City Marshal Paul D. Peacher of Earle, Ark., filed a notice of appeal today from a federal court conviction of subjecting seven Negroes to slavery.

Judge N. F. Lamb, chief of defense counsel, explained that the action only was a formality and that the appeal may not be carried out if Peacher is able to raise a $3,500 fine assessed him.

Just Judges

The one pithy sentence uttered by the Arkansas ex-sheriff on trial for peonage pictured southern courts whenever Negroes are the complaining witnesses. Unawed by the federal court and confident that no jury would find him guilty, he expressed the thought of the dominant part of the community when he defied the prosecution, saying: "Don't mess with me!"

The defendant's faith was well founded, because at first the jurors refused to convict. Not until the federal court told them in plain language that the evidence called for a verdict of guilty, did they act. And now the convicted man is appealing, doubly sure that lightning will not hit twice in the same spot.

American courts are far from perfect. It is said that "You can't convict a million dollars." Neither can you convict the party in power. The facts indicate that the Negro's plight in the South is a part of a condition that is fairly general. Therein lies his hope. For seventy years custom has been the only law where he is involved. To bring about a change where prejudice passes down from father to son will be difficult. But his ill treatment can be made a part of the general effort to remove unwholesome court conditions.

In this case of peonage in Arkansas where the jury failed, the judge became the defender of justice, indicating that while it is not possible to indict a community, it is possible to find just judges. The high reputation which England enjoys for good courts over which judges preside who are appointed is duplicated in this country in the federal courts where also judges are selected by appointment.

In many communities the lawyers through their bar associations are sounding the warning against judges elected solely on popularity, and are offering their appraisal of judiciary candidates as a guide for the voters.

That beginning already exists for reform. Where the merits of the courts. Where the merits of must always make their wants coincide with the general good.

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The high reputation which England enjoys for good courts over which judges preside who are appointed is duplicated in this country in the federal courts where complete reformation wherever a chance is offered.

In many communities the lawyers Negroes cannot ask for anything solely that it is good for them. Occasionally they may gain an advantage that way, but are offering but such is the state of public opinion that special likely that special legislation or special consideration will

Labor-1936

Peonage

Florida

NEGRO CONGRESS PUSHING FLORIDA PEONAGE CASE

Courier 11-21-36 Washington Dis

Florida May Be Center of Sensational Peonage Case Fight, Report—Men Forced to Work Against Will, Claim.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 19—(By Richardson for ANP)—Florida may soon be the center of a sensational peonage case, local officials of the National Negro Congress revealed as they told of two men being forced to work in one of Florida's inhuman turpentine camps under threats of death and brutal beatings. Several white men, the Congress statement added, are being held by Federal authorities under heavy bail.

Arthur Smith and Edward Baker, according to the statement, were employed on property worked by a white man named Knabb, and when they became dissatisfied with conditions and attempted to leave, were forced at the points of guns to remain.

One of the men eventually escaped from the camp, but was forced to return under threat of death. Other Negroes were said to be held in a virtual state of slavery at the Knabb camp.

The discovery of peonage on this farm in similar in everal respects to an almost identical condition some time ago, when welfare officials learned that young Negro women were being taken from a local prison camp and being held against their will at the farm and camps of nearby white farmers. The practice was said to have been temporarily broken up at that time.

Attempts are being made by the Congress to have several of the clubs of young people in Jackosnville, protest the peonage system and to demand a full investigation by the governor. They are appealing to the Department of Justice of the United States to punish the present offenders.

Florida To Seek Peons At Turpentine Camps

TAMPA, FLA., Nov. 20.—(AP)—Gov. Sholtz told William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today the State immediately would start an investigation of reported peonage in turpentine camps.

A telegram Green received from Sholtz said in part:

"An immediate investigation will be ordered as peonage is not to be countenanced in Florida and if it is found to exist you may be sure that every facility of the State government will be used to the end that it may be discontinued."

Philip Randolph, president of the Pullman Porters Union, told the A. F. of L. convention last week some turpentine camp workers were held in virtual slavery. Green asked Sholtz to investigate.

Geneva, Ala., Reaper
December 3, 1936

orida Peonage Inquiry Revealed

Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 1st.—The governor's office disclosed an investigation is being made into charges that Negroes are being kept in "virtual slavery" in Florida turpentine camps.

J. P. Newell, the executive's secretary said: "We expect to get to the bottom of this thing."

Governor Sholtz telegraphed William Green, American Federation of Labor president, that peonage will not be countenanced in the state. Should such a condition be found to exist, he said, he will take the necessary steps "to stop it immediately."

A labor investigating committee told the recent Tampa convention poorly paid Negroes "may suffer beatings and their lives threatened if they attempt to leave."

Demand U. S. Action On Peonage Charges At MacClenny, Fla.

Courier 12-5-36 Washington Bur

A request that the attorney general's office, through the Department of Justice, "determinedly and vigorously investigate and proceed against those persons responsible for holding a considerable number of Negroes in peonage at MacClenny, Fla," has been forwarded to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings by the N.A.A.C.P.

Revelations of peonage on a turpentine plantation owned by one Will Knabb were placed before the recent conventoin of the American Federation of Labor. The evidence was obtained by several investigators including Dr. C. F. Duncan, president of the Jacksonville, Fla., N.A.A.C.P. branch.

Peonage Camps Are Uncovered In Florida

Courier 12-12-36 Washington Bur

Anyone Leaving Camp Instantly Shot, Boys Taken Out of School

(CNA Special Correspondence)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Harrowing tales of a whole community held in virtual slavery on a turpentine farm where the pay was fifty cents a day were told to investigators for the International Labor Defense, the National Negro Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the writer, in a sweeping investigation into peonage conditions in Florida last week.

(The findings of the investigators were presented to the 56th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor last week by A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in connection with criticism by Randolph and other delegates of the choice of Tampa for the convention. In reply to a telegram of protest from the convention, Governor Dave Sholtz of Florida promised an "investigation."—Editor, CNA.)

According to several of the modern-day slaves who were questioned, no one dares to leave the camp for fear of being instantly shot and presumably killed or sadly injured. They are forced to spend their fifty-cents a day wage in the "company" commissary where prices are double those in the city.

The investigations resulted from the jailing a few days ago of four white men accused by two Negroes of forcing them back to work at the points of guns when they attempted to go elsewhere seeking a living wage.

The investigations revealed that while penogae was most flagrantly practiced at the McClenny Camp of the Knapp Brothers, the pracitce of forced labor prevails in many camps. At the Barker Camp, nearer to Jacksonville, one worker who was apprised of the conditions at McClenny looked furtively about and stated: "Shucks, Mister, that camp is a good one." His comparison was with the Barker outfit.

In their talks with workers at the McClenny Camp, the investigators were told that "All the Negro people in the community live in virtual slavery. None is allowed to leave the place."

The turpentine workers, the investigators found, "are forced to toil from daylight until they can no longer see at night. The owner has two stool pigeons, who keep him informed of everything that goes on. These informers even slip under the shacks at night and listen in on conversations—which might indicate that some one was harboring thoughts of escape."

One of the most astounding disclosures was that the Barker Camp, tired of paying even fifty cents a day, was instrumental in the withdrawal of dozens of young boys from the public school, to work chopping pine trees at 25 cents a day.

Although many of the facts were made public at the trial in a federal court in this city of the four white men accused by the two Negro laborers, no steps looking toward the wiping out of these shameful peonage conditions have been taken or proposed by either the State or the federal government.

Labor-1936

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

100 'SIT DOWN' AS UNION HERE OPENS STRIKE

Post

Employes Of American Cast Iron Co. Remain In Plant All Night

12-23-36

SEEK WAGE INCREASE

First Walkout Of Kind In South Begins Quietly In Birmingham

A "sit down" strike of more than 100 employes of the American Casting Co., 925 36th-st, n, brought the Southern steel unionization drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization to the forefront today.

After an all-night vigil to prevent the plant from working its night shift, unshaved workers at the company today said they would remain on the grounds until their demands for better working conditions and reinstatement of a discharged union worker are met.

V. C. Finch, Southern representative of the National Labor Relations Board, was expected to arrive here today to seek a settlement of the strike. The "sit-down" started at noon yesterday after efforts by M. C. Hughes, conciliator from the Alabama Labor Department, had failed to heal the breach between workers and the company's management.

First In South

The company manufactures cast iron highway culverts.

This is the first strike in the South occasioned by refusal of plant executives to negotiate a contract with a union operating unrer the C. I. O. banner and the second outbreak in Birmingham directly attributable to the C. I. O. drive.

W. C. Martin, president of th Vulcan Rivet & Bolt Corp., at Tarrant, was reportedly struck by union worker at his plant a few months ago when union men attempted to organize workers under the C. I. O. at the Tarrant plant.

Striking union workers at the American Casting Co. are demanding a 10 per cent increase in wages for skilled workers ;eight cents an hour advance for common labor which now receives 25 cents an hour; a 40-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime and reinstatement of R. L. Henson, president of the local union of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel & Tin Workers

May File Charges

J. O. Jackson, president of the company, said Henson had been discharged, but declined to give the reason for his dismissal.

Noel Beddow, executive director for the C. I. O. in the South, said he would file a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board charging discrimination against a union worker in the event Mr. Finch failed to settle the strike today.

The American Casting Co. was unionized several weeks ago under the C. I. O., Mr. Beddow said. About 6000 workers in the Birmingham district have been enrolled in the C. I. O. drive and about 25,000 in the South. Mr. Beddow claims.

THE BESSEMER ORDINANCE

Because the Bessemer ordinance, under which Barton was convicted and sentenced for entertaining unpopular ideas and having unpopular political literature in his possession was badly drawn, the Alabama Court of Appeals declares the ordinance void. In a closely reasoned decision written by Judge William Hodge Samford the Court of Appeals reminds the Bessemer aldermen that there are certain constitutional rights that must be respected.

The Barton case was smelly from the beginning. The officials who took this poor palooka for a gangster's ride now have their rebuke from a high official source even as they had previously aroused the sorrow of discerning laymen who had followed their big-thumbed, anti-social maneuvers.

Judge Samford's resounding snort will do a lot of good in Alabama at this time.

Labor-1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama.

Guns Blaze In Alabama Strike

Ambush And Bullet Battle Break Jefferson Peace But Nobody Gets Hurt

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1—(AP)—Blasts of gunfire in the strike-ridden Alabama iron ore fields overshadowed today launching of a drive to bring the south's iron and steel workers under the banner of organized labor.

Hidden on a mountain side, unidentified men fired at a lime worker of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Co., where two men were working.

One workman returned the fire, but no one was injured in the firing of several volleys. Sheriff Fred H. McDuff rushed to the scene with bloodhounds. The hounds, however, were unable to trail the assailants successfully in the dense Red Mountain underbrush.

Three company deputies, en route to the area, were fired on, but not hurt.

Meanwhile, as part of a national campaign to organize steel workers, labor leaders here concentrated on plans for their membership drive in the extensive Alabama steel plants. Developments piled up in rapid order. They included:

Day's Developments

1. A statement by E. D. Lemay, assistant to the president of the T. C. I. steel subsidiary, calling for an aroused public sentiment so that men desiring to work "have that privilege without being molested by that spirit of hatred that is so rapidly being created by the constant preaching of a few white men to many negroes that they must, through bearing arms, take from others their right to a livelihood."

2. Scott Roberts, Anniston, Ala., president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, gave a statement deploring the recent beating of United Rubber Workers organizers at Gadsden, Ala., and declaring the unions would be in better "position to condemn the lawlessness from which they suffered in Gadsden if they did not themselves invariably engage in wholesale, flagrant violation of the law and order in every strike."

Unionization Drive

3. Announcement by Noel R. Beddow, executive director of the industrial unionization drive in the South, that he will establish Birmingham field headquarters immediately, and, with William Mitch, State labor federation president, proceed with plans to bring the iron and steel workers of the district under the insignia of the American Federation of Labor.

4. J. B. Perry, president of the T. C. I., conferred with Gov. Graves at Montgomery, on labor conditions in the industrial district.

5. Graves declared mob rule will not prevail in Alabama, and that free press, free speech and lawful assembly are fundamental and constitutional and will be protected. The governor added that his statement should not be interpreted to mean "the state is for or against a man joining a union."

Meanwhile, the promised reentry of United Rubber Workers organizers into Gadsden, where they were beaten last week, apparently awaited the return of leadsrs from Akron and Washington. The Union is seeking to organize workers of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber co.

First Violence In Weeks

Today's shooting was the first violence in several weeks in the Red Creek strike here. The walkout was called over a month ago by the International Union of Mine and Smelter Workers in protest against substitution of a tonnage or "incentive" wage base for the old hour pay schedule.

The mines furnish ore for the T. C. I., largest Southern steel operator. Steel production has not been impeded, however, as the company had a large ore supply when the strike began.

Gov. Graves Confers With Labor And T. C. I. Officials

Gov. Graves spent more than four hours yesterday "hearing both sides" of the current strike of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company miners in the Birmingham district, but at the end of the day he had no comment on what progress had been made toward agreement.

The chief executive conferred for more than two hours during the morning with John L. Perry, president of T. C. I., and he gave the same time yesterday afternoon to William Mitch, president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor; Robert R. Moore, State commissioner of labor; and Lewis Bowen, Moore's assistant.

Gov. Graves would not comment on the private conferences, even to the extent of answering questions.

Perry was invited for a conference by Gov. Graves two weeks ago after he had heard Mitch and other State labor leaders present their points regarding the strike of red ore miners, who went out after a notice was posted that the wage schedule would be changed from an hourly to piece-work basis.

Although present weekly wages were promised as a minimum under the new set-up, Mitch and others contended it would throw hundreds of miners out of work.

The strike is now in its second month. T. C. I. is a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation.

War With 'Capital' May Heal A. F. Of L. Breach

WASHINGTON, July 1—(AP)—In the face of a management-labor controversy over steel-worker organization, industrial unionists today made ready to hit back at any chastizing action the craft union bloc of the American Federation of Labor might take.

John L. Lewis, head of the committee for industrial organization, whose immediate objective is organization of all steel workers into one big industrial union, called a meeting of his committee tomorrow.

The Lewis group will decide what it should do about the order of the A. F. of L. executive council to appear next Tuesday and answer an ultimatum to disband or face suspension from the federation.

In some labor quarters today there was a privately expressed view that the announced intention of the iron and steel industry to oppose organization might serve to bring the divided labor groups at least temporarily into closer harmony.

There were behind-the-scene suggestions that William Green, A. F. of L. president, and the executive council might not desire to proceed with any possible desciplinary action against the committee for industrial organization group in view of the common challenge to organization made by the industry.

Lewis today adhered to his industrial union plans, disregarding executive council orders to disband the group and saying that "Mr. Green is the possessor of the key to all the secrets."

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, today sent a telegram to Pittsburgh, addressed to Philip Murray, chairman of the steel workers' organizing committee, endorsing the organization move and saying that "many thousands of workers" of the Socialist Party were supporting the plan morally and financially.

The president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Benjamin Fairless, told employes in a letter at Pittsburgh that they might expect "every possible means employed to stampede you into joining the union." Of this he said, "your company will do everything in its power to protect you and to maintain our existing friendly relations."

At New York, the American Iron and Steel Institute made public a statement accepted by some as further indications of preparation for a battle against closed shops. Describing employe representation plans as affording "ample effective opportunity for collective bargaining" the institute announced that 254,029 out of 275,674 employes had cast secret ballots electing 1,898 spokesmen for "collective bargaining with management."

Three More Shot In Mine Disorders

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 14.—(AP)—Authorities revealed today three persons were wounded late Sunday and early yesterday during the gunplay in the iron ore strike area which preceded the slaying of a negro non-union miner.

The three hurt, all negroes, were reported by the authorities to be a union miner and the wife and daughters of other union miners. All reported they were wounded when their homes were fired on.

One negro was arrested on a charge of shooting into a dwelling and Deputy Solicito. Arthur Green at Bessemer said "both sides of the shooting are being investigated."

Meanwhile, the striking union ore diggers and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, mine operator, were considering a proposal by conciliators that they give the "incentive" or tonnage wage plan a trial for four or five months.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers called the strike six weeks ago, in protest of the company order changing to the tonnage plan, from the old hour pay base. The walkout, followed by immediate violence, caused a shutdown of the mines, affecting 2,500 men.

Union leaders termed the tonnage plan "a stretchout."

The negro, shot dead yesterday, was the first to die in the disorders which have resulted in wounding of several miners and company deputies.

NEGRO KILLED AS RESULT OF MINE BATTLE

T. C. I. Employe Found Shot To Death In Garden Near Home

DEPUTIES CALLED OUT

Company Guards Exchange Shots During Night With Raiders

BULLETIN

Sheriff Fred H. McDuff's deputies today arrested John Franklin, 50, and Morgan Thomas, 26, Negroes, in connection with the slaying of Paul Hines, ore miner, earlier in the day. Thomas, traced from the slaying scene by bloodhounds, ran at the posse's approach and led the officers to Franklin's home at the Sandy Ridge community, the sheriff said. At Franklin's home a rifle of the same caliber as that used in the slaying was found, he said.

* * *

Paul Hines, Negro member of the Brotherhood of Captive Mine Workers and an employe of the strike-closed Ishkooda ore mine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., was shot and killed early today as an aftermath to guerrilla warfare along the company's ore properties on Red Mountain last night.

The Brotherhood of Captive Mine Workers is a rival organization to the International Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers which called the strike.

Battle At Muscoda

Hines, 52, an employe of the steel company since 1917, was found lying in the middle of a potato patch he had rented near his home at Webtown, a settlement about three miles south of Ishkooda.

The Negro's body, officers said, had been pierced from the back six times by rifle bullets. He had been shot twice in the left arm.

The death followed an exchange of shots last night at Muscoda mine, near Bessemer, between company employes and an unidentified group which fired down off the green slope of Red Mountain.

Deputies were called out twice following reports of firing at Readers, an ore property of the company southwest of Muscoda.

There were no casualties in this intermittent gunfire.

Evidence Found

Hines apparently was shot as he was hitching his mule to a plow at the edge of the potato patch. After being struck by the shots he apparently ran several yards before falling.

He had left home at 4:30 a.m.

The Negro, who had not been working since May 31, when the ore mines were closed down by strike was found by Earl Cole and Fred Edney, company deputies. They said they had heard firing while on Red Mountain, about a mile away.

During investigation of the shooting by a score of deputies from the

Birmingham and Bessemer office, with Sheriff Fred H. McDuff in charge, officers said they found two empty .38-40 rifle cartridges behind bushes some 30 feet away from Hines' plow.

In a plum thicket 100 yards aawy, they said, they found cigaret stubs.

The attackers, deputies declared, apparently waited in the thicket for Hines to appear, and then crept closer as they saw him at work.

The deputies yere being aided in their investigation by bloodhounds.

M. C. Hughes, conciliator of the State Labor Department, was reported to have left for Ishkooda this morning to obtain first hand information on the trouble.

Janie Hines, daughter of the slain miner, said her father had no enemies so far as she knew, and declared he had received no "personal" threats.

* * *

Hopes Brighten For End Of Ore Mine Strike

Hope for settlement of the ore mine strike before the end of the week was expressed today as Federal and state conciliators met with union negotiating committees from the three Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. mines involved.

Meeting with the union representatives behind closed doors at Bessemer Trades Council Hall were Joseph Myers and Newcomb Barco, conciliators for the U. S. Department of Labor; Robert R. Moore, state commissioner of labor, and M. C. Hughes, state labor conciliator.

One mediator stated shortly before the meeting that the outlook for settlement was brighter than at any time in the six weeks since the strike began, despite new outbreaks of violence last night and this morning.

There was no indication on what terms the men would go back to work, if and when they do. Nor was it indicated whether the company had agreed to any modification of its new "incentive" wage plan, against which the union miners struck June 1.

Meanwhile, a working agreement between Republic Steel Corp. and union ore miners at its Raimund mine expired today without incident. C. L. Pegues, district secretary of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' Union, said negotiations for renewal of the agreement will continue.

The 400 miners at Raimund, which is located on Red Mountain near the three strike-locked T. C. I. mines, continued on the job today.

Margaret Mine Warriors Tried

13 Non-Union Coal Men Facing Alabama Court As Gun Battle Climax

ASHVILLE, ALA., Aug. 5.—(AP)—Thirteen non-union coal miners, charged with "conspiracy to assault" union miners in connection with a gun battle at Margaret, Ala., Oct. 28, went on trial here today.

The State opened with an effort to prove a motorcade of members of the United Mine Workers of America was on an "orderly mission" to organize workers when the roadway was blasted in front of them and a battle began.

Defense attorneys contended non-union miners had the "right to protect their homes."

Thirty men, half union and half non-union, have been indicted in connection with the gun battle.

In the trial of the non-union group a severance was granted in the cases of Charles P. Debardeleben, president of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company, and an employe who has not been arrested on an indictment.

A lengthy trial was indicated, with 208 witnesses subpoenaed.

The defense caused to be issued duces tecum subpoenaes for Gov. Graves, Pitt Tyson Mayer, his secretary, and Miss Katie Thompson, worker in the Governor's office. These were understood to call for records concerning qualifications of a St. Clair County jury commissioner who helped draw the jury venire.

In Montgomery, however, Graves said he would not answer the subpoena, but that he had talked with the judge up there and furnished all the information asked that was available."

The 13 defendants now on trial were accused of conspiring to meet together to assault and beat a union miner and to discharge firearms across a public highway. Conviction would carry a fine of $500 to $1,000, with three to six months imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The 13 men on trial are: Bob Thompson, Ed Williams, Joe Wright, Hershell Pennington, Paul Clifton, Fayte Wilson, Pink Peoples, Lee Merritt, Bill Stein, Foster Gildewell, Claud Spence, Frank Jenkins, Charlie Jackson.

Can You Beat It?



As I am an employee of the Republic Steel Corporation at Thomas I shall speak only of the Negroes and their progress under the EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION PLAN. For several years the Negro workers at the Thomas Plant have been given the chance to improve themselves and they have made great progress. I am hoping to God that no outside agitators will try to come in and kick me and my fellow workers back down the hill we are so faithfully climbing.

I will begin in my department. Each day Negroes are handling complicated machinery and equipment that cost several thousands of dollars. Each day I work I cannot help from thinking about the wonderful progress we Negroes at the Thomas Plant have made. We have our kind officials to thank for the opportunity to get ahead and we want the public to know that we are not going to let outsiders come between us and our management that has done so much for us. Each day I work with three other Negro Employees and we are trusted to take care of electric motors, a hammer mill and other equipment that has a value of more than $15,000.00.

In the Transportation Department there are several Negro conductors going about doing their work in an efficient manner. In other departments also there are Negroes on responsible jobs. I have mentioned a few facts so the public will know that we Negroes at the Thomas Plant mean it, when we say we want outsiders to let us alone and that is why we employees here adopted a resolution stating our position that has been published in the newspapers. Now we are taking another step in our anti-union campaign, and that is organizing a SECURITY LEAGUE of which I will tell you more later. I FIND THAT TODAY THE MOST IMPORTANT THING THE NEGROES NEED ON PUBLIC WORKS IS **EDUCATION.** On the other hand I have found that the most detrimental thing for Negroes and their progress on public works is **unionISM** (believe it or not). I have got my first Negro to meet that has got anything out of a union. But I have met many that the union has **gotten a gracious plenty out of.** This thought brought to my mind our Colored brothers over at Sayreton. I talked with one of the miners a few days ago. He did not seem to be happy at all. How can they be happy? Two years ago those boys decided like the Prodigal Son to leave home. They joined the United Mine Workers of America. They signed their names to have union dues cut at the pay office but it seems that they forgot to be definite about the amount to be cut. Or, **maybe after becoming members they have no say-so over the amount deducted each month.** I cannot figure out how those Negroes can kick and abuse the cow that for so many years has given them pure milk. I wonder if they have ever given a thought to where they would find another cow if their present cow goes dry. **THINK THAT OVER!!!**

Another thing to think over is the condition of the Negro miners on Red Mountain who have been on strike for eight weeks at the T. C. I. Mines. Has the **UNION COW** given them milk since they forced the company cow to go dry? You know as well as I do that the answer is "NO!" The more I see of union activities in this district the prouder I am that I work at Thomas where we run our own business without outside interference.

Next week I shall tell the public how kind our officials at the Thomas Plant have been to the Negroes and of the excellent feeling that exists in this organization along with some of the outstanding things they have done to better our conditions. BE SURE TO READ IT.

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Colored Employee Representative
Coke Works, Thomas.

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He sang softly. "Take me as I am" tears ran slowly down his cheeks, death perspiration settled on his brow, I lowered his head as his spirit winged its way to worlds unknown.

He went down to fill a sinner's grave, there was nothing to be said about him. They looked upon him as a hypocrite who preached for support, a man who lied for fame, but I KNEW the secret locked behind the closed doors of his heart.

"The End"

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"The End"

Labor - 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama.

Jasper, Ala. Union News
May 21, 1936

ALTMAN, THE TRAITOR TO LABOR

John Altman, for 20 years trusted counsel for the State Federation of Labor and esteemed friend of the working man and woman, has turned traitor. Mr. Altman has forsaken the cause of humanity and turned his back on the thousands of unsuspecting laborers in Alabama, who, up until his recent about-face, had had confidence in his loyalty.

In a paid avertisement appearing in several Birmingham newspapers Mr. Altman accused Mr. Mitch of using negro delegates to the Florence Convention of the State Federation of Labor to secure his election to the presidency of that body, intimating the whole affair had been concocted. He accused Mr. Mitch of being a carpet bagger, etc.

The Union News believes that if Mr. Altman was the friend of labor he brags so boldly about, he would refrain from any act that would be likely to cause any unrest in the labor movement. This newspaper has the greatest respect for Mr. Mitch, his leadership, ability and training. Consequently there is only one conclusion in this respect that could be put forth by us—we must doubt the truthfulness of Altman's statements.

This newspaper is not particularly defending Mr. Mitch. That is not necessary. He is well able to take care of himself. We do not hesitate in coming to the rescue of a deserving group of fellow unionists, who, at this cruical time, needs the succor of the countless sympathizers in their struggle to achieve greater heights and further entrench themselves in the confidence of the public.

We do know that Mr. Altman's statement that more than 150 negro delegates were controlled by Mr. Mitch and voted for him is untrue, and in our opinion a selfish, malicious intent to injure the labor movement, not Mr. Mitch. Truth of the matter is exactly 57 negro delegates were registered at the convention, many less than were registered at the 1935 convention when Mr. Altman was retained as counsel.

Lets see just where the trouble is: Mr. Altman is sore because he was not retained as counsel for the State Federation of Labor for the incoming year. Truth of the matter is the choice of counsel was left to the executive council—who knows but what Mr. Altman would have been selected when the time arrived, had he not turned on his friends in a time of need.

Using Mitch as his target to unleash a selfish attack on labor, Altman has undoubtedly overlooked the reaction such a move is bound to bring about. He appeals to the race prejudice of the negro and white in calling on those who are believers in white supremacy to back the above he has started to undermine the very foundation of the labor movement in this state.

The Union News will oppose any attempt to place the negro and white upon social equality. We do not hesitate in pointing out the importance of educating the negro and helping him secure a decent wage for his work. In many sections of the entire country we see the negro used to keep wages down. He is employed at a wage barely sufficient to sustain life and is used to whip the white man in line with the big man who benefits.

If the negro is not organized and kept informed what will become of the white employes? In the coal mines the negro and white man work almost side by side. This is probably not the choice of either race. Yet it is an actuality and an issue we must cope with in our fight to adjust wages and living conditions where both whites and blacks must live.

Mr. Altman referred to Walter Jones, negro representative of the United Mine Workers, and of his association with Mr. Mitch. Walter Jones is a negro. He represents the negro side of the organization's activities and as such representative takes up their problems, both with the district office and with the employers. Walter Jones respects the white man for his color. To this the more than 10,000 white miners in Alabama will attest.

Walter Jones is needed in the Alabama Coal fields to represent the negro workers. If the negro is ignored by the white miners the companies will use them to further their own selfish end and bring both down to the utter depths of starvation and long hours.

Altman would have the public believe that Mr. Mitch used the negro's overwhelming numbers to have himself elected President of the State Federation of Labor. Truth of the matter is there were less than 150 miner delegates to the convention. Then who elected Mitch? The textile workers sent about 75 delegates to Florence, retail clerks, printers, theater operators, boot and shoe workers, brick masons, carpenters, engineers and numbers of others. We ask you then, who voted for Mitch? We believe the vote given him at Florence portrays in a small measure the confidence of labor in his leadership.

The selfish motive behind Mr. Altman's attack, we feel, is connected in some way with a move to wreck the labor movement in this state. Several months ago The Union News published two editorials in which the readers were warned against a move underway to drive a wedge into labor. Altman realizes that he cannot create a disturbance by an attack on the action of Mitch, and is seeking to prejudice the white man and negro to gain his own goal. This, we believe, can be linked with authorative information obtained by this newspaper more than five months ago of such a move as stated above.

Twenty years service (?) to labor as its trusted (?) counsel has been ended by Mr. Altman. We wonder if he will make public the hundreds of letters, petitions, requests and demands that have flooded his office in the First National Bank building, Birmingham, asking that he retract his recent statements attacking labor.

We ask Mr. Altman in the name of suffering humanity and if there is a spark of manhood left in him, if he is even faintly interested in seeing labor get a decent break, to fight like a man—not a coward and in an underhand manner. Let Mr. Altman produce his evidence, not try to tear down what labor has been years in establishing. Let him come out in the open—such a brilliant character as he paints himself in the eyes of those he has betrayed should have no fear.

Surely Mr. Altman will not suffer himself to allow his political ambition for one George Huddleston who he has and continues to support in Jefferson county for Congress, to sacrifice labor. Mr. Altman is experienced in years. He has lived the greater part of his life on earth and some day must answer to Almighty God, his maker, for his deeds here on earth. Surely, Mr. Altman, you will help lead the worker from his industrial slavery and not under cover of a camaflouged attack on Mr. Mitch, seek to tear down the working man's only salvation—his organization.

18 Face Atlanta Court on Death Charge Today

Slave Insurrection Law Used After Raid on Worker's Home

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—Preliminary hearings for the eighteen men and women held for a week on death charges under the state slave insurrection law will be held here tomorrow when Solicitor General John A. Boykin will ask that they be held for the Grand Jury.

Meanwhile, two of the prisoners, Ruth Godwin, 27, office worker, and Ida Glustrom, 21, have provided the $5,000 bond in which they were held. The state is asking a total of $80,000 in bonds for the other sixteen.

Deliberate cruelty has been charged against the state authorities here by the International Labor Defense, in the case of Mrs. Bonnie Mae Wilson, one of the defendants.

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Three miners and two company officers were shot in two gun battles Sunday night. All were recovering.

Striking miners contended the tonnage pay base amounted to installation of a "stretchout system" and would eventually result in the displacement of 400 or 500 men.

Operations in the steel mills continued at 69 per cent of capacity. President Perry said ore on hand would supply his mills for six months to a year.

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18 Face Atlanta Court on Death Charge Today

Slave Insurrection Law Used After Raid on Worker's Home

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Labor - 1936

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama.

White Film Stars Boast of Being Ruled by Maids

LONDON. — Miss Sylvia Sidney, white, American film star, and Miss Margot Grahame, British actress, who reached stardom in a Hollywood studio, take distinct pride in the extent to which their maids rule them.

They frequently argue over the respective merits of Madlyn, whom Miss Sidney calls her "treasure," and Alberta, who "reads" Miss Grahame's thoughts "before I have time to ask for anything."

Dominates Her Life

"Madlyn knows my ways well, and dominates my life," argues Miss Sidney. "If she does not like one of my hats, she locks it away and gives me another to wear."

Miss Grahame boasts that her maid was the most popular girl in Harlem, had thirty-three friends to see her off when they sailed for England, and received more boxes of orchids and camellias at her cabin than the star herself.

The stars crossed the ocean together and Madlyn, who has been here twice before, is showing Alberta around, although the latter is said by her employer to have come armed with a host of introductions.

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ed [illegible] the large employers: Fairfield, Westfield and other industrial suburban centers took its place.

Lack of proper support, such as Mr. Perry calls for will result in **many of our large industries centering their activities elsewhere.** The labor agitator would naturally go elsewhere, but John Public would rot in Jones Valley.

Strong men and organizations will meet Mr. Perry's challenge in self-defense, if for no other reason.

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Union Heads Assert 2,000 Workers Out To Protest Wage System Change

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He stated the wounded men were in a truck en route to Mine No. 6 at Muscoda when the battle opened. Shots were fired at the truck from a hillside, he said, and miners in the truck returned the fire.

One Critically Wounded

One of the wounded men, Joe Holt, a negro, was taken to a hospital here in critical condition. The two others wounded, both white men were not seriously hurt. All were struck by charges from shotguns.

Members of the International Union voted to walk out at 6 p.m. today in protest against a wage base change, which became effective at that hour. The mines supply ore to Birmingham's steel mills.

GRAVES SENDS OBSERVER

Gov. Graves last night dispatched State Labor Commissioner Robert R. Moore to Birmingham to "observe strike conditions," and expressed "deep regret" that violence had resulted in the wounding of three miners in a pitched gun battle.

The Governor said any executive action would await Moore's personal report today, except for "further serious developments or a call for assistance from local authorities."

Officers from Bessemer seized a rifle and other weapons believed to have been used in the battle, but made no arrests.

The wounded miners were brought to the Muscoda emergency nospital under escort of officers, after the battle had been reported to the sheriff's office at Bessemer.

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Union and Company claims regarding the pay change differed widely. George L. Googe, Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, said the new scale would "cut operating costs for the employers 33 per cent and throw hundreds out of work by lengthening hours of the others."

Industrial sources said the new wage base would provide an "incentive" for good work, and that the independent ore mines in the district had been on a tonnage basis for months.

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The order changing the pay base was effective tonight at all mines, and the strike was fixed by vote of union locals for the hour night crews were scheduled to go into the workings.

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The rail mill, an important unit of the Ensley works, was to go out of production June 15, but a recent company announcement said the plant's 1,800 employes would be given jobs in other mills through the Summer.

Stocks of ore are high, authoritative sources said, and there was little probability the T. C. I. plants would be forced to shut down because of ore shortage for several weeks.

John L. Perry, president of T. C. I. said his company employed more than 14,000 persons in Alabama in a recent hearing before a committee of the Alabama Legislature. He was in New York when the strike was announced last night.

Arbitration Fails

Efforts of Robert R. Moore, State labor commissioner to arbitrate the differences between the T. C. I. and its ore miners apparently had failed tonight as no word came from company officials on Moore's proposal the new wage order he held in abeyance.

Googe announced last night the walkout was certain unless the order changing the wage base was rescinded.

Major ore mines in the Birmingham area are cut into the mountains which surround the city. Ore is transported to the steel mills in the valley on a "high line" railroad, which uses gravity to deliver raw materials to furnaces.

In the 1934 ore strike, several reported efforts to dynamite the "high line" culminated in violence. One miner was slain in a clash with deputies sheriff and fights were numerous.

Strike rumors have been prevalent here for several weeks, since news of the new pay schedule reached workers, but most locals did not take strike votes until last week.

A spokesman for labor said tonight the "strike is apparently the only step left for us."

Leaders of the ore union locals declined to discuss the situation, but it was learned from other labor sources the ore miners instructed their leaders to strike unless the old wage order was restored, or unless officials of the T. C. I. agreed to arbitrate differences.

Labor Murders, Bombings And Terrorism Exposed In The Birmingham District

NEGRO SHOOTS AT BOMBER OF HIS HOME IN BIRMINGHAM—DETECTIVES SAID TO HAVE FOUND OUT BOMBER'S IDENTITY

Editor's Note: So significant is this letter that I thought our readers might appreciate our substituting it in place of our Weekly World Digest feature.

Editor The Weekly Review:



"Some time ago you allowed me space in your paper to write two articles dealing with something that I wanted to get off my chest. I thought I would not have to bother you again soon, but I have just come across something that I think deserves your attention, something that I do not believe any other newspaper in Birmingham has the nerve to print but you. And I am asking you to allow me space to tell this story.

"Do you remember when we had a strike at a brick yard here in Bessemer, last year? You remember one of the Negro workers at this brick yard had a bomb thrown at his house in which he, his wife and small children lived. Well, shortly after that, a group of Negroes got together and decided that in view of the fact that in all the bombing it is always a Negro's home that is bombed, more or less, that some in-

This bomb thrower is said to be a minister of the gospel with a wife living in South Alabama. This wife does not suspect that her hus-

This was an unexpected turn of affairs for the death car drivers—they sped away—so did the bomb thrower. They finally picked up the would-be assassin—and went on their way.

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John L. Perry, president of T. C. I. said his company employed more than 14,000 persons in Alabama in a recent hearing etore a committee of the Alabama Legislature. He was in New York when the strike was announced last night.

Arbitration Fails

Efforts of Robert R. Moore, State labor commissioner to arbitrate the differences between the T. C. I. and its ore miners apparently had failed tonight as no word came from company officials on Moore's proposal the new wage order he held in abeyance.

Googe announced last night the walkout was certain unless the order changing the wage base was rescinded.

Major ore mines in the Birmingham area are cut into the mountains which surround the city. Ore is transported to the steel mills in the valley on a "high line" railroad, which uses gravity to deliver raw materials to furnaces.

In the 1934 ore strike, several reported efforts to dynamite the "high line" culminated in violence. One miner was slain in a clash with deputies sheriff and fights were numerous.

Strike rumors have been prevalent here for several weeks, since news of the new pay schedule reached workers, but most locals did not take strike votes until last week.

A spokesman for labor said tonight the "strike is apparently the only step left for us."

Leaders of the ore union locals declined to discuss the situation, but it was learned from other labor sources the ore miners instructed their leaders to strike unless the old wage order was restored, or unless officials of the T. C. I. agreed to arbitrate differences.

GRAVES SENDS OBSERVER

Gov. Graves last night dispatched State Labor Commissioner Robert R. Moore to Birmingham to "observe strike conditions," and expressed

J. L. Perry

ed by the large employers: Fairfield, Westfield and other industrial suburban centers took its place.

Lack of proper support, such as Mr. Perry calls for will result in **many of our large industries centering their activities elsewhere.** The labor agitator would naturally go elsewhere, but John Public would rot in Jones Valley.

Strong men and organizations will meet Mr. Perry's challenge in self-defense, if for no other reason.

vestigating should be done to get at the bottom of this. A detective was hired and put on the trail of a man whom we had every reason to believe was the hired assassin in most of these instances.

"We had observed that in the bombing instances in Bessemer, that the Negro had been warned to line up with some union or other or his home would be bombed, that he was sitting on his porch the night the bombers drove past his house, that the car in which the bomber rode contained some white men, a Negro driver and the bomber, whom we have been later informed was a former white preacher. This bomber got out of the car, threw the bomb—made up out of six sticks of dynamite, on the Negro's porch. This murderer did not see the Negro sitting in the dark on the porch. And he forgot that the six sticks of dynamite was intended for six Negro homes, instead of one—he threw them all. The Negro leaped up, threw the bomb off the porch and shot at the fleeing bomber.

This was an unexpected turn of affairs for the death car drivers—they sped away—so did the bomb thrower. They finally picked up the would-be assassin—and went on their way.

This bomb thrower is said to be a minister of the gospel with a wife living in South Alabama. This wife does not suspect that her hus-

Labor Murders, Bombings And Terrorism Exposed In The Birmingham District

NEGRO SHOOTS AT BOMBER OF HIS HOME IN BIRMINGHAM—DETECTIVES SAID TO HAVE FOUND OUT BOMBER'S IDENTITY

Editor's Note: So significant is this letter that I thought our readers might appreciate our substituting it in place of our Weekly World Digest feature.

Editor The Weekly Review:



"Some time ago you allowed me space in your paper to write two articles dealing with something that I wanted to get off my chest. I thought I would not have to bother you again soon, but I have just come across something that I think deserves your attention, something that I do not believe any other newspaper in Birmingham has the nerve to print but you. And I am asking you to allow me space to tell this story.

"Do you remember when we had a strike at a brick yard here in Bessemer last year? You remember one of the Negro workers at this brick yard had a bomb thrown at his house in which he, his wife and small children lived. Well, shortly after that, a group of Negroes got together and decided that in view of the fact that in all the bombing it is always a Negro's home that is bombed, more or less, that some in

band is an instigator of strikes, terrorism, strife, hatred. She does not suspect him as being the type of minister who uses his church connections to raise funds with which to finance strikes. 6-21-35

It has been reported to the writer that, recently this man of the cloth was arrested in a hotel with another woman—that he was tried—in fact that both were convicted of disorderly conduct We had expected to see this in the daily newspapers, but for some reason they did not mention it. Birmingham, Ala.

We have learned that it is this man who gets the gunmen as well as other bomb throwers for his boss radical labor leaders. The men he usually gets are men from out of town, who slip in and do their work, while local leaders make themselves sure of a perfect alibi at the time the bombings happen. And immediately after a bombing they come forward with mouthy statements about their being sorry of that type of thing—about their organizations doing all they can to weed out Communists and radicalism. These same statements we are almost positive invariably come from the very ones who are responsible for the whole thing.

Our investigation reveals the hard to believe fact that the whole movement is infested with "ministers"! Can you imagine a minister bombing homes in which women and children sleep, procuring dynamite, arranging the firing into homes of workers who can not see the solution of their problems, in these strife breading, terrorizing and even deliberate and premeditated murders?

Well, whether you can visualize that or not, that is the situation back of most of the labor troubles in the Birmingham district. You can not but feel this method is directed by higher ups with no other motive than to play their sucker followers for all they are worth. But it seems that like Barnum, said, "There is a sucker born every minute and two smart guys to take him!". Certainly any leader who charges us dues to tell us our employers are skunks, mind you—just tell us that—and leaves us after the hot speeches are over with nothing to show for our dues.

I wonder how long our working people are going to continue to sleep—how long are we going to destroy our chance to do what the editor of THE WEEKLY REVIEW tells us the employer and employees are doing under the banners of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company at Acmar and Margaret.

We too are tired of the NEW DEAL—what we want is a square deal and we are NOT going North to get any one to come down here to TELL US what to do. We are NOT going up North to tell any one up there how to solve their problems.

OUR PROBLEMS ARE SECTIONAL PROBLEMS. They are ours. WE CAN SETTLE THEM. And until we get that in our minds and hearts—these leaders from afar are going to CONTINUE TO MAKE SUCKERS OUT OF US—they are still going to hire jack-leg "preachers" to throw bombs on our porches—murder us, our wives and children, keep the breech between employers and employees muddled, choke southern industry and leave us victims of more strife, confusion and unemployment than we have ever dreamed of.

But, we will have to stay here and face the music, while they will go on to other fields to bump the heads of other suckers."—Signed: DRISCOLL CROFT, Bessemer, Ala.

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Today's conference was arranged after the general grievance committee of the Mine, Mill, & Smelter Workers' Union, through State Labor Commissioner Robert R. Moore, had submitted the company a compromise plan to substitute for the company's new "incentive wage plan," against which the union miners struck.

MOB DRIVES OUT UNION'S LEADERS

Organizers of Rubber Workers Beaten by Crowd and Gadsden Office Is Wrecked

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The union men quickly obeyed, departing for Birmingham under a police protective escort shortly after the crowd, estimated at 300, swarmed into their office in the business district.

Blows passed when the milling throng entered the building, collared the organizers and hustled them into the street.

Police who rushed into the melee and rescued the beleaguered men, said none apparently was hurt seriously. The interior of the office was wrecked.

The incident followed the launching of an intensive organization drive, backed by a $100,000 fund, among employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company plant here.

The drive was called after S. H. Dalrymple of Akron, Ohio, president of the United Rubber Workers, told police he was beaten three weeks ago after a preliminary organization meeting.

Frank Grillo, secretary of the organization, in a statement at Akron said the Goodyear Company was responsible for today's outbreak.

No arrest was made immediately in connection with the alleged attack on Dalrymple or today's demonstration.

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Mr. Perry urged "civic clubs, banks, newspapers and churches to resort to a little pitiless publicity against the menace of labor negotiators who come to organize men who want to be left alone."

Mr. Perry has a genuine right to call upon everybody in Birmingham for just the thing he has asked. That right is based upon what is good for every living soul in Birmingham. The Tennessee Company has meant a great deal to Birmingham and Alabama, and Mr. Perry has the right to ask for full cooperation of every organization in this city in ridding this city of the labor agitator whose purpose is to keep up strikes, hatred, murder—fattening his pockets with the blood money of the workers in every line of employment, while Birmingham burns down to the tune of $70,000.00 per day. This bill is being paid by **the poorest people in this city.**

United action to rid this district of the radical labor agitator is the present supreme duty of citizens, clubs, banks, newspapers, churches, city and county police forces and the state police and military forces. None of them can stand by and see any local firm crucified on an altar of agitation, and uncertainty, especially when that firm's losses during the past depression have reached the tremendous sum of $17,000,000.00. That is the loss suffered by the T. C. I. in Birmingham, over the past five years.

Certainly some of Birmingham's very finest and most stable folk are to be found among the workers who have taken stands such as has been taken by the workers at Republic Steel's Thomas plant, Tennessee's Bessemer Rolling Mill and the altter's workers at the sheet mill in Fairfield. At these places the workers avow satisfaction with their collective bargaining as handled thru their employee's representation committees. They have made known to the world that **they want no outside interference.** In one or two instances, they have called upon Messers Robinson and Downs of the city commission, and Sheriff McDuff of Jefferson County for protection. A like request has been placed on Governor Graves' desk. Messers Robinson and Downs have indicated their help will be forthcoming. Sheriff McDuff is said to be doing all he can with the limited facilities of his office.

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No man can save himself like himself. The workers have a chance to lose far more than any one else in these unsettled conditions, but all of us are going to pay the bill. Therefore when the workers take a stand against those things—paid outside labor agitators, that stand should be vigorously backed by every individual and institution in this city. We simply might as well admit that **you can't kill your cow** and still get good milk from her. You can't live in Birmingham if you aid or abet those forces that are **definitely destroying Birmingham.**

Of course, we can **cowardly allow** these strikes and this programif and when it becomes impossible **to keep** the coal, make steel, cast iron **strife.** The public became apathetic other things here? Business houses of hatred and stagnation to keep to manufacture going. **But how are we going to** remember when **Jones Valley—do we want ting** to do the things Mr. John L. Perry appeals for. Result! Bessemer used to be a fine blast was in a large measure vacat-

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Labor-1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Alabama

PRATT CITY MINER PLEA IS SOUND

Brotherhood Against Prosecuting Good Firms With Bad Firms

Editor Weekly Review:

Alabama Coal Operators do not object to any kind of labor organization so long as it is confined to employees only. But they do object to an organization that goes outside and scours the country for membership and on that point hinges the whole problem.

These outsiders have a voice in the hall on meeting night and they advocate fighting the company on every hand and strike is their watch word. They poison and inflame the mind of the employees and the employee never stops to think that these outsiders have no job and no standing with the Company, in other words, they have nothing whatsoever to lose. Misery loves company and simply because these outsiders are not working for the company and doing well they want to see those who are thrown out of work.

We will always argue that this is forcing a company to deal with outsiders and this is in no wise right.

Why don't all labor organizations confine their memberships to employees and thereby gain the respect and friendship not only of the company for which they work, but of the public as well.

All members and all representatives of the Brotherhood of Captive Mine Works are employees and we find that a cooperative spirit between employee and Management has replaced the old blood-thirsty spirit. All men connected with industry might as well realize that they are acog in the wheel and unless they do their part the wheel will stop and I ask you who is hurt most when it stops, the Mine Owner or the employee? Won't you stop and think this thing out for yourself and quit taking the word of outside agitators.

Another objection to certain labor organizations is this: A mine will be operating, the employees and Company at peace, everybody satisfied, when the men at some mine 50 or 100 miles away go on strike, load up in trucks and automobiles and come and picket the mine, closing it down and throwing the employees out of work and causing the company to lose business which in turn throws other employees some place else out of work and more business lost, so you see the evil has no end but goes on and on throwing more and more men out of work and losing more and more business. I ask you who is hurt most in a deal of this kind, and in 99 cases out of 100 it is caused by the same old outsider.

The Alabama Coal Operators do not like any labor organization that is hooked up with the North because the North will call a nation-wide strike, get the South out and then sign a Northern Contract, go back to work and ship coal into the South where the men are still on strike and in this way take the business away from the South. This is an old stunt but still going strong. Why can't the employees see this and refuse to join a thing that is coupled up with the North. Same old outsiders.

Mine owners everywhere resent having to play checkers with a group of men who are moved on the checkerboard by a hand from the outside—that is human nature, pure and simple.

The Brotherhood Committee find it a pleasure to go in conference with the Management simply because we are all employees and we get results that otherwise we could never get. Employees should be just as anxious as the Company to keep outside trouble makers outside, of course, labor organizations who allow the riff raff of the community to come in will fade out in the course of time. They always do, but mark my word somebody will be left holding the bag.

The Brotherhood does not believe it right to persecute the good companies along with the bad. There is no inducement for a company to be fair and square if it is to be persecuted the same as if it was not fair. Let me tell you something if a group of men are working for a company that treat them just and right it is their duty to stick with their company to the last ditch and in so doing they will encourage other companies to be fair and honest with their employees.

God speed the day when companies and employees will be allowed to go their way in peace, not molested with outsiders.

1-7-36.

EUGENE JACKSON,
104 Fall Ave.,
Pratt City, Ala.

TESTIMONY BEGINS IN TRIAL OF NEGRO

Attorneys attempted to show that union miners beat Tom Green, 42, Negro, employe of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, on three occasions in an effort to force him to join the union, as hearing of defense testimony was begun Thursday afternoon in Green's trial in Judge J. Russell McElroy's Court.

Green is on trial for his life on a murder charge in the rifle slaying of Sam Dowell, Negro union miner.

Horace Wilkinson and George Ross, attorneys for Green, attempted to show that the Negro feared another beating and fired in self-defense when Dowell was slain. The shooting occurred Oct. 16 at Pratt City.

Asisstant Solicitor Jim Long rested the state's case at noon. Hearing of defense testimony is expected to be completed by noon Friday.

Million Dollars Revenue Available In Fire Arms Registration, Is Estimated.

In the regular session an anti-sedition bill was passed, the object of which was to prevent red radicals and communists from inciting irresponsibles to riot, most of whom are negreos.

While its original objective was wholesome and honest, the governor saw danger in it of muzzling the press, and wisely vetoed it.

As it stands now there are little or no safeguards. Radicals, perverting our constitutional guarantees of free speech, are circulating riotous printed propaganda, especially in the industrial district, and in some farm sections—the circulators' objective being the collection of communists "dues," and some are making big hauls.

If it stopped there it wouldn't be so bad. But, especially during the past year, these negroes and a few irresponsible whites have taken a liking to, and show a distinct weakenss for high powered rifles, and forty-five calibre pearl handled pistols.

A single flare of this red propaganda in Birmingham last fall resulted in 20,000 sales of firearms in one week alone, all high-powered guns.

Of course, the state's ancient habit of using the national guard to break strikes is largely responsible—not now encouraged by Graves.

But the fact remains that small annual registration fee on all firearms would yield a million dollar revenue, which responsible citizens would gladly pay, while serving to disarm the riff-raff, whose lack of constancy would get them just as the poll tax law does.

Supreme Court Affirms Judgment Of $7,500 For Man Beaten At Mines

Frank Powaski, who sued the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company for half a million dollars for injuries growing out of alleged assault and battery by the company's employes, and obtained judgment in the Jefferson Circuit Court for $20,000, which was reduced by the Circuit Court on motion for new trial by the company, to $7,500—may now proceed to collect that amount. The Alabama Supreme Court, in opinion by Justice Lucien D. Gardner, yesterday affirmed the trial court's judgment in the case.

On the night of Nov. 4, 1933, some houses at the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company's camp at the Acmar Mines, occupied by the negro employes, and located on what was known as "Negro Hill," were fired into by unknown parties after all the electric lights had been extinguished. There was much excitement among the 300 or more negroes there, and Charlie Shepherd, superintendent of the mines, was hastily summoned.

Armed with one of the sub-machine guns kept on the premises, Shepherd, with Luke Ginright, a company deputy, and others employed by the company, started in search of those guilty of the offense. There were some 12 or 15 men in all, in the search party. About a mile and a half from the scene of the trouble, the searchers found Powaski and two other men, all of whom had formerly worked for the company but were not then employed—walking down the road, each armed with a shot gun.

They were taken by the search party to the company's office after being relieved of their guns. In the meantime, Fred Bell, manager of the company, had been sent for and had arrived at the office. Empty shells found on "Negro Hill" were compared with the guns of the three men in custody, and the guns on being examined were found to have been recently fired. The men were questioned at length by Shepherd and Bell in the presence of members of the search party and some others who had gathered about the office.

The two mine company officials finally the trio that though there were itnesses to the shooting, they, the officials, were convinced of the guilt of the men held. They told them, however, according to the evidence, they would be permitted to go home, but that as everyone about the camp were stirred up, they were not to take any "short-cuts" but keep "in the middle of the road."

There was a sharp conflict in the evidence as to what occurred after that. Powaski claimed he and his companions were told to go down the railroad; that a man would be put behind them to see that they did so; and that when they had proceeded about a half or three quarters of a mile, they were assaulted by a group of men, and he was beaten about the head and body, sustaining the injuries on which the legal proceedings he subsequently brought, were based. He charged that Shepherd was present with the sub-machine gun giving encouragement to the assailants.

Shepherd and others accused denied this, declaring that after the questioning at the office they went straight home; that they knew nothing of the assault charged and had no part in it.

Affirming action of the trial court, the Supreme Court held that the jury in the case might reasonably infer from all the proof that those in authority, convinced of the guilt of Powaski and his companions, though without sufficient proof a result of such an understanding had to convict them, would turn them loose at the office when the three men left with the intention to inflict punishment there. The case, it was ruled, was one when they were safely off the company's for the jury. property, and that the assault followed as

Brotherhoods Gain; U. M. W. Decreases

BROTHERHOOD OF CAPTIVE MINERS MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES GAIN, WHILE UNITED MINE WORKERS' DECREASE

Weekly Review 4-5-36

By Driscoll Craft

Pratt City, Ala.—The two organized groups of miners in the Birmingham district have many features not in common with each other. For instance, the Brotherhood of Captive Miners with locals at Red Mountain, Wenonah, Docena, Wylam, Edgewater, Pratt City and one or two other places are composed of the oldest and most dependable type of miners to be found anywhere in the southern coal fields. They voluntarily pay their dues. No officer gets any salary. The money is used for purely fraternal purposes for miners and things the Brotherhoods feel are helpful. This group of men believe in arbitration and conciliation in wage disputes—this has meant that they have gotten the goodwill and confidence of their employers resulting in their getting more of what they want without bloodshed, loss of time and implication in floggings, intimidation, coercion and big tributary salaries to out-of-state labor leaders.

Men all over the Birmingham district have seen the advantage of this — of course many of them have been forced to see it in bitter disillusionment and loss of money spent to get things they have never gotten—nevertheless they are seeing the light in larger and larger numbers. Consequently their membership rolls keep increasing and their treasuries in good shape.

The United Mine Workers, another group of miners with locals thruout the district—the group responsible for the recent 8 week strike, have their members dues cut thru the employer's offices. They have a large overhead such as salaries for the head of District No. 20 and a Negro and white representative. They also have to send a large sum to the national headquarters of the U. M. W. of A, Washington, D. C. This is the office of John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. and the man who gives the orders as to what the miners of this state may or may not do.

Information has come to the writer that in one instance at least when the auditor called for the books of one of the locals in the Pratt-Ensley locals, neither books or money could be found. Seemingly the reports of the rush to the Brotherhoods mean that conditions are getting so tough in the United camps that some one is getting all there is left while the getting is good.

Of course this will make for confusion, disintegration, etc., but it would appear that the policy of the U. M. W. of not being careful about shutting out the trouble making type of miners and many racketeers is the cause of their troubles.

Belle Martin Is Arrested in Birmingham

Daily Worker 4-21-36

Strikers Fighting Raids and Attempts to Split Negro-White Workers

New York,

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, April 20.—Police today jailed five leaders on framed-up charges in an effort to crush the WPA strike which already has brought out 5,000 workers and is spreading rapidly to northern Alabama counties.

In addition to Belle Martin, who is being held on a charge of unlawful assembly, four others were arrested Saturday. They are Dave Smith, president, and Paul Davis, member, of Tarrant Local of the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, A. F. of L., and William E. Box, president, and Kenneth Bridenthal, secretary, of the Avondale local.

The drive on the leaders, accompanied by a wave of illegal raids on workers' homes, followed direct orders issued by Chief of Police Hollums to his men to "pin anything possible on known Communists," whom he holds responsible for the strike.

Urging workers to spread the strike and to launch a drive to free the arrested workers, International Representative McDaniels spoke at the district council meeting of the hod carriers Saturday. Attention was also called to the terrorization moves made by the foremen and armed guards, intimidating strikers and breaking up picket lines.

In a new attack on Saturday, Mary Carter and Harriet Floyd, negro members of the Women's Auxiliary of the hod carriers' union, were severely injured when foremen charged the picket line with clubs and sticks.

In spite of the intimidation, terror and brutality, the strike continued spreading. The Double Oak Mountain project in Shelby county, with 1,700 workers, and the Montgomery Highway project, with 800, joined the Jefferson county strikers Saturday.

While police authorities moved against the leaders, spontaneous leadership was cropping up throughout the project, especially among the younger workers, who are resisting efforts to split negro and white workers. Notwithstanding forcible ejection of the strike leader at Fairfield, Alabama, the important projects there were struck after a dramatic scene during which both the foremen, aided by armed guards, tried to get workers back on the jobs.

Alabama AFL Resolution Bars Negro Rights

Daily Worker

WPA Strike Action Is Condemned at Session

5-20-36

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FLORENCE, Ala., May 19.—While endorsing industrial unionism and electing William Mitch of the United Mine Workers, who stands for that principle, as president for the coming year, the Alabama Federation of Labor convention which met here last month experienced a "red scare" that caused it to reject a resolution for voting rights for Negroes and other workers and led it to pass another resolution condemning "red" activities in the recent WPA strike in this state.

Yelverton Cowherd, Birmingham lawyer, labor politician and chairman of the Birmingham Americanization Committee of the American Legion, led the assault against the Communists. Cowherd, who is a red-baiter de luxe, arose on a resolution introduced by Ike Robinton red-baiter in the Birmingham Trades Council, condemning "Communist activities" in the recent WPA strike and calling on all local unions to expel "reds."

It was then that Cowherd "revealed" that W. W. Jones, Negro district vice-president of the United Mine Workers, had been asked "by the president of the Communists in Birmingham" to introduce a resolution against the discrimination against Negroes and other workers in their voting rights. Jones, smiling and nodding, confirmed this fact and that he had turned the resolution over to Cowherd.

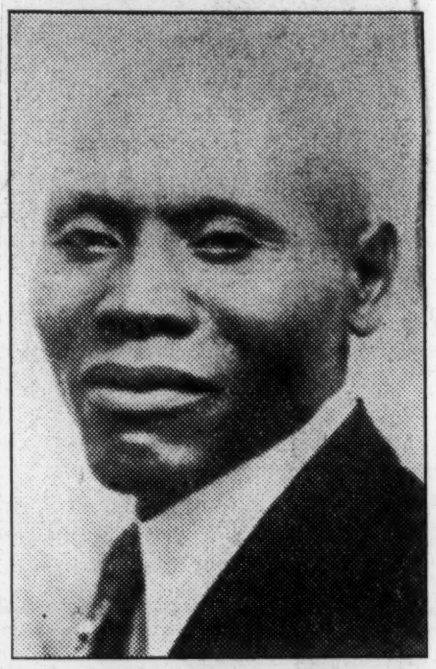
Then Cowherd launched into a long tirade against the "reds." James M. Neal of Huntsville, a delegate from the United Textile Workers, sought to defend the Communists, stating that they are good labor men and that Fascism was the real enemy in America. Cowherd's followers, however, did not permit him to proceed, interrupting him with booes and heckling.

None of the leading members of the Federation spoke one way or the other on the matter, and the resolution against Communists was passed in an atmosphere of excitement and near-hysteria. The chairman refused to allow other delegates than Neal to speak against the red-baiting resolution.

The resolution on the WPA strike, of course, played into the hands of those interests who had raised the red bogey in an effort to keep the wages of WPA workers here at one-half what they are in other sections of the country.

While an exact copy of the "right to vote" resolution which caused Cowherd's attack could not be obtained, it is known that it pointed out that the vast majority of Alabama's working people are unable to vote because of inability to pay the poll tax and also because of discrimination against Negroes. The resolution called for the abolition of the poll tax and for the ending of discrimination against any citizens because of race or color. In its "red scare" excitement, the State Federation convention thus voted in reality for a continuance of the poll tax on all the workers of the State.

The PEOPLES COLUMN



PETE M'KINNEY, LEADER OF STEEL WORKERS AT REPUBLIC

Weekly Review 4-5-36

Possibly one of the most forceful leaders among Negro steel workers in the Birmingham District is Mr. Pete McKinney, chairman of the employee representation committee at Thomas Republic Steel Plant.

McKinney says the Negroes have collective bargaining out there in a freerer sense than can possibly be found anywhere.

Alabama

Labor—1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

ALABAMANS TENSE IN SCHOOL STRIKE

Miners and Farmers Threaten to Join Children in Picketing Buildings Still Open.

TEACHERS CALLED SCABS

Non-Unionists Jeered as They Go to Walker County Classrooms —7,000 Pupils in Walkout.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JASPER, Ala., Sept. 26.—Miners, farmers and other union members in the newest development of Alabama's strange school strike have threatened to picket Walker County schools that remain open Monday. Tension has been growing since two weeks ago when the school year began.

Between 7,000 and 10,000 of the county's 17,000 school enrollment have already gone out in the strike, and many children last week picketed their school buildings, even the closed ones, crying "Scabs!" at teachers as they went into empty classrooms.

The issue between organized labor and the county school authorities was drawn Friday when a demand for unionization of the 375 white school teachers by the American Federation of Classroom Teachers was refused at a meeting of the school board.

A mass meeting called by the Jasper Central Labor Union in cooperation with the Farmers Educational Union was in session when the County Education Board met. Representatives of the labor unions served three demands on the board. They were:

1. Unionization of the county's teaching corps.
2. Dismissal or resignation of A. S. Scott, County Superintendent of Education.
3. Assurance that teachers would not be dismissed if they affiliate with the American Federation of Classroom Teachers.

With parents withdrawing their children from school in increasing numbers, school after school has closed. The week ended with ten institutions, including the largest in the county, empty of all except a few teachers who reported to their classrooms to qualify for their salaries. Even these have had to scuttle through jeering bands of juvenile pickets.

Labor leaders say that many teachers would join the union if they did not think it would cost them their jobs. School authorities assert that only about 25 of the 375 teachers belong to the union and that these received free memberships last year and have never paid dues.

Superintendent Scott, who says he has no intention of resigning, announced that he had refrained from giving encouragement or even permission for teachers to join the union because of the "misrepresentation and misinterpretation" of such an attitude by the time it reaches the individual teacher.

He said his only concern and that of the board was to keep the schools "out of the union muddle."

The union has charged Mr. Scott with dismissing three teachers for union activity, but their status was not mentioned in the demands made on the school board. Mr. Scott said the teachers were not discharged; that they were not taken back this year because they were more interested in other affairs than in their school work.

Meanwhile, several thousand youngsters continu enthusiastic strikers, with the probability admitted by school authorities that their ranks will be swelled further this week.

Bessemer's Red Ban Held Void; Barton Released

Court Of Appeals Judges Ordinance Invalid Due To Its Clumsy Wording

Upholds Principle

Says City Has Power To Forbid Literature Printed For Anarchistic Purpose

Jack Barton, convicted in Recorder's Court at Bessemer of possessing Communist literature, fined $100 and in addition given a sentence of 180 days at hard labor, was a free man last night under a decision of the Alabama Court of Appeals holding unconstitutional the city ordinance he was found guilty of violating.

The ordinance being void, the high court ruled, the municipal court was without jurisdiction to try the case. Order of the Jefferson Circuit Court denying the writ of habeas corpus Barton petitioned through counsel, was reversed, and judgment was rendered by the Court of Appeals discharging him from custody.

This judgment will be certified by the clerk of the Court of Appeals to the clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court, and the certificate will be the latter's authority to execute the high court's decree.

Appeal taken by Barton, on which the case came before the Court of Appeals for review, was from action of the Circuit Court in denying him a writ of habeas corpus through which he sought his release from the Bessemer jail.

In this appeal, counsel claimed Barton was being confined without just cause by the City of Bessemer on conviction of violation of a city ordinance which it was insisted was void. It was contended also that sufficient time was not given Barton's attorney to try his case. The further contention was made that Barton presented a bond for $300 furnished by a reputable bonding company but that it was refused by authorities on the ground that the company issuing it was not licensed to do business in Bessemer; and that before he could secure another bond the five-day period for filing bond and appeal had elapsed.

How Ordinance Read

The ordinance Barton was convicted of violating, makes it unlawful to print, publish, edit, issue, or knowingly circulate, sell, distribute or publicly display any book, paper, document or written or printed matter in any form advocating, advising or teaching the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force, violence or any unlawful means, or to have in possession any such book, paper, document or written or printed matter in any form for the purpose or with the intention of distribution, sale, circulation or display thereof, within the City of Bessemer or the police jurisdiction thereof.

Citing the text of the ordinance, opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case by Judge William H. Samford, recalls that Section 4 of the Bill of Rights provides that "no law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press; any person may speak, write, and publish his statements on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Pointing out then that Barton's counsel insisted that the Legislature of Alabama and the State's incorporated cities and towns would have no right or authority to pass any law or ordinance in any way curtailing the right to print or to speak any sentiment regardless of its effect upon the health, morals, and peace of the people or the stability of the government, the opinion declares: "Such a broad construction" of the quoted section of the Bill of Rights, "would be unthinkable."

"There are certain limitations arising out of the police power which gives to the government authority to put certain restraints even upon the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech," the opinion says. "Every government has the inherent right of self preservation and to pass laws to prevent the publishing of articles which tend to corrupt morals, induce crime, or destroy organized society and such power is necessary and essential to the security of freedom and the stability of the State.

Birmingham Too

Invalidation yesterday of Bessemer's "anti-red ordinance" by the Alabama Court of Appeals gives new courage and hope to many thousands of our people who see the viciousness of such a measure and recognize it as a dangerous threat against the very foundation of American citizenship.

We cannot commend Judge Samford too highly for his well-considered opinion.

Let us hope now that the similar measure on the statute books of Birmingham will be challenged and speedily discarded.

American citizens through many generations have demonstrated their ability to cope with violence against regularly constituted authority. To preserve law and order and at the same time protect the individual's right of freedom, laws which so easily can be and so often are abused, are not necessary.

The unjust imprisonment of Communist Jack Barton and the unreasoning attitude of Bessemer officials in the case are far more dangerous to democracy than the activities of their victim.

"Billey Goats" Made Of Negro Steel Workers, Say Hot Dodger

To Colored Members of Local 121

Weekly Review

The few White men that belong to our Local preach at us to pay DUES. All they talk about is DUES—DUES and PAY—and keep on PAYING. 12-13-36 Birmingham, Ala.

They RAILROADED a white man as Financial Secretary when us COLORED is the majority and DID NOT WANT HIM.

Why can't we HAVE A COLORED FINANCIAL SECRETARY???

We pay the most money.

Most of the members is COLORED.

At meetings we have 5 or 6 White men and 80 COLORED MEN.

The WHITE members pay $5 and we COLORED MEN pay $80.

Weekly Review

WHERE IS OUR MONEY GOING?????? NOBODY KNOWS. We are GOATS and need a NEW DEAL. 12-13-36

Our Local Rules says the Officers got to be nominated and read out at THREE meetings. Mr. Leon Curren WAS nominated and RAILROADED to office at ONE meeting.

Birmingham

HOW COME THIS?

Why was Mr. Van Jones anxious to do this in ONE meeting?

TO MAKE BILLEY GOATS out of us COLORED.

IS YOU A BILLY GOAT???

We got to DEMAND we have a COLORED officer. We got to DEMAND to know where our money goes.

by a COLORED BILLEY GOAT

Editor's Note:

Well, at last some of the members of local 121 near Bessemer have seen the light. They have found out that after all the hullabaloo of white men about "Union" this and "Union" that they are AFTER the boys' MONEY.

I don't care how much money the Negro miners and steel workers pour into the coffers of the CIO Smelters, U. M. W. or what have you, they will never get much further than dues payers, and maybe a meaingless vice-president, a sort of "come on" man for the big shots.

The Negro knows that there has never been a time when the uneducated poor white man was his friend. He knows he is lying when he calls him "brother." He knows that all the troubles he has ever had, in the South, with white people have been with poor white folk. There is no hate behind this statement. It's a cold fact.

The better class of whites are respected by the Negro not because they are white, but because that type usually has too much sense to deliberately abuse, mistreat or cheat a poor Negro. He knows that to help a Negro is one of the best ways to help himself, therefore he shows his bigness in proportion as he is fair, just and on the level with the Negro. That makes the Negro like that type of white man. But the lack of these qualities in the poor whites makes the Negro hate him, disrespect him and in most instances distrust him to the Nth degree. This of course riles the poor white man and he goes out to cheat, and force out of the Negro that respect and confidence the Negro voluntarily and gladly gives to the better element of whites.

These Negro men of Local 121 have been seeing as a child, thinking as a child, understanding as a child, but this continuous **howling** for **"dues"**—getting no results is opening the Negro's eyes—they now are **putting** away childish things, stopping seeing thru a glass darkly; they begin thinking they are making the right move to **get themselves out** of the "BILLY GOAT" class.

That is just what men in these men's positions all over Birmingham are bound to see themselves as Billy goats they are in locals where you have 80 Negroes paying 80 dollars and more in a so-called unions including only 5 white men and all of them officers, disregarding their rules, violating their "pledges", most especially, when it comes to dealing with their Negro "brothers" in every way except dues paying. Men you don't have to be "Billy goats", stop it right now!

Labor – 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Federation of Labor.

Democracy and Progress Betrayed in Tampa

Daily Worker 11-29-36 New York Mirror

• Those who died fighting against slavery in the American Civil War would turn over in their graves could they know of the action of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council and the resolutions committee at the Tampa convention.

They refused to give Spain a hearing at the convention—Spain fighting on the barricades of democracy against the modern slavery of fascism. They declined to voice any protest against the monstrous frame-up of the Scottsboro boys. They rejected a ban on the vicious discrimination against Negroes practiced by some unions.

And while the A. F. of L. chiefs were thus turning their backs on action in behalf of democracy and civil liberties, they came to the defense of the leader of American fascism, of the modern slavocracy, William Randolph Hearst. Resolutions condemning Hearst were sidetracked and William Green had the gall to justify this on the ground of "freedom of the press"!

As for the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party, which was urged in ten resolutions, "nothing has occurred since the last convention," stated the resolutions committee report, "to justify any change in the well-established non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor."

Nothing has occurred except the most critical election since the Civil War, in which millions, led by the organized workers, arose to deliver a defeat to the forces of reaction.

Nothing except the splendid election successes of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, Washington Commonwealth Federation, and American Labor Party.

Nothing except marked growth of the Farmer-Labor movement in all parts of the country and greatly increased sentiment for independent political action among trade unions and other progressive groups.

Those who are trying to split the A. F. of L., who refuse to organize the unorganized, who have declared war on everything progressive in the labor movement, have run true to form.

But King Canute could not hold back the tides for all his regal pomp and power.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR convention in Tampa is putting on a parade of spite, reaction, and plain self-seeking which will not be lost on the general public. The convention has joined its voice with that of John M. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine in branding the rank-and-file seamen's strike as "communistic." Mr. Green warded off a possible speech by the Spanish Ambassador by saying that the situation in Spain was "muddled." The fight of the Spanish workers, like the seamen's battle against self-appointed authorities, probably seems likewise "communistic" to the embattled craft-union brotherhood. The convention, however, descended to its lowest level in voting to boycott the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The A. F. of L. could scarcely have found a more despicable weapon in its fight against the C. I. O. Neither could it have found one more certain to prove a boomerang. Meanwhile the convention is not to be allowed, after all, to stew in its own spite. C. P. Howard of the Typographers has stated that his union may pull out of the federation unless the illegal suspensions are lifted. If Mr. Howard's lead is followed by other unions sympathetic to the C. I. O., the American Federation of Labor may come to realize that in fighting off industrial unionism, which means mass organization, it is writing its own death warrant. The C. I. O. might well picket the convention with the slogan: The A. F. of L. Is Unfair to Unorganized Labor.

LABOR OFFICIALS SEEK PEACE WITH LEWIS BLOC

Daily Worker 11-29-36

Rebel Leader Will Be Asked To Meet With Committee

Constitution

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 28.—(AP)—Behind-the-scene diplomacy will precede further formal peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis' rebel unions.

This policy was adopted by the federation's executive council today after it reviewed the convention's order to continue efforts to end labor's big civil war.

11-29-36

George M. Harrison, the federation's chief peacemaker, plans to talk either with Lewis or with persons close to the rebel leader within the next few days. He expects to sound out Lewis' sentiment toward a number of definite peace proposals. He also may communicate with other leaders of the rebel committee for industrial organization.

After these conferences, Harrison will send Lewis a formal proposal for a meeting with the federation's peace committee.. This letter, by the convention's direction, will be sent regardless of the outcome of the informal negotiations.

Miners Suspended.

The council suspended Lewis' United Mine Workers and nine other unions nearly three months ago for "insurrection." Revolting against the A. F. of L.'s traditional craft union organization policy, these ten unions had set out to bring all the workers in each big industry into one big union.

Despite demands from some leaders for expulsion, the convention left the battle in its pre-convention status by merely confirming the suspensions and ordering the executive council to continue its peace efforts.

William Green, federation president, told reporters after today's meeting the council interpreted the convention's action to mean the council could lift the suspensions after a peace agreement was reached.

Special Convention.

If negotiations were unsuccessful, he recalled, the convention had directed the council to call a special convention to consider expulsion.

"There is no need to consider that at the moment, however," Green added.

Green said he was certain the council would insist the rebels meet formally with Harrison's peace committee before the suspensions would be revoked.

The council, he said, had given up its demand for dissolution of the rebel committee before peace talk started. Lewis, he continued, must give up his demand for suspension revocation.

"The next move," Green said, "is up to the C. I. O."

As a first step in the informal negotiations, Harrison had a long talk with Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers and a member of Lewis' committee. Zaritsky then made a long distance telephone call. Neither would discuss the conference.

The council devoted most of its meeting to consideration of charter applications from the Cleaners and Dyers and agricultural workers. No decision was reached.

Peonage Probe Asked.

Green sent Governor Sholtz, of Florida, a telegram asking for an investigation of reported peonage in Florida turpentine camps. The telegram said:

"It was reported to me that a state of peonage exists among negro workers employed in a section of the turpentine producing industry at MacClenny, Fla. I officially protest against such a policy of exploitation and oppression. Will you please investigate the situation and if the facts developed show peonage and exploitation take such action as may be necessary to stop it immediately."

The United Leather Workers and the Ladies' Pocketbook Workers, a subsidiary, announced temporary settlement of a dispute over the status of the pocketbook workers. Instead of withdrawing from the Leather Workers immediately, the Pocketbook workers are to hold a conference with the Leathers Workers over issues involved.

THE American Federation of Labor wound up its Tampa Conference with no surprises. While the unions in the C.I.O. were not formally expelled, their suspension continues, and hope of healing the breach in the labor movement seemed farther away than ever. The A.F. of L. demanded a thirty-hour week and continued wage increases to end the situation under which from a third to a half of all American families are below the minimum decent standard of life. The power of the conservatives was evident in the virtual avoidance of the issue of a constitutional amendment for the protection of labor, which had been approved a year ago. . . . The seamen's strike continued on all three coasts, the hope for a victory of the men being increased as additional unions joined the strike in the East and several steamship companies acceded to the strikers' demands. . . . Paul D. Peacher, city marshal and cotton planter of Earle, Arkansas, was fined $3,500 and given a suspended sentence of two years in prison. Peacher had followed the familiar Southern

New York Times 11-29-36

ting innocent Negroes and forcing them to work without wages on his plantation. The ed by federal agents from Washury found him guilty with obvious after stern instructions from the members of the Black Legion were imprisonment for the wanton kill. . . . The American Labor Party te refused to permit amalgamation r Communists as such. . . . W. R. alarmed by his recent unpopular with the American Newspaper ublication of his Seattle paper and Roosevelt's son-in-law as publisher. opponents of the President, having ss charge that he might accept a ived a gratuitous assurance from el that he won't.

Labor – 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Democracy and Progress

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And while the A. F. of L. chiefs were thus turning their backs on action in behalf of democracy and civil liberties, they came to the defense of the leader of American fascism, of the modern slavocracy, William Randolph Hearst. Resolutions condemning Hearst were sidetracked and William Green had the gall to justify this on the ground of "freedom of the press"!

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communication with other unions, the executive committee for immediate demands from some leading corporations, Harrison declared, the convention left its peace efforts to the executive council to be recalled, the convention had directed the council to call a special convention to consider expulsion.

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American Federation of Labor

THE RACE INSULTED

DESPATCHES FROM TAMPA, Fla., are to the effect that "studied insults" had been accorded Negro delegates to the American Federation of Labor's convention in that southern city. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the convention learned, was told, that he could not enter a principal hotel to register as a delegate with the official convention clerks. Age 12-5-36

In addition to the insult to Randolph, the convention was made uneasy over resentment against Tampa and state labor conditions with demands being made that in the future no more federation conventions be held in cities which do not meet high labor standards. Charges were also made by Randolph that virtual slavery and peonage existed in the town of McClenny, some fifty miles away from the seat of the convention, with Negroes being kept in servitude by a turpentine operator. New York Mirror

As far as the peonage and slavery charges go, there is little that the convention can do except to recommend to the U. S. Attorney General and Department of Justice that action be taken against the turpentine operator. But it can see that in the future Negro delegates are not insulted when they attempt to register at official headquarters.

There is little likelihood that union officials were not conversant with the discriminations practiced against Negroes in Florida. That state is one of the worst offenders where Negroes are concerned. If the A. F. of L. were as concerned about the welfare of Negroes as it claims, then it would not have held the convention in Tampa or in any other southern city unless assurance had first been given that Negroes would not be discriminated against in the matter of hotel accommodations or anything elese.

Despatches did not show that a protest had been made to the hotel management against this insult to Negro delegates or that the union withdrew its patronage from the hotel in protest. If William Green were as much concerned about the Negro as he has at times professed, this would have been an opportunity to show it.

That is one of the reasons why the "C. I. O." is making such an appeal to the Negro worker. It shows by deeds, not words, that it is the Negro's friend.

NEGRO RIGHTS FIGHT PUSHED IN AFL PARLEY

Daily Worker

Call on Convention to Eliminate Racial Bars in Unions

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

TAMPA, Nov. 18.—The fight against union discrimination against Negroes goes forward in this 56th convention of the American Federation of Labor. 11-19-36

"Resolved, That all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor accept into membership members of the Negro race."

That is the concluding sentence of one of the progressive resolutions against Negro discrimination now before the Committee on Organization. It was introduced by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance. Delegates from the same union, under the instructions of their Rochester convention, have also sought to put the 56th convention on record for a Federal anti-lynching law.

AGAINST LYNCHING

The exact words of this proposal's resolve are as follows: "That this convention go on record favoring the enactment of Federal legislation against mob rule or lynching in any form whatsoever in any part of the United States."

The most sweeping resolution against Negro discrimination in the unions is No. 79, presented by A. Philip Randolph. In part, this outstanding resolution says: That the convention "goes on record as condemning all forms of discrimination against Negro workers, and demands the elimination of the color bar from all constitutions and rituals of national and international unions, making it mandatory that if any unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. with color clauses in their constitutions or rituals fail to eliminate the said clauses in their next conventions and report same to the Executive Council, that the said national or international stands automatically expelled from the A. F. of L."

ASK ETHIOPIAN AID

The resolution further calls on State Federations of Labor, city central bodies and international unions to set up "an anti-race prejudice committee," to hold hearings and to carry on agitation against discrimination, and "to educate the workers to the value of working class unity for defense and protection against capitalist oppression."

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, through Randolph, further calls for a Negro organizer of the A. F. of L., there being none at the present time.

An appeal for the Ethiopian people is contained in a moving plea in Resolution No. 83.

American Federation of Labor.

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DAVIS SCORES INSULTS TO RACE AT A.F. L. PARLEY

TAMPA, Fla., Dec.-- (CNA)- A sharply worded protest against the insults hurled at the Negro people from the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention by A. E. McMullen, white City Attorney of Tampa, and United States Senator Pepper of Florida, has been placed before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. by John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress.

Crusader News Agency 11-30-36

Davis objected to the use of the epithet "darky" in McMullen's speech of welcome on behalf of the Mayor of Tampa and to Pepper's telling salacious and uncomplimentary jokes about Negroes. In his wire to President William Green, Davis stated:

"The National Negro Congress protests the silence of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the face of open insults made to the Negro people and to Negro delegates to the Convention by A. E. McMullen representing the Mayor of Tampa and by Senator Pepper. The Labor movement cannot afford the luxury of insulting anti-Negro jokes in a time when every honest and decent labor leader ought to be working for unity of all workers within the ranks of organized labor. We ask a public repudiation of the jokes contained in the speeches of these two men by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

In a talk with reporters, Davis declared "such insults are typical of the reactionary leadership of Green, Matthew Woll, John P. Frey and others of that clique who have stifled every attempt to accomplish the organization of millions of unorganized Negro and white workers in industry, agriculture and domestic service. Fortunately for Negro workers and all workers, there is developing in the American labor movement among hundreds of thousands of white workers the realization that 'labor in a white skin cannot be free as long as labor in a black skin is oppressed.'"

Davis said that the National Negro Congress will continue its fight to organize Negro workers into trade unions with white workers, while at the same time fighting tooth and nail against reactionary leadership of unions which try to split workers by race, by craft and in other ways.

The Congress executive accused the Resolutions Committee, headed by Matthew Woll, of killing progressive resolutions offered by A. Phillip Randolph, delegate from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and President of the Congress, and by white delegates in behalf of labor unity.

Davis declared that the activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization and of many state, county and city bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L. gave promise of real mass organization of Negro workers during the coming months, despite the reactionary clique headed by Green. In this work the Congress will give energetic support. he said.

NEGRO CONGRESS ASKS
A. F. L. CONVENTION
TO END ALL COLOR BARS

Crusader News Agency 11-16-36

WASHINGTON, Nov.-- (CNA)- The Jim-Crow policies of the Old Guard craft leadership of the American Federation of Labor are sharply assailed in a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Negro Congress for presentation to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L., which opened last Monday in Tampa, Fla.

The resolution sharply contrasts the racial discrimination practised by craft union leaders with the progressive policies of the leadership of the movement for industrial unionization and of various rank and file committees. It declares "The Industrial Union offers an effective solution for the problems of race discrimination in the labor movement."

The resolution assails the Old Guard A. F. of L. leadership for its support of ideas inimical to labor solidarity and for its indifference to the work of organizing the millions of unorganized Negro and white workers.

"The progress of labor in the United States has been hindered" by these policies of the Old Guard, the resolution points out. "This discrimination has been productive of low wages, long hours, poor working and living conditions, mob violence, unlawful arrests and other wanton forms of persecution of Negro workers in

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American Federation of Labor.

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particular."

The resolution, which has been sent to Frank Morrison, Executive Secretary of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., for presentation to theTampa convention, urges the convention to "go on record for the elimination of the color clause and pledge from the Constitution and rituals of all trade and industrial unions affiliated with it, and pledge to expel any union which violates the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor by maintaining such color bar. It further requests the convention to take "definite steps" for the organizing of unorganized Negro workers and "ending discrimination in any form within the American Federation of Labor."

The Congress resolution is similar in most details to the Randolph Resolution that was presented to the last A. F. of L convention by J. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters. The Randolph Resolution has been endorsed by scores of A. F. of L. unions during the past few months. Mr. Randolph is also president of the Negro Congress.

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American Student Union.

STUDENT UNIT VOTES AGAINST LOYALTY OATH

Goes on Record at Meeting Here in Favor of Spanish Radicals; Reaffirm Pledge

Delegates to the national congress of the American Student Union, formed a year ago by a merger of communist and socialist groups, adopted resolutions embracing a five-point anti-war program and condemning loyalty oaths for teachers yesterday at their final session in Hyde Park United Church.

Paradoxically, they then sent a telegram to President Roosevelt condemning his "tacit support of the Fascist rebellion in Spain" by planning to extend the American arms embargo to the radical nationalists and demanded granting of "full rights to the recognized government to purchase munitions freely here."

ACCEPT CHALLENGE.

In another telegram the convention tacitly accepted a challenge of patriotic students, now in session in Jersey City, to debate publicly the question: "Resolved, that the American Student Union is un-American in principle and in aim." No time or place was designated for such a debate.

Resolutions adopted by the 500 delegates from 200 colleges, include:

Reaffirmation of their adherence to the "Oxford pledge" to refrain from bearing arms even to defend one's country from aggression.

URGE EQUAL RIGHTS.

A campaign for equal rights for Negroes in southern universities was planned by the union for 1937.

Officers re-elected included Joseph P. Lash of New York, national secretary; James A. Wechsler of New York, director of publications; Miss Mollie Yard, Chicago, organization secretary, and Celeste Starck, Los Angeles, high school secretary. A successor of George C. Edwards Jr. of New York, retiring president of the organization, will be named next month.

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Annual Convention of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association.

Porters and Maids Hold Convention

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—(ANP)—The Second Annual Convention of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association convened August 11-12 in the Social Room of the Michigan Garden Apartments. The opening address was by J. T. Reid, corresponding editor of the New York Age, and the welcome address was by J. olf of Chicago.

President U. J. Turnquest, in his opening address explained the purpose of the organization and the opportunities offered to the members of the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association. Delegate R. L. Connally of Birmingham, spoke on the subject, "How the men in large numbers are joining the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association."

Notables Address Delegates

On Tuesday evening, the public reception for the delegates was held at the DuSable high school, where a large audience listened to an excellent program including many of the outstanding orators of our race. Among them were J. Wolfe, who spoke on the "Misrepresentations Given the Pullman Porters and Maids"; Dr. Wm. S. Braddan, who spoke on the "Opportunities Afforded the Pullman Porters and Maids"; and Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, who spoke on the question, "Porter, What Time Is It?" Other numbers on the program were selections by the Pullman Porters Quartet, instrumental solo by Miss Loraine Hamler; selections by the Granderson Sisters; remarks by Ex-Congressman Oscar DePriest, and by C. E. Kendrick.

At the meeting, Aug. 12, the reports of the officers were presented and the increase in membership was an interesting feature. The following officers were elected: U. J. Turnquest, president; J. E. Bowers, vice president; W. H. Thomas, secretary-treasurer, all of Chicago, Illinois.

Directors elected were: J. T. Reid, New York City; A. B. Logan, New York City; L. A. Winfield, Chicago; S. L. Armstrong, Atlanta; R. L. Durham, Louisville; M. L. Robinson, Houston, Texas; and Alonzo Noe, Los Angeles.

Among Those Present

Delegates in attendance were: R. L. Connally, Birmingham; M. F. Chappelle, Atlanta; G. Hailey, Ft. Worth; Hugh Collins, Dallas; R. H. Johnson, San Antonio; L. Johnson, New Orleans; F. B. Webster, Nashville; G. L. Holloway, Memphis; N. Greer, Cincinnati; G. J. Alexander, St. Louis; Ed Houston Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Butler, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Moss, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Parker, Philadelphia; J. M. Brown, New York City; A. H. Hohman, San Francisco; A. E. Sasser, Boston; A. Hilliard, Boston; J. R. Reese, Chicago; W. L. Calloway, Chicago; E. C. Carter, Chicago; Charles Hardin, Chicago; and Jake Wolfe, Chicago.

Among the visitors who gave the delegates some very interesting and encouraging remarks was C. E. Kendrick of New York City, formerly a member of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The meeting adjourned Wednesday.

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Anti-White Cotton Union.

Probe Of Anti-White Cotton Union Pushed

GREENWOOD, Miss. (ANP)—An official probe into a supposed anti-white union of Negro cotton farmers which was launched soon after the death of two white men and then lagged, received new impetus last week following the alleged threatening of V. A. Ainsworth, white planter, by Sam Warner, 60, a tennant farmer. Warner was arrested.

Two other sharecroppers, Andrew Hemphill and Tommy Jones, are in jail charged with murder in connection with the slaying Aug. 12 of William Simpson and William R. Ingram, young white overseers.

Arkansas

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Tent Colony Is Terrorized In Arkansas

Daily Worker

Leader of 108 Evicted Families Railroaded to State Prison

2-26-36

PARKIN, Ark., Feb. 25.—A seven-year prison sentence for the head of St. Peters Local of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, with similar or worse penalties facing other officials coincided last week with the throwing of a bomb, which fortunately failed to explode, into the tent camp here of 108 evicted sharecroppers. Along with the bomb, consisting of three sticks of dynamite, came messages scrawled on boards, ordering all union men to leave the State. Explosives and threats were tossed into the camp by auto gangs or horsemen during the night.

The man already sentenced is Jim Ball. He was secretary of a local whose peaceful meeting was raided by deputy sheriffs and armed planters on the night of Jan. 16. Ball's sole offense was that he tried to tear a shot gun out of the hands of Everette Hood, the plantation owner leading the raid. Hood had threatened to shoot into the meeting.

After Ball was arrested, and the incident seemed to be over, Hood and another deputy came back to the scene, and shot two share croppers who were walking away down the railroad tracks.

Hood and the deputy are not on trial, but for laying his hand on Hood's shotgun, Ball was framed in Crittendon County Circuit Court. The charge against him was "assault with intent to kill."

In the Court Room planters were betting that the "damned union man would get the limit, twenty-one years." Defense Attorney Newell Fowler, well known labor lawyer of Memphis, Tenn., said that no evidence to warrant conviction was presented.

Simon Bass, John Ligons and Sam Brown, union members, are to be given a similar trial next week on a charge of rioting. "Rioting" consists of having reported the raided meeting to union headquarters in Memphis.

The Central Defense Committee of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union has appealed in a recent communication:

"To all friends throughout America. Help us fight these cases. An appeal to the Supreme Court must be made. Bonds must be given. Won't you help to save these innocent men from the Tucker Farm (Arkansas equivalent of a Georgia Chain Gang). Funds are needed badly. Send all contributions to Howard Kester, Secretary, Central Defense Committee, Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Box 5215, Memphis, Tenn."

Eviction of union members continues. Several hundred families who were driven off the land in Cross and Crittenden Counties are living in tents purchased by sympathizers and with funds provided by the Church Emergency Relief Committee, affiliated with Federal Council of Churches. Other families are living in church buildings.

Food is not sufficient. Appeals to relief authorities were answered:

"There is no relief for you. Go chase rabbits until March 1 and then the planters will feed you."

Appeals to Washington for relief remain unanswered. Planters prevent cutting of fire wood.

In spite of all hardships, plantations which have evicted union members are boycotted. Even sharecroppers, enticed from outside the state by advertisements, refuse to work on these plantations when they understand the situation.

WARD RODGERS FREED ON PROSECUTOR'S PLEA

Daily Worker

Was Accused of Attempt to Incite Riot

3-4-36

HARRISBURG, Ark., March 3.—(AP)—Charges against Ward Rogers, 25-year-old former minister and central figure in last year's East Arkansas landlord - sharecropper controversies, were dismissed in circuit court here today at the request of prosecuting attorneys.

Rodgers appeal from a six months' sentence and a $500 fine growing out of his magistrate's court conviction on a charge that he attempted to incite white and negro sharecroppers to riot against planters in a speech at Marked Tree, Ark., more than a year ago, has been pending in circuit court for several months.

Rodgers denied attempting to lead a mob, but said he had told the crowd it would be possible ot lead a mob because of alleged abuses he said sharecroppers had suffered. Denver Dudley, prosecuting attorney, said his recommendation for the dismissal of the action was all that was necessary to remove the case from the docket.

Norman Thomas, Socialist party leader, once made a trip to Arkansas in the interest of the Rodgers case.

"I regard Rogers as a meddler and agitator," declared Prosecutor Dudley in announcing that charges against him would be dropped in circuit court here today.

"Theer is no reason to distinguish that case between any other misdemeanor case," stated the official. "I do not see any reason for spending the county's money to try that sort of a case."

Concerning the Tenant Farmers Unoin, Dudley said "it is impolite to kick a corpse."

Strikers Win Pay Increase In Arkansas

Daily Worker
6-1-36

Tenant Farmers Union Recognized By Planters In One County

New York, N.Y.

By Rex Pitkin
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., May 31.—Planters in the northern section of Mississippi County, their fields overrun with weeds and their short cotton plants badly in need of attention, yesterday recognized the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and granted substantial wage increases to strikers.

Workers returned to the fields on a wage scale calling for a dollar for a ten-hour day and $1.25 for a twelve-hour day plus transportation to and from the fields.

Before the strike was called two weeks ago the standard rate of pay throughout Eastern Arkansas was seventy-five cents for a work day which began at sun-up and ended at sun-down. The union's demand was for a dollar and a half for a ten-hour day.

Strike Spreads

The strike until now has been centered in Cross, Crittenden and St. Francis Counties, and it was not expected that workers in Mississippi County would heed the strike call. But the strike is rapidly spreading throughout the Arkansas cotton area.

The planters of Mississippi County who agreed to sign contracts with the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union pledged the union not to reveal their names. So strongly organized are the landlords, absentee planters and land companies that the plantation owners who were forced to recognize the union fear reprisals. They are afraid that the other planters who are bent on destroying the union will combine against them.

Demands Won

N. L. Mitchell, union secretary hailed the recognition of the union and the signing of the contracts 'as the first fruits of victory of the general shut down."

A local leader of the union who was instrumental in arranging the successful settlement in Mississippi County said that "The cotton choppers strike put the planters on the spot up here. Only a few went to work after we received the strike leaflets. The big fields were without a chopper in sight all last week.

"So this morning the price was raised to $1.00 for ten hours and $1.25 for 12 hours and we also get transportation to and from the fields. This strike has been worth thousands of dollars to the Mississippi County workers alone. The planters are demoralized. Grass growing to their knees."

Basis of Settlement

It appeared possible this afternoon that the Arkansas State Department of Labor would ask Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins into the strike zone to arbitrtate wages, hours and union recognition. Mitchell suggested the following basis for settlement of the strike:

1. Fair contracts between sharecroppers and tenants and planters.
2. Recognition of the right of collective bargaining.
3. Establishment of an arbitration board to settle disputes over wages and contracts.
4. Abandonment of forced labor and disarmament of plantation thugs.
5. Release of all workers held in stockades and concentration camps.
6. Complete restoration of civil liberties.

The union plans to prosecute all planters who have compelled strikers to work at the point of guns.

The strike is reported solid in all counties except Mississippi where settlements are now being arranged.

Cotton Workers Answer Union Strike Call

Daily Worker
6-1-36

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 31.—Thousands of Arkansas agricultural workers dropped their tools today in answer to the general strike call sent out by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union yesterday from an enlarged strike committee conference of fifty delegates, held in Memphis.

In several Mississippi counties near the river, word arrived of the general strike call, which was particularly applied to Arkansas, but nevertheless, the Mississippians came out too.

New York, N.Y.

Today the strike entered its eleventh day. Reports reaching the National officers from all parts of the affected area showed conclusively that the strike was successful as the men remained out of the fields.

Terror Used

Two organizers were driven from St. Francis County by planters, while a posse was formed and a reward of $50 offered for a union member who drove the plantation thugs from his home when they tried to force him at the point of a gun to work in the fields.

On several plantations, officers have united with the plantation interests to force the striking cotton choppers back into the field.

A concentration camp for strikers has been found by union officials in Crittendon County where thirteen men were imprisoned and terrorized.

Aron Gilmartin and the union attorney who went to secure the release of the men held in the concentration camp were assaulted by J. D. Peachers, City Marshal of Earle, Arkansas. Peachers struck the attorney in the face, and arrested Gilmartin on a charge of "disturbing labor."

The Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief yesterday invited Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, to make a personal inspection of the Arkansas cotton fields and see for herself the slavery

violence against strikers, and intolerable and inhuman working conditions.

The Emergency Committee also wired Senator Robert M. LaFollette, chairman of a Senate sub-committee investigating denial of civil liberties, that investigation of Arkansas conditions is needed.

Cotton Strikers Defy Guardsmen

Daily Worker 6-4-36

Choppers, Sharecroppers in Mass Picket Line Swell Ranks in March by Eastern Arkansas Plantations

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—After daring the militia who had threatened them the day before with a machine gun, striking cotton choppers and tenant farmers won the right to mass picket plantations in St. Francis County, Arkansas. Hundreds of strikers marched like a liberating army, singing and with banners. The few remaining workers on the fields who have been terrorized by deputized plantation owners, dropped their hoes and rushed out with shouts to join the parade. Without the protection of the marching strikers they would not have dared to leave their jobs.

The parade went on triumphantly even after the arrest of its leader, Dave Benson, member of the Executive Board of the Workers' Alliance. State Ranger Douglas Martin arrested Benson.

Mediator Is Sent

The strength displayed by the strikers has electrified the community. Sheriff Campbell issued orders to his deputies not to make arrests unless the picket was caught actually talking to the man at work.

The vigorous action of the strikers overshadows even the news, which arrived today, that the U. S. Attorney General is sending Sam Whitaker, his special assistant, to investigate the charges made by the union of violation of all civil rights by plantation owners.

Secretary H. L. Mitchell of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union received word yesterday from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that a Federal mediator asked by the union had left for the strike zone.

Kidnaping Reported

Among the matters Whitaker will be asked by the union to investigate is the reported kidnaping of three women and a baby by C. F. Tyson, a deputized planter from Roundpoint, Tenn. The union has ascertained that this man is Baxter Howard, of Proctor, Arkansas.

Rev. E. B. McKinney, Negro vice-president of the union and stalwart leader of the sharecroppers who was driven out of Eastern Arkansas after machine gun bullets had riddled his home, will leave tomorrow on a speaking tour to raise strike funds. The tour is jointly sponsored by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and the Committee on Rural Social Planning of Washington.

The union will insist that the Attorney General's representative look into such brazen actions as that of Sheriff Howard Curlin of Crittendon County who boasted yesterday that he had arrested five strikers. He refused to tell the name of the jailed men, but admitted that one was kidnaped from over the State line in Memphis.

A rank and file striker succinctly explained the demands of the strikers.

"We want two things," he said. "A fair wage for day labor and the right of a sharecropper to run his own business. By that I mean his right to buy where he pleases, sell his own cotton, have it ginned where he pleases, and sell the seed wherever he wants to."

Under present working conditions the sharecropper is compelled to turn his cotton over to the planter at harvest time and often is forced to buy his "furnish" in the planter's commissary on credit because he lacks cash.

ILL-ADVISED STRIKE

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union, a strong organization that has been built up in certain sections of Arkansas, has called a general strike in the cotton fields of eastern Arkansas, with the admonition: "Stop all work; stop every hoe; stop every plow; strike on every plantation and farm."

"Agitators are responsible for the trouble," said Governor Futrelle, who announced that he has answered demands from New York that he intercede on behalf of the strikers by telling them that "our people in Arkansas are not mistreated half as much as yours in New York."

An impartial investigation made last January supports Governor Futrelle's charge that "agitators are responsible for the trouble." At that time H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the union, denied that it was controlled and financed through a direct relationship with soviet Russia, and in calling for a congressional investigation said the foremost objective of the union now is for government legislation that would force plantation owners to sell all the land except 160 acres in order that the sharecroppers and renters might have homes and lands of their own.

The sweeping union objectives, which are said to have been instigated by Norman Thomas, socialist leader, are being opposed by landowners, law enforcement officers and citizens generally. Recruiting members of the union, among the most ignorant persons of the tenant cropper class, has been carried on by competent organizers, financed by outside interests. The members have no voice in determining what action the union shall take, and the present strike order, in the busiest time of cotton production work, is simply another instance of the Russian bolshevik method of creating trouble at a time that will hamper an industry most.

These paid agents of unrest have permeated the workers' ranks in every American industry; their orders are to create trouble; the underlying aim is to break down our form of government by inflaming the minds of those "who haven't" against those "who have."

COTTON PICKET MARCH IS HALTED BY RANGERS

Reports of Violence Fails To Materialize; 10 Negroes Held.

FORREST CITY, Ark., June 1.—(UP)—Four state rangers remained on duty in the tense east Arkansas cotton fields tonight after a band of striking cotton choppers had been dispersed before they could stage a picket march on plantations.

About 25 national guardsmen of the local unit, Machine Gun Company H of the 153rd infantry, were disbanded late today, subject to instant recall if the situation becomes serious.

Reports of violence had failed to materialize tonight. Captain John Dillon, of the national guard, said only the one band of strikers had been encountered and they were dispersed peaceably.

Five negroes, members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union which issued the strike call two weeks ago, were held in jail here charged with interfering with labor in the cotton fields. Five others were held at Marion, Ark., also charged with attempts to force day laborers to quit the fields.

Wynne Negroes Are Attacked

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WYNNE, Ark., June 10. — An armed mob of vigilantes encircled the Negro neighborhood here blocked off the streets, captured an innocent Negro boy and beat him mercilessly.

The vigilantes then invaded the home of the Rev. Bennett, a well-loved Negro minister, slapped, scuffed and kicked him in an effort to force him to divulge information about the leaders of the general cotton strike now current.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President this year, wired President Roosevelt yesterday urging him to "say and do" something in behalf of the agricultural workers and sharecroppers in Arkansas.

The telegram referred to the critical developments of the strike in the cotton country."

ATTACK ON NEGROES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Chief Clyde at Wynne Will Make Inqiury

WYNNE, Ark., June 7.—Chief of Police Frank Clyde of Wynne said tonight he expected to file charges Monday or Tuesday in connection with an attack on two negroes here early Saturday morning by a large group of men.

Chief Clyde said the men, traveling in automobiles and light trucks, drove to Wynne from St. Francis County between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. Saturday, blockaded streets in the negro quarter of the city and "beat up" a negro boy and a negro minister.

"They were hunting for a negro named Bennett who was accused of drawing a gun on a man during the excitement over the cotton choppers' strike in that county," Clyde said.

"They came up here and without consulting any of the local authorities, blocked the streets in the negro section and catching a boy named Young beat him up until he told them where Bennett's brother, a well known negro minister, lived.

"The men then went to PYreacher Bennett's house and slapped him a few times, trying to make him tell where his brother was hiding. The negro preacher is well known here and has nothing to do with this cotton chopping strike."

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON ARRESTED IN STRIKE

Author and Joe Jones, Painter, Detained in Arkansas Cotton Dispute, Then Freed.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FOREST CITY, Ark., June 5.—Josephine Winslow Johnson, whose novel "Now in November" won the 1935 Pulitzer award, was arrested by sheriff's deputies today on the suspicion of encouraging cotton field workers to strike, in conjunction with the activities of union workers.

Mrs. Johnson was taken to the court house, and later released. Arrested with her was Joe Jones, St. Louis house painter who later became a nationally-recognized artist. Jones was later released.

David M. Benson, Washington attorney, arrested at the same time was fined $1,060 by Squire G. E. McCutcheon. He had been arrested in connection with a plantation picketing parade.

Benson, attorney for the union organizer, was fined $500 and costs on the charge of "interfering with labor," $500 and costs on a charge of "rioting," $50 on a charge of driving an automobile without a license and $10 for having a District of Columbia instead of an Arkansas license tag on his car while working in the State.

H. Clay East of Memphis, former president of the Tenant Farmers Union, was jailed by Sheriff Campbell for "safekeeping" after the earlier arrests.

The succession of events preceded the arrival here of S. E. Whitaker, a special investigator for Attorney General Cummings.

Labor-1936

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Arkansas

Hendersonville, N. C. Times
June 9, 1936

TENANT UNION NEGROES FINED

Five in Arkansas Had Variety of Communistic Literature

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9. (UP)—Five negro members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, arrested in a raid during which police found four large boxes containing "Communistic literature," were fined $50 each in city court late yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct and vagrancy.

Union Attorney H. I. Goldberger said he would make an immediate appeal.

Police Chief Will D. Lee said the negroes were arrested at the home of E. B. McKinney, negro, first vice-president of the Tenants' Union, on information that the place was headquarters where literature was being printed to "stir up further the powder keg" condition among East Arkansas negroes, who have participated in the cotton choppers' strike called there by the union.

Lee exhibited the literature, which contained magazines with articles by Karl Marx, Josef Stalin, Russian Dictator, and American sociologists. These included "Soviet Russia Today—Special Lenin Edition," "Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx "Days With Lenin," by Maxim Gorky, famous Russian novelist, and Russian newspapers from Moscow.

Chief Lee charged that H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the STFU "and McKinney are responsible for the trouble in East Arkansas." McKinney was in Washington taking up union complaints with officials. Lee said he would be arrested if he returned to Memphis.

Meanwhile, Gov. J. M. Futrell of Arkansas, announced from Little Rock that 13 negroes held in jail in Crittendon county, Ark., for strike activities, would be released soon—as they had been 'sufficiently punished."

Futrell's action followed a letter to him from Mitchell asking him to release all persons held in connection with the cotton choppers strike and to remit fines collected against others already convicted.

He told the governor the arrested and convicted union leaders had committed no acts of violence and Arkansas officials had no right to interfere with their activities in promoting a "peaceful" strike of farm laborers.

Governor Futrell had not received Mitchell's letter at the time of the release order. His action followed a report from Sam E. Whitaker, special Federal investigator, who studied conditions in the strike area.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
June 9, 1936

Negro Strikers Ordered Released

WYNNE, Ark, June 9—(AP)—Eastern Arkansas cotton field strikers gained favorable action here from the state's governor and the Wynne chief of police.

Governor J Marion Futrell announced at Fayetteville late last night that he was ordering the release of 13 negro strikers held in jail in Crittenden county.

At the same time Police Chief Frank Clyde said he was determined to identify and punish white riders who attacked two negroes here early Saturday in connection with the strike. He said he hoped to file charges against at least one man today or tomorrow.

Gov Futrell said the 13 negroes "have been sufficiently punished and will be released from prison." The governor said his move was based on information furnished by Sam Whitaker, special assistant U S attorney general, and State Ranger Supt Gray Albright.

Talladega, Ala. Home
June 9, 1936

NEGROES FINED IN RAID ON UNIONIST

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—Five Negroes from the East Arkansas cotton choppers' strike zone were fined $50 each Monday by City Judge E. B. Carter, and their attorney's request for a police escort to his office was denied. However, the attorney, H. I. Goldberger, was not molested as he left the police station, where the city court is located.

The attorney expressed fear of men standing outside the courtroom, saying they were from "East Arkansas," but the group of men merely laughed as he left the chambers, and made no effort to follow.

The fines were based on charges of disorderly conduct and vagrancy. The Negroes were arrested Saturday night in a raid on the home of E. B. McKinney, Negro vice president of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, which called the cotton choppers' strike. McKinney was in Washington Monday, but Police Chief Will D. Lee said he would be arrested if he returned.

Police Hunt Negro Leader

Raid Home of Vice-President of Tenant Farmers Union

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 15.—Police three times within the last 24 hours have raided the home of Rev. E. B. McKinney, Negro vice-president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, which is leading a strike in four counties in the Arkansas cotton belt.

The police declare that McKinney will be in jail as soon as he gets home, and that they will be waiting for him on his own doorstep. The union vice-president is still in Washington, appealing for a real investigation.

The "Jim Crow" Negro settlement in Memphis has signs stuck up here and there: "Sharecroppers and day laborers wanted, good pay," but takers are few.

Governor Futrell of Arkansas announced yesterday that Sam Whitaker, special investigator of the U. S. Department of Justice, assigned to look into forced labor conditions in Arkansas was returning to Washington without finding anything wrong.

Secretary H. L. Mitchell of the union says that Whitaker made no real investigation.

Whitaker did not go to see the stockades where arrested strikers are held at forced labor, and got his information solely from conversations with planters and officers.

I.L.D. Asks Arkansas Strike Aid

Broad support to the fight of the tenant-farmers and agricultural workers in Arkansas against the terror of arrests, concentration camps, thugs, and militia, was called for by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, yesterday.

I. L. D. branches and affiliates, as individuals and as organizations were asked by Miss Damon to send wired protests immediately to Governor J. Marion Futrell of Arkansas, at Little Rock, against the terror being used against the strikers.

A wire from the National Executive Committee of the I. L. D. to Governor Futrell today demanded the withdrawal of the armed forces, both state and private, which have been operating to smash the strike which is being conducted by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and the restoration of civil rights to the strikers. A wire to Governor Hill McAllister of Tennessee demanded the release of five refugees from the strike area arrested in Memphis without warrant and sentenced to the workhouse.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 15, 1936

Court Upholds Conviction

Little Rock, Ark., June 15—(AP)—The Arkansas Supreme Court today upheld the conviction of an Eastern Arkansas sharecropper who threatened a deputy sheriff with a shotgun at a Southern Tenant Farmers' Union meeting but reduced his sentence on an assault to kill charge from seven to one year. The defendant, James Ball, Negro, was convicted of brandishing a shotgun menacingly when Deputy Sheriff Everett Hood entered a union meeting at a church near Earle.

LEGAL CLOSING OF COLLEGE IS SOUGHT

Arkansas Pastor Says Violence Not Planned Against Commonwealth

MENA, ARK., Dec. 26.—(AP)—The chairman of a Polk County citizens committee which expressed resentment at an implication that Polk Countians might do violence to Commonwealth Labor College, located near Mena, said tonight it was his purpose to seek closure of the school "in a legal way."

"I expect to do all I can to close the school in a legal way," said the Rev. L. D. Summers, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Mena and chairman of the voluntary citizens' committee.

Declining to elaborate on his statement, Mr. Summers made public the text of a resolution circulated by his committee and which he said had been signed by 914 residents of the county expressing "regret that this college is in our midst," and condemning "the teachings and practices of said college."

The resolution specifically took exception to the action of Miss Charlotte Moskowitz, secretary-treasurer of Commonwealth in calling upon the Civil Liberties committee of the U. S. Senate two weeks ago to investigate conditions in Polk County. Miss Moskowitz expressed fear that a recently published magazine article about Commonwealth might prompt violent assault on the school.

The citizens' resolution described her action as one intended to create "publicity and sympathy" for the college, a cooperative institution.

"Any steps which we may take toward closing said school will first have full legal and moral sanction and will not be related in any degree to mob sanction," said the resolution.

College authorities were not immediately available for comment.

The 1935 Arkansas Legislature investigated Commonwealth on a charge of communistic teachings, but the committee reported it found no evidence of any advocacy of violence.

Asserting he was making no charges against anyone, but was prompted by recently published criticism of Commonwealth and by personal inquiries, Herman Horton, 22-year-old legislator from Craighead County, said at Jonesboro today he was preparing a bill for the 1937 Assembly to regulate teachings in Arkansas schools.

He said his bill would prohibit anyone refusing to pledge allegiance to the American flag from teaching in this State and would define the teaching of communism or free love as felonies.

"If adverse conditions exist at Commonwealth, the bill if enacted will remedy them. If they do not exist, the bill will not affect the college," he said.

LABOR COLLEGE ASKS FOR PROBE

Arkansas Commonwealth Seek Federal Inquiry As Answer To Its Critics

MENA, ARK., Dec. 27—(AP)—Commonwealth Labor College, charging an attempt to incite local citizens against it asked a Federal investigation today into "both Commonwealth and reactionary activities in the county and state."

Miss Charlotte Moskowitz, secretary-treasurer of the cooperative institution called for the inquiry in answer to a Polk County citizens committee resolution condemning "teachings and practices" of the school and seeking to close it "in a legal way."

"I am going to follow through and if its legally possible we hope to close the school," declared the Rev. L. D. Summers, pastor of the Mena First Baptist Church and chairman of the voluntary citizens committee.

"I am preaching tonight on Commonwealth College," he asserted, "and will show by documentary evidence that they teach communism, Fascism and other radicalisms. I am basing my remarks on articles in the publication The Fortnightly, and their text books."

The committee resolution, signed by 914 residents, expressed regret "that this college is in our midst" and resentment at an implication that Polk Countians might do violence to Commonwealth as a result of a recently published magazine article about it.

Miss Moskowitz called upon the civil liberties committee of the United States Senate two weeks ago for an investigation of conditions in Polk County, expressing fear the magazine article might prompt a violent assault on the school. The resolution charged her move was intended to create "publicity and sympathy" for the college.

"The Rev. Summers, frustrated in attempts to incite local people against the school and worried about the Federal investigation, now indicates in a resolution he will work through legal channels to crush the school," she said today.

"The committee must be afraid the civil liberties union will take action against them and are circulating the resolution as a means of self protection," Miss Moskowitz continued."

"We are calling for an investigation of both Commonwealth and reactionary activities in the county and state, particularly Rev. Summers's incitements, by an impartial Federal LaFollette committee."

Mr. Summers said his plans of action are tentative and not ready for publication, citing the resolution declaring "any steps which we may take toward closing said school will first have legal and moral sanction and will not be related in any degree to mob sanction."

Prompted by what he described as recently published criticism of Commonwealth and by personal inquiries, Herman Horton, 22-year-old legislator, announced at Jonesboro he was preparing a bill for the January assembly to prohibit anyone refusing the pledge allegiance to the American flag from teaching in this state and defining the teaching of communism or free love as felonies. He said he was making no charges against anyone.

"Further investigation of Commonwealth by a prejudiced state legislature only means further opportunity for slander against the school," declared Miss Moskowitz.

Only last year the Arkansas legislature investigated the college on a charge of communistic teachings. A committee reported it found no evidence of any advocacy of violence.

The school describes itself as a "non-factional labor college" with an enrollment averaging 50 students. It was moved to Arkansas in 1923 from Llano Colony in Northern Louisiana, and is located 11 miles west of Mena in the Ouachita mountains.

Owned and controlled by the Commonwealth College Association and incorporated under the laws of Arkansas, the college engages in farming operations to derive from the soil the larger part of its food supply.

Teachers and resident workers receive no salary, only maintenance. Teachers and students must contribute industrial work of from 15 to 20 hours a week.

The school has about 15 frame cottages used for student quarters and class rooms. Courses offered include labor problems. Current events, political economy, labor history and journalism.

MENA SCHOOL LEADER CHARGES DUPLICITY

Attack On College Claimed Fight On Unionism

WARNING TO LABOR ISSUED

Miss Moskowitz Declares Progressive People of Country Should Keep Close Watch On Arkansas Assembly

By The Associated Press.

MENA, Ark., Dec. 30. — Miss Charlotte Moskowitz, secretary-treasurer of Commonwealth College, charged today that a Baptist clergyman and legislator were hitting at unionization of sharecroppers through attacks on the school.

She said that Commonwealth "welcomed the readiness" of the U. S. Senate Civil Liberties Committee to protect constitutional rights in Arkansas. Her statement was in comment on the committee's decision to take no action on the school's request for an investigation of conditions in Polk County, unless some overt act occurs to restrict the institution's constitutional rights.

Claims Public Aroused

"Public attention and opinion is already aroused against the Rev. Summers whose repeated provocations have forced from him the public statement that he intends only legal action against academic freedom of Commonwealth," she said.

The Rev. L. D. Summers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is chairman of a citizens' committee seeking to close the co-operative institution near here.

"Mr. Summers' threat is immediately followed by Mr. Horton's announcement that he will introduce repressive legislation," she declared, referring to Representative-elect Herman Horton of Jonesboro, who announced plans to introduce in the next Assembly a bill requiring Arkansas teachers to take an oath pledging allegiance to the flag.

"Mr. Summers and Mr. Horton are attacking Commonwealth in order to hit indirectly at unionization of sharecroppers, workers and unemployed," she said. "Repressive legislation and gag bills are contrary to the principles of organized labor.

Claims School Alert

"Commonwealth stands alert to defend academic freedom and civil liberties and urges all progressives and labor groups in the state and nation to watch vigilantly the coming legislative sessions and to oppose vigorously reactionary and repressive measures."

Informed of the Senate committee's decision, Mr. Summers said: "That's just what I expected."

The Rev. Haven Perkins, faculty chairman of the college issued a blanket denial tonight of charges that the institution taught "Communism, Socialism and Atheism."

Asserting that Commonwealth was "not a Commeunistic school," Mr. Perkins, who said he was an Episcopal minister, a Rhodes scholar, and a former teacher at Harvard and the National Seminary for the Episcopal Church, said:

"I am myself a Socialist. Other members of the faculty have no affiliations.

Cites Faculty Belief

"What our non-partisan faculty would probably agree on is that the United States government ought to be a people's government instead of being controlled as at present by Wall Street."

He said that the college "very emphatically respects the United States Constitution and flag."

"Some of its faculty do not believe in God," he said. "The proportion of believers to unbelievers on the faculty is about the same as at Harvard—the unbelievers are in the majority. I deplore this, but I believe we Christians are responsible for it. For example, we have tolerated the imperalist robbing of the Chinese people while our missionaries were preaching brotherly love. No effort is made at Commonwealth by those who do not believe to spread their unbelief, or interfere with the beliefs of students."

Arkansas Commonwealth Asks Inspection Of Labor College

By The As

MENA, Ark., Dec. 27.—Commonwealth Labor College, charging an attempt to incite local citizens against it, asked a federal investigation today into "both commonwealth and reactionary activities in the county and state."

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"I am going to follow through and if it's legally possible we hope to close the school," declared the Rev. L. D. Summers, pastor of the Mena First Baptist Church and chairman of the voluntary citizens committee.

Will Show "Evidence"

"I am preaching tonight on Commonwealth College," he asserted, "and will show by documentary evidence that they teach Communism, Fascism and other radicalisms. I am basing my remarks on articles in the publication, The Fortnightly, and their text books."

The committee resolution, signed by 914 residents, expressed regret "that this college is in our midst" and resentment at an implication that Polk Countians might do violence to Commonwealth as a result of a recently published magazine article about it.

Miss Moskowitz called upon the civil liberties committee of the United States Senate two weeks ago for an investigation of conditions in Polk County, expressing fear the magazine article might prompt a violent assault on the school. The resolution charged her move was intended to create "publicity and sympathy" for the college.

Legal Channel Planned

"The Rev. Summers, frustrated in attempts to incite local people against the school and worried about the federal investigation, now indicates in a resolution he will work through legal channels to crush the school," she said today.

"The committee must be afraid the Civil Liberties Union will take action against them and are circulating the resolution as a means of self protection," Miss Moskowitz continued.

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Bill Being Prepared

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Enrollment of 50

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The school has about 15 frame cottages used for student quarters and class rooms. Courses offered include labor problems, current events, political economy, labor history and journalism.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Labor - 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

PULLMAN PORTERS GET
A.F.of L. CHARTER

NEW YORK, Sept.--(CNA)- The first international charter ever given by the American Federation of Labor to a Negro trade union was unveiled in Harlem last week at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Mother Zion Church, 137th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Crusader News Agency

More than 1,500 persons, mostly Harlemites, crowded into the church and stood on the outside within hearing of the speakers, where they listened to prominent labor leaders and Mayor La Guardia compliment the Pullman porters on having "made the grade." Milton P. Webster, of Chicago, first international vice-president of the union, delivered the main address. The meeting was in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the Brotherhood and the receiving of the international charter. 8-3-36 New York Mirror

The mass meeting was followed by a two-day session at which problems facing the Negro people and the organized labor movement were discussed. Speaking on "The Significance of a Farmer-Labor Party to the Negro," Francis J. Gorman, International vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, told the conference:

"Organized labor must organize politically, if fascism is to be stopped.

"Only through a powerful labor party movement can the Negro and white workers in the closest unity, beat down the employers' efforts to divide Negro and white workers, and to forever lynch and discriminate against Negroes.

"Regardless of what political philosophy we have -Republican, Democratic, Socialists or Communists - we can merge it into a common cause - a Farmer-Labor Party," Gorman stated amidst applause.

Eugene C. Holmes of the Department of Philosophy of Howard University, paid a tribute to the recently formed All People's Party of Harlem as significant of a progressive trend among the Negro people for independent political action outside of the old parties.

The conference was also addressed by John Brophy, of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and by Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League.

PULLMAN UNION HEARS MAYOR IN SECOND TALK IN ONE DAY TO NEGROES

International Charter Is Unveiled Following Parade of Brotherhood Members

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia stressed the importance of a united command in the ranks of organized labor at the unveiling Monday night at Mother Zion Church of the international charter recently granted the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The charter was presented to the organization by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at Chicago last June 7.

The unveiling ceremonies were part of the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the brotherhood, which included a two-day eastern regional labor conference held at the headquarters of the brotherhood, 36-33 West 138th street, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Sees Dissension Unfortunate.

"Dissension in the ranks of organized labor nullifies the work it attempts to do," stated the Mayor. "If American labor has any sense, it will settle its own differences itself," he added.

"There is a definite need for uniformity in the laws of the various States," continued the mayor. "A minimum wage law in the State of New York is useless as long as South Carolina will allow the textile industries to operate within its confines with no regard for minimum standards. Relief administration in the City of New York is hampered when just across the river New Jersey's relief situation exists in such a chaotic state."

Miss Lillian Hirstein of the Chicago Federation of Labor pointed out the necessity of a solid front of all labor regardless of race, color or creed.

Western Official Speaks.

M. P. Webster, Chicago, and chairman of the general executive board, gave the history of the struggle for recognition of the brotherhood by the Pullman company and American labor forces.

"The Pullman porter is essential to railroad travel," he stated. "The porter portrays to the public that intangible thing called service, without which the Pullman cars could not operate."

Trade unions are fundamental to organized labor, Mr. Webster declared.

Mr. Webster told the assembled porters of the contract that was being drawn up between the Pullman company and the brotherhood. He emphasized the point that the porters should not become uneasy because the contract seems to be slow in its formation. "The big issue is not when the contract is to be drawn up, but what kind of contract can be arranged with the Pullman company," he asserted.

The ceremonies were opened with the invocation by Rev. R. F. Gilbert. Hubert Finlay's concert band played several numbers. Miss Helen Dowdy sang two beautiful numbers, which were received with much applause by the audience.

President Sends Message.

Many congratulatory messages were received by the brotherhood and were read by Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood. They came from President Franklin D. Roosevelt; the Right Rev. Francis McConnell, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers; the National Labor Committee of the International Labor Defense; James Myers of the Federal Council of Churches; Daniel J. Tobin, Chauffeurs and Teamsters Union; Congressman Robert Crosson; Mathew Woll, American Federation of Labor; A. O. Wharton, American Federation of Labor; Rose Schneiderman; John L. Lewis, Committee for Industrial Organization; Frances Perkins, secretary, Department of Labor; Sir Walter Citman, British Trades Union; Honorable George Landsbury, member of Par-

liament, and William J. Schieffin of the Scottsboro Committee.

A parade from the headquarters of the brotherhood, 36-38 West 135th street, preceded the ceremonies at the church. It moved south on Lenox avenue to 111th street, west to Seventh avenue, north to 137th street and into Mother Zion A. M. E. Church.

Flags of the Republic of Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Ethiopia and the nationalistic flag of those fighting for independence in Puerto Rico were carried by the porters.

Ashley L. Toten, international secretary-treasurer of the brotherhood, acted as chairman of the meeting. Refreshments were served at the headquarters of the brotherhood immediately after the ceremonies at the church.

Brophy Speaks on C. I. O.

"Organize the unorganized," said John Brophy, director of the Committee on Industrial Organization, to the Negro Labor Conference at its Monday afternoon session held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 36-38 West 135th street.

He outlined to his listeners the efforts of the C. I. O. to organize all industry along the lines of industrial unions. He related the work being done in the automotive and rubber industries, pointing out clearly the progress that has been made to date.

When questioned about the Green-Lewis dispute, Mr. Brophy stated: ""The Negro worker has more to gain by aligning himself with the industrial unions than he can from the craft unions."

Criticizes Craft Unions.

"Craft unions are based around skills, they are selective. these factors make for discriminating practices against the Negro worker. Craft unions cut across various industries and tend to increase rather than decrease the practices which work against the welfare of the Negro worker."

"Industrial unions localize industries; they are inclusive and embrace all the people working in any given industry," he added.

Citing the efforts of the mine workers in the South, he added: "This localizing of the industries is built around the theory of non-discrimination and makes for the increased benefits that Negro workers can derive from trade unionism."

A general discussion followed the speech of Mr. Brophy under the leadership of Lester B. Granger, director, national workers' bureau.

Brotherhood Officers Speak.

Mr. Webster, first vice-president of the brotherhood, commenting on discrimination, stated that "Negroes fight discrimination in the trade unions, while on the other hand they accept willingly discriminations in other fields of endeavors.

B. F. McLaurin, national field organizer, brotherhood of sleeping car porters acted as chairman of the meeting.

Francis J. Gorman, first international vice-president, United Textile Workers of America, delivered the address to the evening session of the confernce. He pointed cut the aims and objectives of the Farmer Labor Party and its significance to the Negro worker.

"Organized labor movements can afford mutual protection for all workers, regardless of race, creed or nationality," stated Mr. Gorman.

Tells Labor's Platform.

"Employment security, the sending of people from the ranks of labor to Congress, the election from the ranks of labor of persons to the municipal governments, are the points in the platform of the Farmer Labor Party," he added. "Labor should support Franklin D. Roosevelt for President in 1936, but be ready in 1940 to institute an independent party to insure the rights of the workers of America," concluded Mr. Gorman.

The discussion which followed was led by Eugene C. Holmes, department of philosophy, Howard University. Frank Crosswaith, chairman, Negro Labor Committee, acted as chairman of the evening session.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the brotherhood held their sessions on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Rose Schneiderman, president, women's trade union league of America, was the principal speaker in the evening, with Mrs. Katherine Lassiter acting as chairman for the occasion.

Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters At Annual Convention Endorses Steel Drive

CINCINNATI, Ohio. — The fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which met in the Edgemont Hotel, September 21 to 23, endorsed the steel drive to organize the steel workers, and demanded that the National Unity of the American Labor Movement be preserved by the restoration of the twelve unions comprising the Committee For Industrial Organization to their rightful and lawful status in the American Federation of Labor, states A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood refused to endorse the Republican, Democratic Socialist or Communist Party's candidate for President, but went on record as favoring the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party as the most effective political agency for conserving our democratic traditions and constitutional safeguards of our civil and political liberties, and to protect and defend the trade union movement and Negro rights.

The porters' convention also went on record as favoring legislation against Child Labor, the Wagner Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill, the Lundeen Social Insurance Measure, the American Youth Act, low cost government housing for the workers ,legislation for adequate relief by federal, state and city governments, and the abolition of teachers' oaths. The convention further expressed its opposition to Fascism and war segregation and jim-crowism in the trade union movement, and supported the fight for the share-crop farmers, Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon, and the Scottsboro Boys, said Mr. Randolph.

Delegates to the convention came from as far as Oakland on the Pacific Coast, St. Paul in the northwest, St. Louis in the southwest, and New York in the east, representing a membership of more than six thousand Pullman Porters and Maids.

The convention also adopted a resolution to establish credit unions under the Federal Farm Credit Act in order to provide assistance to members in financial distress and to counteract the evil influence of the Pullman Company Credit Unions, continued the Porters' Union.

Officials re-elected to office are A. Philip Randolph, international president; Ashley L. Totten, general secretary-treasurer; M. P. Webster, first vice president; Bennie Smith, second vice president; E. J. Bradley, third vice president, and C. L. Dullums, fourth vice president.

Following the close of the convention, the general executive board held its first session and elected as its officers M. P. Webster, chairman, and T. T. Patterson, secretary.

Labor—1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Rienzi B. Lemus And Brotherhood Of Dining Car Employees Scored At Meeting Of Union Local 307

Intensification of the bitter struggle between the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees and the American Federation of Labor for the right to represent the dining car cooks and waiters on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the making and enforcing of contracts on wages and working conditions was seen this week when at a meeting of Local 370, the A. F. of L. unit, at Harlem Labor Temple, 312 West 125th street, Monday night, Rienzi B. Lemus, former chief executive of the Brotherhood, and his organization were severely scored by a number of speakers.

Among those who spoke at the rally, branding the Brotherhood as a "fake company union" and characterizing Lemus as a wo[illegible] "with a big back, but lacking the courage, will and conviction to honestly fight against us," were Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church; Ashley L. Totten, representing A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affiliated with the A. F. of L.; Frank Crosswaith, noted local labor leader; J. J. Williams, white, labor agitator; George E. Brown, president, Dining Car Employe Union; and others.

Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist party, scheduled to appear at the meeting, was not present but sent a telegram explaining that he had been forced to leave for Tampa, Fla.

Each of the speakers, after bitterly assailing the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, urged full support of the A. F. of L. union, declaring that it was time for the people to become "labor conscious" and that any man who voted for the Brotherhood in the elections a week from Friday would be "nothing but a dirty coward."

In discussing the siutation with an Age reporter, Lemus, not present at the meeting, declared that the election by secret ballot conducted by the National Mediation Board would have been under way already but for the delay by the Railway Company in furnishing the payroll lists containing the names of those eligible to vote.

"The contest was inevitable," said Lemus, "in sequence to the liberal provisions of the Railway Labor Act as amended in June, 1934, and was initiated in July, 1935, when Local 370 of the Dining Car Workers' Union, recent creature of one of the A. F. of L. outside unions, asserted that the Brotherhood was usurper and itself due representative of the Penn. Railroad men by actual preference, and called on the National Mediation Board at Washington as provided in the law to take jurisdiction of the thus raised dispute."

Considerable aid to P. D. Harvey of Cumberland, Maryland, white, the mediator assigned to conduct the case, had been given by the Brotherhood, asserted Lemus, declaring that his organization had waived many of the otherwise essential preliminaries.

"The real issue, however, is not what organization shall represent the men but whatever the organization that no person not an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad shall be chief executive," he further said.

Pointing out that it was he who in 1921 conducted the negotiations which ended in the present contract providing the highest chef-cook rates in the entire dining car field and working rules which, he asserted surpassed anything that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, another railway workers' company union which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., shall ever obtain for its constituents, Lemus declared that despite the results of the election, the dining car cooks and waiters would be the losers since such agitation will only serve to weaken the power of the employees to bargain with the company.

1ST RACE INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNIT IS CHARTERED

To practically 2,000 Pullman porters, their families and friends who packed the Du Sable high school, Sunday, June 7, William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, in a ringing, forceful and brilliant speech, presented the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters an International Charter.

He expressed great delight for the privilege of greeting the Pullman porters upon the occasion of presenting their officials a certificate or charter of equal status as an international union with other international unions, representing various crafts, industries and callings in the great American Federation of Labor. He added that he was happy in the name of the executive council and the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to welcome the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, into the family of the A.F. of L.

He assured the large audience that as the leader of the trade union movement of America, he would always work to break down every barrier against race, creed, color or nationality.

In vigorous and aggressive speech he scored the United States Supreme Court for declaring social legislation. expressing the will of the people, unconstitutional.

And with force and animation, he condemned the company unions as a method of slowly strangling the workers to death.

In presenting the charter to International President A. Phillip Randolph, who is now recovering from a long illness and who came to Chicago for the occasion, President Green said that this charter gives the porters' union a place in the inner councils of the A.F. of L., where the policies are formulated, and that it carries great prestige and influence, as well as responsibilities.

The meeting was presided over zy M. P. Webster, chairman of the general executive board, who made a comprehensive and interesting survey of the background and struggles of the Pullman porters' fight to organize. He exposed in telling force the false logic of those Negro leaders who counselled the Negro workers to stay out of the American Federation of Labor because race prejudice was in it; saying to a wild demonstration of applause that the policy of the Brotherhood was to fight race prejudice in the A.F. of L. from within and not to throw brickbats from the outside. He warmly praised President Green for aiding the Brotherhood whenever he was called upon, and welcomed all porters to join the Brotherhood now.

Bennie Smith, second vice president; E. J. Bradley, third vice president; T. D. McNeal, secretary-treasurer of St. Louis; Frank Boyd, secretary-treasurer of the Twin Cities of Minnesota; Taylor Murrell, secretary-treasurer of Omaha, of the Brotherhood, were presented for a bow by Chairman Webster. Mrs. Helena Wilson, president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Chicago Division, was also presented to take a bow.

The visitors on the rostrum who were presented by the chairman to the audience were:

Miss Mary McDowell, former resident director of the Chicago University Settlement; Prof. Paul H. Douglas, head of the department of economics at the University of Chicago; Miss Thyra Edwards, social worker; Mr. Nockels, director of WCFL radio station, and Charles Wesley Burton, chairman of the Citizens Committee of the Brotherhood.

The music was rendered by the Progressive Comunity church choir under the direction of Miss Edna Winters, with Mrs. Ethel Garrison soloist.

Labor—1936
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Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Pullman Porters Brotherhood Test Case Decided Favorably By Board

Journal and Guide 1-11-36

Porter Discharged For "Discourtesy" Reinstated

CHICAGO—(ANP)—What has been acclaimed as a signal victory was won by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which A. Philip Randolph is president, when the Railway Mediation Board, last week, ordered the reinstatement of J. W. Beasley, a Pullman porter who was discharged October 9, 1934.

Norfolk

The case has been pending for some time and a valiant battle was waged in behalf of the discharged porter by Attorney C. Francis Stradford, legal counsel for Beasley, and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with the victory, steps to secure the reinstatement of a member of the organization.

DISCHARGED FOR "DISCOURTESY"

Beasley was discharged October 9, 1934, by G. H. Gibney, district superintendent, charged with discourtesy to a passenger and his discharge slip read "service not satisfactory to the company." He immediately placed his case before the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Attorney Stradford was called on the case.

The case was taken up with various officials of the company from the district superintendent to B. H. Vroman, assistant general manager of the Pullman Company, but to no avail. Each in turn reiterated the statement on the discharge slip that Beasley's "service was not satisfactory to the company."

Having gone through the regular routine and in keeping with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, which is that after all methods of adjusting a complaint with the company officials have been exhausted the complainant is at liberty to place his case before the Railway Mediation Board, Attorney Stradford appeared before that body.

BOARD SPLITS ON DECISION

The case was taken up with the Third District Mediation Board and the brief was filed. The first review of the case resulted in a split decision with five in favor of reinstatement and five against, the reason being given that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was not the legal representative of the Pullman Porters.

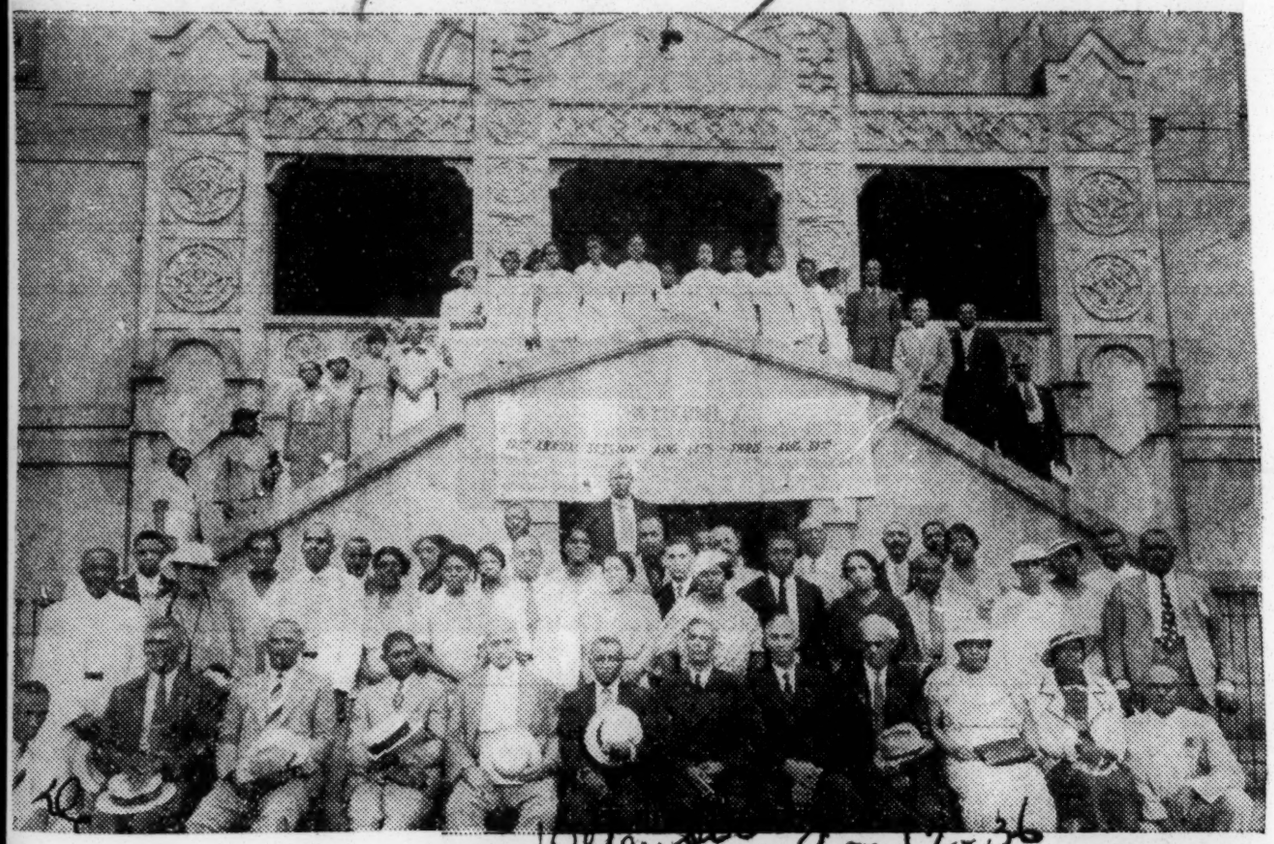
This contention was wiped out subsequently when the organization was voted by a large majority of the porters as the legal representative of the porters. The case was again filed and was called on October 11, 1935, and again the board divided equally for and against Beasley, but an arbitrator was called in who decided in favor of Beasley and his reinstatement was ordered.

Attorney Stradford, President Randolph, and Milton P. Webster, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, have been the recipients of much praise for the valiant battle waged in behalf of Beasley and for the signal victory gained.

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Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN IN 17TH ANNUAL SESSION



Atlanta 9-12-36

Members of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen at the 17th annual convention of the body in New Orleans, recently. The association is composed of men representing 38 railroads. The following were elected to head the organization: grand president, H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge, La.; first vice grand president, T. K. Grice, Silsbee, Tex.; second vice grand president, S. H. Clarke, Roanoke, Va.; grand secretary, R. D. Edwards, Roanoke, Va.; grand treasurer, Will Miller, Knoxville, Tenn.; chairman of GTB, Bert Hartsell, Knoxville, Tenn.; vice chairman GTB, T. J. Crocker, Norfolk, Va.; secretary GTB. D. W. Morris, Newport News, Va.

Committee for Industrial Organization. (C.I.O.)

Labor – 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

C.I.O. Issue Dominates Tampa A.F.L. Session; Lewis Hits Council Ban

Green Defends Expulsion of C.I.O. Unions in Keynote Speech

NAME COMMITTEES

Frey Challenges Credentials of Delegates Supporting C.I.O.

By Louis F. Budenz
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 16.—In the secluded atmosphere of the small Tampa Municipal Auditorium, hidden among palm trees, the 56th convention of the American Federation of Labor got off to a subdued and undynamic start today.

The shadow of the dispute with the Committee for Industrial Organization unions hung over the convention. It was reflected in the presidential address of William Green, who tried to pour me into his oft repeated cry that "democracy" is at stake, and that Industrial Unionism versus craft unionism is a "fictitious issue."

Green labored hard to show that the Executive Council stood for unity but that the "consuming ambition" of the leaders of the C.I.O. unions stood in the way of "solidarity."

COUNCIL REPORT

The same shadow entered the report of the Executive Council, read in summarized form by Frank Duffy, secretary of William L. Hutcheson's United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, late in the afternoon. Complaints against the "ingratitude" of the C.I.O. unions filled page after page of the report, which fretted about each union in turn for its alleged lack of "appreciation."

Although Green urged that international "quarrels" should not engage too much of the energy of the convention, the same issue crept in again when the distribution of the printed proceedings of "The Executive Council of The American Federation of Labor In The Matter of Charges Filed by The Metal Trades Department Against The Committee for Industrial Organization And National And International Unions Holding Membership Thereon." This was the formidable title of the printed report of the "trial" of the C.I.O. Unions by the Executive Council which led to their "suspension."

485 DELEGATES

There was a lack of enthusiasm in the response of the delegates to Green's address and to the other speeches before the convention that belied the vital importance of the meeting. Applause at all times was formal and polite in character.

The only approach to fireworks of any kind was a vigorous condemnation of the Brewery Workers International Union, organized industrially, by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, large craft union. Tobin denounced the Brewery Workers for not abiding by "two clear-cut decisions" of two Federation conventions.

When the day had ended, the 485 delegates, reported as seated by the Credentials Committee, were little the wiser as to what definite course the Executive officers of the Federation would strive to get the convention to adopt on the absent C.I.O. organizations. Green and the Executive Council report were satisfied to complain and berate the C.I.O. unions, without any definite recommendation of what to do about the matter.

ZARITSKY ATTENDS

John P. Frey, continued his "vigilant watch" against "reds" and C.I.O. sympathizers by challenging the Credentials of two delegates passed upon by the Credentials Committee—George Powers of the McKeesport Central Labor Union, whom he accused of being a member of the Communist Party and an organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee," and Clarence Kohn, militant steel union leader.

The delegates seated today represented 34 state Federations of Labor, 125 City Central Bodies and 77 Federal Labor Unions.

The comparatively small number of Federal Unions present created considerable comment among the delegates. All of the unions associated with the C.I.O. were also absent, but President Max Zaritsky of the Hatters and Cap Makers International Union was conspicuous by his presence and served as a member of the Rules and Order Committee.

COMMITTEES NAMED

The convention came to an early close this afternoon with the naming of committees, each of which has seventeen members. The chairman and secretary of each of the chief committees are respectively: Resolutions, Matthew Woll and John P. Frey; Legislation, I. M. Ornburn of the Label Trades and Gilbert E. Hyatt of the Post Office Clerks; Executive Council report, A. O. Wharton of the International Association of Machinists and Matthew J. McLaughlin of the Street Railway Employes; Organization, Frank Duffy of the Carpenters and E. J. Manion of the Railway Telegraphers; International Labor Relations, Thomas E. Burke of the Plumbers and Matthew Woll.

The dominant report among the delegates on what the executive officers would finally attempt to do was to the effect that they would try to put the C.I.O. on the spot with "middle of the way" organizations by not recommending outright expulsion but getting the convention to "endorse the suspensions" and giving the council power to act further in any way it thinks best.

As a dull day drew to a close, however, the executive officers themselves would give no indication of what their contemplated next step would be on the C.I.O. unions. They merely joined in complaining of the "ungrateful conduct" of those unions in the face of the Council's "spirit of forbearance, kindness, and consideration," as per the address of William Green.

By Arthur F. Degreve
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 16.—President William Green today made his plea in formally opening the 56th annual convention of the Federation—the most momentous one in organized labor's half-century of existence.

Shifting easily into the role of a stern school-master, Green almost screamed:

"Woe be it to him who strikes a blow at the heart of labor by driving a knife and a wedge into it—dividing it."

There was a rattle of applause and a few cheers.

"SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY"

"I still plead with those who would have acted contrary to the principles of democracy," Green continued. "The Federation still stands ready to meet with them. I ask them to come back and let us fight out our differences in manly fashion at our conventions.

"We will leave here," he added, "as men and women who have renewed their faith on the sacred altar of trade unionism. . . . We bare our breasts to our enemies but we warn that the word 'surrender' is not in our vocabulary."

Not once during his speech did he mention Lewis or his associates in the C.I.O. by name. He reviewed the history of the quarrel over craft and industrial organization and the subsequent suspension of ten international unions affiliated with the

WILL NOT "EXPERIMENT"

"This Federation will not abandon the economic philosophy found to be good over half a century to tread the highways and byways of untried experimentation," he declared.

Green insisted that Lewis's "one-big-union" for each of the mass production industries and the traditional craft union can live harmoniously in the Federation. He denied that it was the issue of the present quarrel.

"The real issue," he barked, "Is democracy in the A. F. of L."

Green's remarks indicated clearly that the executive council was remaining firm in its demand that the C.I.O. be scrapped as a prelude to peace, but likewise strengthened the feeling that wiser heads had prevailed and that expulsion of the "rebels" probably would not be ordered at this convention.

NO EXPULSION FORESEEN

The resolution by the Metal Trades Department headed by John P. Frey, calling for expulsion of the C.I.O. unionists and revocation of their charters, will be in the hands of a committee of 17 of which only three are known to be friendly to the Lewis group. On the other hand, several members of the resolutions committee have said privately that they are opposed to erpulsion and are expected to temper the resolution's terms.

Delegates applauded Green as he concluded. They gave a demonstration later when he read a letter from President Roosevelt in which he expressed regret at his inability to attend the convention. The chief executive noted that "the spirit of optimism again pervades the land" and added:

"I trust that your deliberations will be fruitful of results which, while promoting security for the individual, will, at the same time, safeguard the fundamental interests of the nation as a whole."

The Tampa Sit-Down

New Republic 12-9-36
New York N. Y.

AS THE Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor came to a close last week, one thing was clear: not a single step was taken toward the unity of labor. In complete control of the die-hard craft unionists, who had made sure of their control by barring ten C.I.O. unions with a million members, the convention represented little more than a meeting for the ratification of the die-hard program. It upheld the Executive Council in its suspension of the C.I.O. unions, though that action was clearly a usurpation of power, and it gave the Executive Council extraordinary powers to punish unions, though such powers are in flagrant violation of the Federation's voluntary and democratic structure. Since this program was adopted in the enforced absence of one-third of the Federation, it can be interpreted only in one way. It was the program of men who were willing to sacrifice democracy in the labor movement in order to perpetuate their own control. It was a program of despair.

As a result of this action, the split between the industrial and craft unionists has widened immeasurably. The C.I.O. spokesmen have already indicated that they now cannot return to the Federation except on two conditions. The suspensions of their unions must first be lifted and the Federation's constitution must be amended specifically to deprive the Executive Council of any power to suspend a union for any cause. This had been the accepted interpretation of the Federation's charter until the Council suspended the C.I.O. unions. Thus the chances for peace rest upon the probability that the Council will reverse itself, admit its error, and call a special convention of the Federation for the purpose of depriving itself of the powers it has assumed. Those chances are obviously slim.

The die-hard craft unionists demonstrated in other ways that they were fearful of losing control of organized labor. This was apparent in the provision adopted depriving city central labor bodies from placing firms on the unfair list, if the firms have agreements with any international unions. Before such firms can now be declared unfair, approval must be had from the international unions involved or, if that is not forthcoming, from the Executive Council. It takes little imagination to see how seriously such red tape will cripple the central labor unions in their efforts to support strikes. To cite but one example, such a provision would have prevented the Seattle labor movement from supporting the Newspaper Guild strike against The Post-Intelligencer and, quite probably, would have prevented the Guild from winning one of the outstanding strikes in newspaper history.

The reactionary leaders of the Federation, it also appears, are not only interested in tying the hands of labor. They even want to gag discussion of labor's problems. Under a further amendment to the Federation's constitution, the federal labor unions will no longer be permitted to introduce resolutions at the annual conventions unless they first receive the approval of the Executive Council. State and city central bodies must introduce their resolutions thirty days in advance of the convention. Since it is from these three groups that the vast majority of progressive resolutions come, the effect of the provision will be to block discussion of many important problems.

It is in these actions of the Tampa convention that the bankruptcy of the present Federation leadership is revealed. Instead of facing the vital issues of labor organization, their chief concern was to clamp down on activity and restrict free and open discussion. There has been a suspicion for a long time that this was the real philosophy of the die-hards of the Federation. Their failure to build a genuine labor movement was evidence of it. But it was only when they excluded the progressives from their convention, met in their own privacy, and adopted a program close to their own hearts, that the fact was proved beyond doubt. Perhaps the best description of the Tampa convention is afforded in an editorial in The Union News Service, organ of the Committee for Industrial Organization: "A strange sit-down has been in progress in Tampa, Florida. While working people in many factories have sat down on the job as means of bettering their conditions, the sitters of Tampa have conducted the first sit-down *against* labor." They have, in effect, abdicated the field of organizing labor and left it to those with the initiative to move ahead.

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Committee for Industrial Organization. (C.I.O.)

Lewis's Unions Sue For Peace

Advertiser

Would Return To A. F. L. Ranks If Suspension Is Lifted, Plans Endorsed

8-5-36

Montgomery

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7 (AP)—Threatened with internal rebellion, John L Lewis's committee for industrial organization offered today to talk peace with the American Federation of Labor.

The committee notified William Green, Federation president, that it had authorized Lewis to confer with him about terms for an agreement that would bring ten suspended unions back into the A. F. of L.

(These unions were suspended September 5 for setting up the committee for industrial organization and attempting to organize all the workers in each big mass production industry into one big union without A. F. of L. sanction.)

Pressure from David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, was said in usually well informed quarters to have brought the peace gesture. Both are committee members.

Demand Reinstatement

Lewis said, however, that the committee would demand reinstatement of the suspended unions and A. F. of L. endorsement of the steel, automobile and rubber organization drives, along industrial lines.

These demands, he added, had constituted the committee's position all along.

Meantime, two large independent steel operators, National and Republic, formally joined U. S. Steel subsidiaries, Bethlehem, and others in announcing they would increase their wages by about 10 per cent on November 16.

Workers' Pay Raised

The companies added to a long list of plants where employes representatives had ratified the increase proposal, but a few —including Carnegie-Illinois, Duquesne, Penn., plant—were reported to be asking a different agreement.

The Duquesne representatives voted today to accept the pay increase but rejected the plan for future adjustments based on the Government's cost of living index. The Carnegie-Illinois sheet and tin plate mill workers council held out for a 15 per cent boost.

Lewis, at a press conference, called the pay raise "welcome" but "inadequate." He particularly objected to the clause in the agreements calling for automatic adjustment of wages with changes in living cost.

"If the rent goes up," he said, "the steel man may hope to get additional pay to make up the difference—but he can't rent a better home. The agreement would freeze his standard of living at its July 15, 1936, level."

Return Predicted

A. F. of L. leaders privately predicted, when they suspended the Lewis unions, that the New York Garment Workers would demand peace as soon as they realized they were in danger of losing A. F. of L. membership permanently.

Early last month, the Millinery Workers at their annual convention directed Zaritsky to ask both the A. F. of L. and the Lewis committee to appoint a peace negotiating committee.

The Federation's executive council adopted Zaritsky's suggestion immediately, naming a committee headed by George Harison, president of the Railway Clerks. The Lewis committee delayed a peace move until today, asking the council whether it intended to reinstate the suspended unions before the negotiations started.

Peace sentiment in Dubinsky's union is reported to have developed fast in the last few weeks. Informed sources disclosed that Dubinsky had engaged hotel rooms in Tampa, Fla., for the A. F. of L. convention starting November 16.

Lewis Not To Attend

Asked today whether he would attend the convention, he said he probably would. He would make no further statement on his position, he said, before a meeting of his executive board in New York next Tuesday.

Lewis does not intend to go to the convention. His friends say he feels that solidarity on the committee's part would lead to peace with the A. F. of L on the committee's terms.

J. L. LEWIS REFUSES TO TALK TO GREEN ABOUT C. I. O. PEACE

Times 11-9-36

Miners' Chief Balks as A. F. L. Head Says He Lacks Power to Change Suspension.

New York

DEMANDS FEDERATION ACT

Bars Accord Until Industrial Program Is Accepted—C.I.O. Reports Gains in Drive.

By LOUIS STARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—The possibility of direct negotiations to discuss the basis for peace in the American Federation of Labor-Committee for Industrial organization dispute collapsed today when John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., notified President William Green of the A. F. of L., that a conference between them would be "futile" since Mr. Green lacked authority "to change the policy outlined by (the) executive council."

In reply to a telegram sent him yesterday by the C. I. O suggesting that he confer with Mr. Lewis, the federation president replied that a committee of the executive council was ready to meet with any of the C. I. O. unions to discuss differences between the two organizations.

Mr. Green further said that such a procedure was embodied in the resolution adopted by the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers convention and had been accepted by the federation's executive council. Nevertheless, he added that he would gladly meet Mr. Lewis, pointing out, however, that he lacked authority "to change the policy outlined by the executive council."

C. I. O. Approves Reply

With David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union recorded as "present" but not voting, the reply bearing Mr, Lewis' signature was approved at today's C. I. O. meeting and sent to Mr. Green. In the reply Mr. Lewis maintained that the suspension of ten C. I. O. unions was illegal under federation laws, and he declared that when the federation reversed "its outrageous act of suspension" and conceded the right of workers in unorganized industries to organize along industrial lines "it will be time to discuss and arrange the details of a re-established relationship."

The exchange of correspondence between the C. I. O. and Mr. Green since yesterday marked the end of the "peace movement" which was initiated by the convention of the hatters union several weeks ago and stimulated by discussions between Mr. Green and some of his associated on one side and the chiefs of the Ladies Garment and Hatters Union on the other side.

There appears to be no immediate prospects of direct peace conferences since the C. I. O. has refused to appoint a comimttee, as suggested by the hatters, to confer with one named by the executive council.

The hatters had also asked the council to rescind the suspensions but this request was ignored and the council's sub-committee stated that it would consider every difference between the two groups once a meeting got under way.

When Mr. Lewis gave out the correspondence this afternoon he was asked whether the C. I. O. would now form a federation rivaling that of the A. F. of L.

"I have no statement on that," he said.

"The A. F. of L., by its action, will determine the future course of the C. I. O.", Mr. Lewis continued. "If the Tampa convention supports the arbitrary and insolent attitude of the executive council that will be one thing. If it is disposed to give consideration to the fixed principles for which the C. I. O. stands that will be another thing. The responsibility rests upon the convention."

Mr. Lewis maintained that since Mr. Green had no power to make any decision, a conference under the circumstances would "merely be a social affair," and at present he was "too busy to meet Mr. Green socially."

Green's Telegram to Lewis

Mr. Green's telegram, dated yesterday, replying to the invitation to meet Mr. Lewis, follows:

"Charles P. Howard,
"Committee for Industrial Organization,
"Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Replying to your telegram, committee of executive council composed of Vice Presidents Woll, Harrison and Knight, standing ready to meet committee representing organizations holding membership in Committee for Industrial Organization for purpose of jointly exploring the possibilities of reconciliation and of seeking a formula which might be applied to the solution of the differences.

"The creation of thies committee by the executive council proposes that differences existing between organizations holding membership in Committee for Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor be considered and acted upon by committees representing the two respective groups.

"Even though this line of procedure for consideration and settlement of existing differences is embodied in the resolution adopted by United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers convention, which was accepted by executive council, and, while I lack authority to change the poliscy outlined by executive council, I will gladly meet and confer with President Lewis at his convenience.

"WILLIAM GREEN,
"President American Federation of Labor."

Lewis's Rejection of Parley

The Lewis reply, dated today, was as follows:

"William Green, president,
"American Federation of Labor,
"Washington, D. C.

"Your telegram stating that you have no authority to change the policy of your executive council received. Under such circumstances a conference between you and the undersigned would be futile. Your federation is familiar with the position and policy of the fifteen organizations associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"We hold that the suspension of the ten national and international unions by the executive council under your leadership was an intemperate and violent assault upon every principle of fair relationship and in precise violation of the laws of your federation. We hold that our program of organizing the workers of the mass production industries into the industrial type of organization for which they clamor cannot be compromised.

"When the American Federation of Labor decides to reverse and rectify its outrageous act of suspension and is ready to concede the right of complete industrial organizations to live and grow in the unorganized industries it will be time to discuss and arrange the details of a re-established relationship.

"This statement has been approved by the Committee for Industrial Organization in session this date.

"JOHN L. LEWIS,
"Chairman."

C. I. O. Discusses Progress

At today's C. I. O. meeting the full staff of the steel workers organization committee, comprising regional chiefs and field workers, together with company union representatives in sympathy with the C. I. O.'s objectives, discussed the progress of organization in steel, automobiles, rubber and other mass production industries.

In this connection Philip Murray, chairman of the steel campaign committee, declared that he and his associates were satisfied with the progress of the work which had been approved by the C. I. O. and he predicted "an early and complete organization of the steel industry."

According to Mr. Murray, only three plant committees which had agreed to the wage increase offer made by the various steel corporations had signed the agreements submitted by the employers. These he gave as the Homestead plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, with 10,000 employes; the Farrell plant of the same company with 4,800 employes and the Mingo workers, also of the same corporation, with 400 workers.

Mr. Murray asserted that while the wage increase had been accepted in other plants the employe representatives had refused to sign the proposed agreement for a sliding scale of wages based on the cost of living index.

Among those who had thus refused, he said, were the employe representatives at the Duquesne workers with 5,000 employes and the sheet and tin plate division of the U. S. Steel Corporation, where "95 per cent of the employe representatives have refused to accept the agreement" he said.

At its meeting today the C. I. O., appropriated additional funds for its organization drive in the mass production industries nad for enlarged facilities and increased administrative costs.

In making its announcement, the committee declared that it was conscious of labor's improved power since the election of President Roosevelt.

"In this campaign labor has demonstrated its political cohesion and power," the statement added.

"It remains now for labor in our great unorganized industries to consolidate its political victroy by increasing its economic strength. The committee calls upon the workers to join the union of their industry.

"The committee authorizes increased activities on the part of its field representatives and has appropriated necessary funds for enlarged facilities and increased administrative costs. The committee is gratified by the substantial progress made by its agencies in steel, rubber, automotive, glass, electrical manufacturing, shipbuilding and other industries.

"The committee considers the small wage increase in steel as a mere subterfuge and a sop to beguile the workers by an alarmed and bewildered management. It will not suffice as a substitute for collective bargaining or as an acceptable or justifiable method of computing wage rates.

Holds Workers' Power Proved

"The committee holds that the workers of the country have a right to participate in the increased prosperity of the nation. It calls upon the workers to organize and demand wage increases, reduction of hours, and improved conditions of employment.

"The election demonstrated that the workers have power if they choose to exercise it. Let an enlarged and more powerful labor movement be now the immediate concern of every worker.

"Labor in this country will be organized—nothing can stop it."

The question of whether C. I. O. representatives would go to the Tampa Convention of the A. F. of L. was not disposed of at today's meeting. It was announced, however, that the miners union would not send delegates, Mr. Murray said. Mr. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, whose union has not been suspended, will not go to the Tampa, as attendance is a matter of personal election by individuals, it was stated. Other delegates from his union are expected to attend the sessions.

Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, said that he would go to the convention. His union was not suspended by the executive council. Mr. Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Union and Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will be guided in their actions by their executive boards which will meet in the next few days.

None of the delegates of the ten suspended unions has received credentials from the secretary of the federation that would permit them to enter the meeting.

Communists.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Ford and Negro Struggles

THE COMMUNISTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION, By James W. Ford, Published by the Harlem Division of the Communist Party, 2038-5th Avenue, New York City.

By THEODORE R. BASSETT

WHAT is behind the recent police attacks upon the people of Harlem? How are they linked to the Republican-Hearst-Liberty League combination? What is behind the sending of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes by Tammany into the Garvey movement to break up united action of the Negro people? What relations do these attacks bear to the development of Independent Political Action in Harlem?

These and many other vital questions which are of value to both white and Negro Communists as well as all progressives are answered in this pamphlet.

Reactionary elements, in order to break up united action and especially the building of Independent Political Action — the All-Peoples Party—in Harlem, are trying to spread the slander that the Communists only "discovered" Africa after the Italo-Ethiopian war began, that the Negro Communists do not have the interest of the Negro people at heart.

THIS pamphlet, a collection of the reports and speechs by Ford dealing with problems of the emancipation of the peoples of Africa, as well as an analysis of the current situation in Ethiopia and in Harlem, is a shattering refutation of the lies and slanders of Elizabeth Ross Haynes, as well as certain other lesser Negro leaders. Ford shows how these people by resorting to red-baiting tie themselves up with the most reactionary, slave-driving and worst Negro-hating elements in the country.

Guided by his understanding that the "forces of revolution rally the forces of counter-revolution" (Marx), Ford uncovers the hidden springs behind the recent disturbances in Harlem. He gives the position of the Communists on problems of Africa, the West Indies, of Ethiopian independence and the struggle for peace.

"We Negro Communists have no interest apart from the interest of the National Liberation of the Negro people." We have a record of work and activity in the field for Negro liberation and rights," Ford declares. The speeches of Ford six and seven years ago show how he himself at that time was carrying on work for the Communist International, practical day-to-day activity to free the peoples of Africa from imperialist exploitation. Already in his speech at the World Congress of the League against Imperialism at Frankfort, Germany, in July, 1929, Ford, pointing out the whole death-dealing policy of Imperialism on the Negro peoples throughout the world, called for the unqualified independence of Abyssinia (Ethiopia); the abrogation of all treaties that provide for the division of Abyssinia. Now, where was our Mrs. Haynes, who suddenly on the order of Tammany discovers the Garvey movement?

* * *

FORD closed this speech before the 1929 World Congress with the following appeal for united action, "I beg my people in all lands and climes to organize their forces for a combined struggle for Negro liberation, for the overthrow of imperialism." There are articles and speeches here that tell of the role of the Negroes in the late World War, the conditions of the Negroes in Africa, with statistical data showing how imperialism is destroying the peoples of Africa. Ford was carrying out the work of the Communist International which grew up and developed in the most bitter struggle against the opportunism of the second or Socialist International which denied the important revolutionary role of the oppressed nations and colonies which limited the right of self-determination to cultural autonomy which considered only the white and "cultured" nationalities.

The Third, Communist International, basing itself on the teachings of Lenin, took into consideration "the many millions of Asiatic and African peoples who were suffering under the yoke of national oppression in its crudest and most horrible form . . . and tore down the wall between whites and blacks, between Europeans and Asiatics, between the 'cultured' and 'uncultured' slaves of imperialism." (Stalin).

Ford makes it clear that the Negro Communists are the best fighters for the liberation of the Negro people. He shows how today it is precisely the Negro Communists who are the driving and unifying force in building the United Negro People's front.

* * *

THERE is the famous interview of the American delegation consisting of Wm. N. Jones, staff correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American, James W. Ford, Communist leader, and Benjamin Carruthers of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights of Pittsburgh with Mr. Hawariate, the Ethiopian delegate to Geneva; in which Mr. Hawariate stated that "the case of Ethiopia and Italy brings before the whole world the question of a **big nation against a small nation** (our emphasis). It is a question of **justice or might.**" Hawariate added later, when asked about the support given Ethiopia by the Soviet representative, "I think that he (Litvinoff) spoke and acted right. What he speaks and does is sincere. I find him **genuine.**" (Mr. Hawariate's emphasis.)

What a wealth of material this pamphlet contains! I could go on telling you how rich and meaty it is. What a weapon it is in the struggle to build the United Negro People's Front, so vital to the interest of the working class in its struggle against the menacing forces of reaction developing in the country today.

Every Negro and white worker, every person interested in the struggle against the Fascist danger, should obtain a copy of this pamphlet and give it serious study.

ANTI-COMMUNIST
PROBE WIPS UP
RACE PREJUDICE

Universal News Agency
10-28-36
New York City

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct.--(CNA)- Race prejudice is one of the weapons employed by the Red-baiting legislative committee now investigating the alleged teaching of "atheism and Communism" in the University of Texas. "Were you present at the University Methodist Church when Norman Thomas spoke one evening with Negroes sitting down while white women stood up?" was a question fired at one witness during a recent session.

The committee is proceeding, on the basis of letters stolen from the University Progressive Democrats and other campus organizations, to indict every liberal movement as being "Communist." The Progressive Democrats has been singled out because it represents the opposition to the Morgan-Mellon owned sulphur trust within the Texas democratic party. That party in this state is rapidly becoming a political tool of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company.

Other notorious "Reds" singled out for questioning include Vann M. Kennedy, bureau manager for Hearst's International News Service and Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee., J. E. Owens, vice-president of the wealthy Republican National Bank of Dallas., and Professor R. H. Montgomery, public utilities expert, consultant of both the state and national administrations. Not one of these men is even mildly radical, but it is sufficient for the committee that the culprits are not in the good graces of the sulphur trust.

Sentiment among University students is overwhelmingly against the investigation. When the committee voted to meet behind closed doors, 1,100 students refused to leave the galleries until Professor Montgomery had made a personal appeal to them. Upon leaving, they mockingly gave the fascist salute and yelled "Hail Hitler." This demonstration resulted in their being admitted to the next session.

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Ford and Negro Struggles

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Ninth Party Convention Discussion

Strengthening Ties with the Negro and Foreign-Born Masses

Article 4.

By F. BROWN

How can we connect ourselves more strongly with the Negro masses, with the toiling masses in the fraternal, cultural organizations, with the masses of foreign-born workers, for the purpose of bringing them into united action on a common platform of immediate demands and can analyze this movement toward a Farmer-Labor Party? To achieve such an aim, we must consider first of all, some readjustments in regard to our forces in bringing unity of action of these masses.

The experiences so far have proven that by working in Negro organizations, which are the centers of cultural and social life of the Negro masses, it has brought us a step forward in the direction of the where in most of the Italian organizations there are progressive groups of workers, when a Red Cross campaign under the mask of which Italian fascism tried to get the pennies of the American Italians for more bullets against Ethiopia was organized, only one or two of the organizations joined such a campaign.

Strengthen Prestige

It is in this way that we strengthen the prestige of Communists among large masses. Experience has shown that we have the best results by having Communists inside these organizations. From now on, it is necessary to more boldly break with the past sectarianism which was separating the progressive forces from the masses, and have these forces in the midst of their organizations.

The form of units coordinating the work of our comrades in the Negro organizations is the correct one. Only in this way, the most advanced forces of the Negro people in the Communist Party will be able to move the masses on a common platform of struggle for Negro rights; against discrimination; against jim crowism; for the right to vote; against poll taxes, etc. Of course in these forms of organization, we must be flexible, taking into consideration the various conditions and needs in both North and South.

In the language field, the main organizational problem to be solved is entering into large organizations, under reactionary leadership, which are utilized by the bourgeois parties to get the vote of the foreign-born workers, who at the same time split their ranks, discriminate against them in the sacred name of American traditions of liberty and terrorize them with deportation threats.

The Communists, the progressive forces among the working class generally and also the foreign-born masses, must be inside the broad organizations for the purpose of bringing about a powerful united front of these masses for full social and political rights as part and parcel of the American people—thus broadening the democratic rights of the masses. We must be part and adjust its organization to the changing situations. It is in the cessfully against the propaganda of the various agencies of the Fascist countries working hand in hand with the Liberty League, Hearst and the Negro organizations and enter step Company. In Detroit, for example, the organizations of white toilers to break down barriers of separation of the exploited by the same enemy—the Bourbon white ruling class. In short, it is the problem of studying how to improve the organizational forms, of how to strengthen the cadres.

One of the problems discussed by the last Plenum, but not yet taken into consideration, is the assignment of forces to help in building of those mass organizations which are of the utmost importance in widening the united front—particularly the International Labor Defense and the American League Against War and Fascism. We must break with the whole practice of talking about the necessity of helping this and the other organization, without following our good intentions with concrete action. We must understand that the building of such organizations will help us a great deal in broadening the united front, and by doing so, reaching new masses, but at the same time in relieving the Party of some of its actual burden, and permitting the Party to concentrate on its basic task in the factories, in trade union work, etc. This does not mean that the Party will lessen its activities in the defense field, in the struggle against war and fascism; on the contrary, while supporting the campaign conducted by these organizations, the Party will develop its own campaigns.

Must Be Inside

To bring about such a change we must first of all convince the Party members and the rest of the members of the language organizations around the Party that we must eliminate the duplication of organizations with practically the same program, the keeping alive of which requires a waste of time and energy. We must connect these forces with the broad masses of their own nationalities. We must convince them of the necessity of eliminating the small sectarian clubs that separate the progressives, the best forces from the masses.

It is by following this line that we will have to take steps in readjusting the Party forces in the language movement also. In both cases, the problem has to be studied. The Negro comrades as well as the comrades active in the language field should contribute articles in the Party discussion suggesting those improvements that will enable the Party to achieve the task of influencing and drawing in the Negro masses, the masses of foreign-born in the broad people's movement for democratic rights, against war and fascism.

Southern States

Another problem of the utmost importance that must be discussed on the basis of a thorough examination, is the improvement of the Party organization in the Southern states, where the fluctuation is the highest; where, while the Party's influence is growing among the white workers and professionals, still organizationally we are very weak. The Party in the South is not yet flexible enough to quickly adjust its organization to the changing situations. It is in the South where new leading forces are most needed, where the main problem is to strengthen our forces in proper scale. Yet, we cannot speak of proper State organizations. In Pennsylvania, for example, we still have two districts. In the middle-west, there are districts comprising three to four states. Still many sections are covering the territory of a state or a few counties. Is the Party to move in this direction? Today, there is no state in the Union without some form of Party organization. The organizational structure, however, does not correspond to the actual political needs. A glaring example is given by Pennsylvania—the second largest industrial state of the Union where the two districts—one with headquarters in Pittsburgh and one in Philadelphia are not properly coordinating their work. In such a case, a state organization with a state committee is a necessity. Such a readjustment will help the Party considerably in dealing with the various political problems arising in the state and in each sub-division, and will better orientate the Party organizations to the local political problems.

This means that the example of the State of New York where the Buffalo district is becoming an integral part of the New York district, as well as taking the character of a state organization, will have to be followed in all states where the Party organization is ready for such a change, because of its size, because of the fitness of the leading cadres, guaranteeing the successful carrying out of such adjustments.

State Committees

This implies the building of State committees with their State chairman and State secretary, elected at regular State conventions. Such a structure will also call for a readjustment of the various departments. In place of the Organization Departments existing we should have an administrative secretary, the task of whom will be to pay daily attention to recruiting, fluctuation, Daily Worker circulation. The necessary political and organizational guiding to the lower organizations will have to be exercised directly by the leading committees as such. Of course, it will be necessary to strengthen the Administrative Department, Agitprop Department, etc., according to the needs. In certain cities, the readjustments of the lower organizations and sections, the needs of a city committee, as the leading body that will co-ordinate and guide the activities of the lower organizations and orientate them on the political problems of the cities, is already felt. Such readjustments, however must be preceded by a real campaign of enlightenment on the political needs of such readjustments, combined with intensification of recruiting to strengthen the Party on State scales.

Cadres and More Cadres

All these readjustments, however, will not solve the problem of strengthening the Party organization and making our Party the driving force in building a Farmer-Labor Party if we do not tackle the cardinal question on which depends the future of our Party. "Our best resolutions will remain scraps of paper if we lack the people who will put them into effect." (Dimitroff.) New cadres are one of our basic needs.

While it is true that in the last few years the Party has become more and more conscious of developing new forces, and hundreds of the best Party members have been trained in national, district and section schools, we are still behind the needs. The readjustment as proposed will demand hundreds of new trained comrades not only in the concentration districts but in the rest of the country as well.

The Middle West, the South, are continually raising the cry for more functionaries. If the Party had today at its disposal thirty to forty more capable comrades to send into the Middle West and South, it would not be difficult to build a mass Party in a short time. These forces are needed—these forces are here. They must be gotten from

More Flexible Party Forms

To concretize the above line into life, in all the fields examined above, we must also readjust the Party structure and the leading

the thousands of members in our ranks today, from the thousands of militant workers who follow our Party. If appealed to, we will find in each large district today tens of good comrades who would volunteer for a special school and move South, West, wherever the Party needs them.

Dimitroff's Teaching

We must improve our policy in regard to cadres and keep in mind the teachings of Comrade Dimitroff at the Seventh World Congress on the problem. More systematic study of cadres in our Party, systematic help and guidance in the everyday tasks, proper promotion of cadres, of those elements who have contact with the masses and on the basis of the ability of the various Party workers, use the ability of the comrades to the best advantage, etc.

From now on the main emphasis must be on the necessity of developing local forces. In the largest districts, where there are no difficulties in selecting the proper elements, where there is a good core of leading forces, the training of cadres must become the problem of the various localities, especially since our Party comes in daily contact with splendid forces from the trade union movement, thus the developing of hundreds of leading cadres can be solved much easier than in the past.

But all the readjustments will not solve the problem of building our Party into a mass Party if simultaneously we do not raise the level of Party education, especially in the labor organizations, if the readjustments will not be understood by every Party member for its true political significance. The recruiting drive shows that the best results have been obtained by those individual comrades that have contact with the masses, that are concerned with the trade union movement, that know how to approach the workers, know how to convince them of the correctness of the Party position on the various problems.

In the past few years we were able to recruit hundreds and thousands during our recruiting drive, especially from the unemployed movement, from the ranks of the revolutionary unions, and this was done in periods of mass actions through mass meetings, etc. The thousands of individual Party members were involved only to a certain extent. Today, the new situation requires that the capacity of recruiting be shifted to the individual Party members active among the masses in the trade unions, in the mass organizations of all kinds. It is evident that in order to strengthen the recruiting of individual Party members, we must make of every Party member a leader who will have the respect of his fellow workers, who will be able to convince them of the correctness of the Communist program—of the position of the Party on the various problems, who will be able to answer the questions put to us by the workers, clarify them on certain issues, and break their prejudices against our Party.

It is only by raising the level of education in our Party that the comrades in the branches, in the shop nuclei, in the unions and mass organizations, will react politically on the various problems and will consistently improve the Party organizations to better fit the political needs of the Party and of the working class.

Franklin, Tex., Appeal
June 25, 1930.

TOO EASY ON COMMUNISTS

The fact that a Negro Communist was sentenced to the chain gang in Georgia for violation of an insurrection law enacted in Reconstruction Days has, of course, stirred to righteous indignation certain liberal, or more properly speaking radical, organizations of the North which delight in meddling with the affairs of the Southern people and the administration of justice in Southern courts.

The Negro had a large amount of Communist literature in his possession. The International Labor Defense, it is said, provided $7,000 bail and will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The organization claims that the arrest of the Communist constituted an invasion of the right of free speech.

There is a marked difference, however, between freedom of speech and license of speech, especially license to attack the fundamental institutions of this republic. No man, whether a citizen of the United States, white or black, has the right to attack the institutions of the country and to convert it into a land without law save that of dictatorship or mob rule.

The people and the courts of the United States have been entirely too lenient with the agents and emissaries of the Internationale Red, which is the political power representing the Soviet Union and which is endeavoring to spread Communist doctrine over the world.

The secretary of the Communist Party in the United States made the statement a year ago that there are 30,000 avowed members of that party in this country. They preach an alien doctrine and in all populous and especially industrial centers of the country are constantly engaged in an endeavor to foment strife between employer and employes and have even sought to smuggle their agents into the Army and Navy of the United States.

The sooner the United States, the several States, and the courts—federal and state—treat the Communist as the public enemy that he really is the better it will be for this country.

'RED' PAMPHLETS SEND TWO TO JAIL

Literature Declared To Have Tendency To Incite Riot At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—(AP)—Possession of literature which police charged had a "tendency to incite riot," resulted in the conviction today of William G. Binkley and Sanford Danna.

Each was sentenced to 25 days in jail and fined $25. A third defendant, Miss Elanor Hoagland, a Y. W. C. A. worker, was acquitted.

The literature was found in living quarters occupied by Binkley, who said he was a Communist organizer.

Attorneys for Binkley and Danna argued that it was no crime to be identified with the Communist party or any other poltical organization, and "therefore the defendants could not be held as dangerous and suspicious persons," the charge on which they were convicted.

Prosecuting counsel contended that regardless of whether Binkley and Danna were members of the Communist party "literature tending to incite riot was found in Binkley's possession and made the possessor a dangerous and suspicious person."

Binkley and Miss Hoagland were taken into custody by city detectives at the former's French quarter apartment. Danna was arrested when he sought Binkley's release for jail.

Recorder Gaston Rose ordered Miss Hoagland acquitted on the finding that she was in Binkley's apartment at his request for the purpose of obtaining information in connection with her duties as a Y. W. C. A. worker.

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Unity and Father Divine---

SOCIALIST CALL FAILS TO SEE NEED OF CORRECTING PROGRESSIVE PLAN THAT IS CONFUSED ON SOME ISSUES

Religion Is Not the Issue



BEN DAVIS, Jr.

By Ben Davis, Jr.

In the Feb. 8 issue of the Socialist Call, Gus Tyler becomes very agitated over the united front between Father Divine and his followers and the Communist Party.

He takes off his "silk gloves" and deals rather violently with my humble contribution to the Sunday Worker of Jan. 19, entitled, "Father Divine Policy Progressive Despite Confusion on Unions."

The title of Tyler's take-off is "'God' Attacks the Unions." His skin-em-alive treatment of Divine's International Righteous Government program merely succeeds in obscuring three fundamental issues, first, the basic question of the united front, second, the method of reaching religious minded workers, and third, the problem of clarifying and correcting a progressive program which is dangerously confused on trade unions.

He flings ill-considered phrases "They (the Communists) have become Father Divine's most devoted boot-lickers", since Father Divine "honored the Communist Party with his presence and speech from their platform in Union Square last May Day, they have been fawning over this sanctimonious fakir" (conveniently omitting the fact that approximately 5,000 of Divine's followers were in the May Day parade also). Then Tyler's own triumph of slanderous confusion: "If the Communists intend to get the Negro masses by . . . joining in the procession of foot-kissers, we are compelled to tell the Communist Party that their opportunist policy has dragged them down to the most spineless scab level."

One is reminded of the "restrained" New York Times going mad over Soviet-Italian oil trade; or, more aptly, the Socialist Call's rabid defense of the counter-revolutionary Trotzky.

Now for the Divine program and the Sunday Worker article.

Progressive Points of Program

The progressive character of sections of the Divine program is at once confirmed by a mere cursory examination of the majority of its provisions.

It calls for: legislation abolishing lynching and the outlawing of members of lynch mobs; legislation making it a violation of the law to withhold work from any Civil Service employe on account of race, color or creed; legislation making it a crime for any employer to discharge an employe on account of race, color or creed, to have different wage scales or salaries based on race, color or creed, or to discriminate in any way in the hiring of help, and to cite finally, immediate legislation making it a crime to discriminate in any public place against any person on account of race, color or creed, abolishing all segregated neighborhoods in cities and towns, abolishing the practice of landlords and hotels in refusing tenants on such grounds, abolishing jim-crow schools and colleges and all segregated areas in churches, theatres, public conveyances and other public places.

Despite the fact that these points broadly cover the whole field of jim-crow oppression against the Negro people, Tyler chooses to call it "sugar-coating" for an "anti-union pill" from a "petty racketeer" who 'mulcts" his followers. Irresponsible name-calling and wild phrases!

We put the question to Tyler: Does it make no ripple on your simon-pure class-consciousness to have thousands of religious minded Negro and white workers, followers of Father Divine or of anyone else, in motion against lynching, discrimination, segregation, wage differentials and jim-crow oppression?

Cannot Down Issue so Easily

If the progressive features of Divine's program are "demagogy" and "petty racketeering," then let us have more of such "demagogy" and "petty racketeering,"—and a little less of the "immaculate" class-consciousness of Tyler.

By a mere wave of the hand, Tyler disposes of the Divine planks against Negro discrimination by asking the question, "Does the Daily Worker expect" Father Divine "to favor Negro discrimination?" The question reveals an abysmal ignorance of the Negro people as an oppressed nation, and of the role of the Negro bourgeoisie, for there are Negroes who do just that. We refer Tyler to Prof. W.E.B. duBois, Negro scholar, advocate of a notorious theory of "self-segregation" for the Negro people, and may we refer to William Pickens, Negro leader, who in the successful Amsterdam News strike, upheld the theory that "Negro employes should not strike against Negro employers" and bitterly denounced the New York Newspaper Guild because of Negro and white solidarity.

If Tyler recalls, the publisher of the paper quickly picked up Mr. Pickens' advice and extended it to the logical conclusion that Negro employes should starve themselves to make Negro employers rich. Tyler, this is the whole role of the Negro bourgeoisie which helps suck the blood from the Negro masses imprisoned in segregated areas by the capitalist class. Is this not "exploitation of the painful suppression of the Negroes"? Does this policy not isolate the Negro people—90 per cent of whom are workers—and weaken, "bankrupt and destroy" the trade unions?

Union Policy

We repeat our contention in the Sunday Worker article, that Divine's program on the trade unions is bad, unsupportable by the working class, and shows "dangerous confusion."

Tyler omitted the characterization "dangerous confusion" and substituted for it his own criticism of my article as a "study in honeyed wrist-slapping."

Let us refer to the very words of Divine's program which itself supports the analysis of confusion. It requests in part:

"Legislation establishing a maximum fee for all Labor Union memberships, causing them to accept all qualified applicants and give the equal privileges regardless of race creed or color or classification. . . ."

Of course there should be no interference with labor unions by Federal, State and municipal governments. It is the task of organized labor to rid the unions of evils which already exist.

Clearly Divine is **dangerously** wrong in asking his followers to work for legislative interference with trade unions. But who can deny that rank and file labor itself must, over their officials' heads, establish such reasonable fees as will enable thousands of underpaid workers to join the unions? Hundreds of janitors in Harlem buildings cannot join the Building Service Union because the dues are too high. And who can deny that jim-crow union officials and international union charters and rituals bar qualified Negroes from membership? Is Tyler unfamiliar with the anti-jim-crow resolution introduced into the A. F. of L. by the militant Negro Socialist leader, A. Phillip Randolph?

Evil Is Seen

Divine puts his finger on the evil but recommends the wrong remedy. Tyler's own "dangerous confusion" apparently prevents him from seeing this.

Referring to the corrupt trade union bureaucracy, the premable of Divine's economic planks states in part: "The unjust and autocratic rule of these officials have usurped . . . must cease, extracting hard-earned money from the workers in the form of heavy membership fees and giving them nothing in return." . . . Despite such frequent statements, the program constantly identifies the rank and file with the corrupt bureaucracy of the trade unions by lumping them all together.

Communist Position Correct

Father Divine's mixture of correct evils and incorrect remedies is confusion!

Is it not the duty of the Socialists, Communists and trade unionists to clear up such confusion and to march side by side with the followers of Divine to win them over to a correct trade union position? Tyler's answer is that no "self-respecting working class leader should speak" at a Father Divine meeting.

The Communist answer is the basically correct one—correct both in theory and practice—that is, the united front. By Tyler's own unguarded admission, Father Divine "proposes a way out." The inescapable conclusion is that the followers of Divine are looking for a way out of the miseries of jim-crow oppression.

As the most exploited victims of the capitalist class, the Communist Party gives the followers of Divine **special attention. This is the concrete application of Communist program for the special needs and demands of the Negro people—the national question.**

Religion Is Not Issue

Evidently Tyler whips himself into a frenzy because of Father Divine's unorthodox type of religion. We Communists make no distinctions between the religion of Father Divine and the Right Rev. J. Fordsville Tewksbury, who may have a church on Park Avenue. We will unite with all those ministers and their congregations who wish to fight against war and fascism, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, for the rights of the workers and the Negro people. To fall into promiscuous name-calling and blind inquiries into the motives and infinite classifications of religion is to approach the "dangerous confusion" of Tyler himself.

Or take the fundamentally correct summarization of an editorial in the Daily Worker April 25, 1935 which reads, in part:

"Should the real differences which exist betwen the Communist Party and Father Divine's followers on religious questions, keep them apart in their common fight against oppression and misery? Obviously to permit religious questions to stand in the way of a united struggle for these immediate needs would play into the hands of the exploiters and oppressors."

Communists Are Realists

In support of this Marxist-Leninist position, Lenin—whom the Socialists have suddenly discovered we are abandoning just as they are taking him up—declared:

"All forms of struggle in bourgeois society bring the proletariat nearer to various non-proletarian strata above and below it, and, if

left to themselves, to the spontaneous course of events, they are bound to get perverted, prostituted."

From which it is clear that the Communist Party rejects the proposal to cast Father Divine and his followers into the sea of perverted and prostituted Fascism.

Communists are realists eager to reach the masses as they are—and not wait until they all are 100 per cent class-conscious. For the revolutionary movement to throw aside the Negro workers because they are religious minded is to fall into a petty-bourgeois sectarianism and to condemn the Negro people into continued slavery, terror and misery.

United Front

Life itself has proven the correctness of the united front between the Communist Party and Father Divine and his followers. They have marched in demonstrations against war and fascism; against lynching; for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon; for peace and in National Youth Day celebrations.

As James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader, wrote in the February, 1935 Communist, "Indeed, Father Divine reacts to the pressure of the masses" more than the Socialist leaders. He and his followers were marching for the freedom of Angelo Herndon while Norman Thomas was making up his mind to courageously enter into the Angelo Herndon united front.

Perhaps a good story will drive this point home, even to Tyler. Again James W. Ford, writing in the February, 1935, "Communist" relates aptly the story of a Red army regiment of peasant soldiers on the march during the Russian revolution:

"They came to a church and almost the entire troop stopped to make the sign of the cross before a statue of Christ with their rifles. Then they proceeded to meet the counter-revolutionary troops and won a magnificent victory over them for the preservation of Soviet Russia."

It is customary in the formation of any official united front between two organizations for their designated leaders to meet and discuss differences of policy, program or tactics. But Tyler denies this right to Father Divine. At the very time when the Divine program needs mutual discussion, when its anti-labor and confused character needs to be burned out and replaced with crystal clear trade unionism, Tyler deserts the Divine Followers and embraces the renegade Lovestoneites whose very scurrilous attacks against the united front proves the correctness of the Communist position.

Browder's Characterization

Correctly characterizing the united front with Father Divine, Earl Browder speaking at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in September a year ago declared:

"This problem is perhaps an exaggerated example of the whole problem of reaching the backward masses and bringing them into participation with the most advanced section of the working class in revolutionary struggles."

As the vanguard of the proletariat, the Communist Party is daily nearing its goal of becoming a mass party uniting the working class. Marching with it will be seen many more types of militant workers with fantastic signs and banners, as it reaches into every section of oppressed America.

Let Tyler and the Socialist leaders stop their silk-gloved honeyed wrist-slapping" of the Socialist "Old Guard," enemy of the Socialist Party, the working class and the Negro people.

Again we put the question: Tyler, do you favor forging the unity of the working class through a united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties and other labor and people's organizations, or do you favor the capitalist policy of weakening that unity by dividing the toiling masses?

Communists Expel Member For Attitude On Negroes

Local "Court" Hears Defendant Challenge "Who Among Whites Is Entirely Free Of White Chauvinism?"

A defiant challenge was hurled at a "court of his peers" by Bob Haywood, white, a member of the Communist Party on trial charged with white chauvinism, last Friday, at the Wharton Settlement, 1708 N. 22nd street.

Characterized as "race hatred on trial" by members of the Communist Party, and as an effort to "purge the ranks of those foreign influences which play into the hands of the ruling class," the packed auditorium was stunned when Haywood, militant, bristling with indignation, challenged those present with the question, "Who among the whites is entirely free of white chauvinism?"

However, he defended his attitudes in the past by attributing them to "demoralization caused by unemployment." He added that he had "exposed his crime" hoping thereby to overcome it.

Defending Haywood was B. D. Amis, active colored worker in Communist circles, who cited Langston Hughes, colored poet, as representing the zenith of Negro culture, attempting to mitigate the gravity of the offense acharged to Haywood by recalling instances where Hughes has employed the objectionable term "n——" in his literature.

The prosecution was directed by Ralph Glick, white, who emphatically demanded Haywood's expulsion from party ranks.

At the request of the prosecution, which pointed out that Haywood had been a member of the Communist Party for the past 8 years, a unanimous decision was returned by those acting as judges and jury that Haywood's connection with the party be severed.

Those who sat as judges at the trial were, Dr. Voight Jones, James Reid, Lucretia Bolling, Norris Ward, and Mrs. E. B. Miller. The spectators constituted the jury.

Guild Demands Hoan Remove Picket Police

Hearst News Strikers

Beaten in Milwaukee by Detectives

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—Newspaper Guild officers and striking reporters of the Hearst-owned Wisconsin News have met with Mayor Hoan and Chief of Police Jacob Laubenheimer and demanded removal of all detectives and plainclothesmen during picketing hours at the strikebound plant.

The conference was called by guildsmen to protest against the police brutality of last Friday night when a guild officer and several union sympathizers were manhandled and clubbed. One man was so severely injured, he was sent to a hospital. Five were arrested.

The conference with Milwaukee's chief of police and its mayor resulted in the chief promising to handle the strike situation personally and to remove from strike duty at the guild's request a plainclothesman who has been the outstanding offender against the striking newsmen and their sympathizers.

Moral and financial support continues to pour into guild headquarters. Among the checks received today were $15.00 from International Ladies' Garment Workers' Local 188 Street Car and Bus Men's Union $50; and Milwaukee Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 7, $10.00 "We are definitely convinced of your right to make the fine fight against the Wisconsin News and hope that you may be entirely successful in your present strike," wrote the Pressmen.

Noted Citizens to Help Strikers
(Federated Press)

Urging individuals and organizations to discontinue buying Hearst publications and refrain from buying products advertised therein while the Milwaukee strike continues, a distinguished national Citizens' Committee in Support of the Hearst Wisconsin News Strike has been formed with Sidney Howard, dramatist, as chairman, and Jeanette Lowe, secretary. Headquarters are at Suite 702, 31 Union Square, New York City.

The committee declares that "the fundamental issue in this strike is the right of editorial workers to bargain collectively regarding their conditions of work" and believes that "democratic liberties are challenged by one of the largest employers in the country, a publisher with access to an immense audience and wide influence over employe relations generally."

The committee includes: Roger N. Baldwin, Bruce Bliven, LeRoy Bowman, Rev. Edmund B. Chafee, Dr. George S. Counts, John Dewey, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, William W. Hinckley, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Alvin Johnson, Rev. John Paul Jones, Rockwell Kent, W. H. Kilpatrick, E. C. Lindeman, Robert Morss Lovett, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Jesse H. Newlon, Evelyn Preston, Frederick L. Redifer, Rev. Mgr. John A. Ryan, Rev. W. B. Spofford, Norman Thomas, Mary van Kleeck, Oswald Garrison Villard, James Wechsler, Sidney Howard, Sinclair Lewis, Dorothy Thompson, Edna Ferber, Joseph Wood Krutch, Lincoln Steffens, Paul de Kruif, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Stuart Chase, Robert E. Sherwood and George S. Kaufman.

Labor-1936

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Communists.

Ford's Congress Address Centered on Labor Party

Communist Leader's Speech Clarifies 9-Point Program

Below is the address of James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader, delivered at the February 15, evening session of the National Negro Congress. The speech was one of the highlights of the Congress and received great applause. The Congress, which was held February 14-16, represented approximately a million Negroes and marked a milepost in the struggle for Negro rights.

This great National Negro Congress is convened on the anniversary of a great American, a great Negro American—Frederick Douglass. Douglass was a man of action. He was for unity of action of his people, and all their friends against the evil of slavery which was an abomination to his people, and a drawback to the forward development of the whole country during his day.

Douglass understood perhaps better than Abraham Lincoln the social and economic conditions that were holding back the country. He travelled north, east and west to stir the people to action. He took the issues across the broad Atlantic and into Europe and there met American enemies. He exposed them, defeated them on the platform and won great support for the cause of the Abolitionists. Douglass carried the fight against slavery to the American masses.

Then, as now, the nation was facing the conflict between entrenched privilege and political reaction. History marks the beginning of the crisis of the period of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln with the Supreme Court's decision on the Dred Scott Case.

Without a doubt, future historians will date the present period of political crisis in the nation and among the Negro people from the Scottsboro Case, the Georgia Insurrection Slave Laws to imprison Angelo Herndon, the Supreme Court's invalidation of the triple "A," and otherwise nullifying the Constitution of the United States.

Today, as in 1860, the parties and individuals of reaction find their chief rallying center in the Supreme Court, but in reverse order. They combine all forces of reaction into one united front of political reaction. Thus we find William Randolph Hearst and his friends calling themselves Liberty Leaguers, combining reactionary forces in all parties, attacking life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

How well can we see the program of Mr. Hearst and his friends visualized in the program of their friend Hitler, who says the following about our people:

"Each Negro, even one of the kindest disposition, is the latent brute and the primitive man who can't be tamed either by centuries of slavery, nor by an external varnish of civilization. All assimilation, all education, is bound to fail on account of the inborn racial features of the blood. One can therefore understand why in the southern states sheer necessity compels the white race to act in an abhorrent, and perhaps even cruel, manner against Negroes. And, of course, most of the Negroes that are lynched do not merit regret."

There you have it, the very basis of reaction of the Liberty Leaguers. Contrast this with the attitude of Lincoln and Douglass, who cried out and acted against reaction and for liberty; or with the cowardly equivocation of some present-day pigmies who praise the name of Douglass or espouse the traditions of Lincoln.

We, true defenders of the rights and liberties of the people, hold dear to our hearts the best traditions of 1776 and 1861—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution.

Our president, A. Philip Randolph, in his great speech read to us last night, set the tone and keynote of this Congress—unity of action in every field of endeavor. How inconsistent it would be for us not to heed his advice in any one of the many separate fields that face us.

Let no one in this Congress prevent unity of action of our people on these issues.

The question proposed for my discussion on this program is that of unity of action in the political field. Unity of action in the political field means to bring our combined forces together with millions of people who have common problems, issues and enemies.

We, Democrats, Republicans, Communists, Socialists, etc., have to consider and weigh this question in the light of the advice of our president, A. Philip Randolph.

The country as a whole is in a crisis and depression, not only the Negro people are affected but the whole toiling people, workers, farmers, middle classes, intellectuals, white and black. Our common ills throw us into a common lot.

The one form of political unity which I see best suited to the toiling people to offset the conditions of reaction, hunger, unemployment, war, discrimination, and the autocratic power of the Supreme Court, is a Farmer-Labor Party.

How does a Farmer-Labor Party propose to bring together a million-fold alliance of people with common interests? What is the program of the Farmer-Labor Party?

The program of a Farmer-Labor Party has at least nine fundamental and basic points. They are as follow:

1. A party that fights for higher wages and shorter hours of work without reducing weekly earnings.

2. A party that fights for the right of organization and collective bargaining through trade unions chosen by workers, and the outlawing of company unions.

3. A party that meets the question of unemployment by organizing a universal fight for adequate relief and genuine unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the government and the very rich, and by the opening up of closed factories by the government to give employment to labor at union wages.

4. A party that combines in its program the struggle for full civil rights for Negroes, especially in the South; against discrimination in every form; support to an anti-lynching bill, and death penalty to lynchers.

5. For unrestricted civil and workers' rights.

6. A party that fights against sales tax, against high utility rates, against high prices; for taxation of the rich, lightening the burden of taxes upon the workers, farmers, middle classes, and professionals.

7. Relief to the starving and impoverished farmers, against evictions and foreclosures; governmental loans without interest to the needy farmers, land to the share-croppers and tenant farmers—debt-free land—which will yield an average monthly income of a specified minimum.

8. Full support for the program of demands of the American Youth Congress.

9. Fight for peace, against world war, against armaments and militarism; against fascist provocations everywhere; for defense of Ethiopia and the defeat of Italian fascism; alliance with all forces fighting for peace.

THAT IS THE PROGRAM. A fight around such issues will bring millions together to place the governing of the country in the hands of the toiling people, which is what Lincoln meant when he said, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

My friends, we see that the very core of this program is the specific issues of the Negro people. These vital points affect the lives and destinies of millions of people in this country today, and millions are thinking about these issues in terms of united action.

How consistent is this program of united political action with the full, brimming program of A. Philip Randolph, read yesterday. For us there are some people who argue the "lesser evil" theory. I don't believe this is correct and I don't believe that the great Douglass would give any such advice were he alive today.

I would like to give my attention to the practical side of this question. Suppose we consider so-called Negro communities, like the South Side of Chicago, or Harlem in New York City. How could the people in such communities lift themselves out of the mire of discrimination and jim-crowism through combined independent political whole?

And here I would like to call your attention to Harlem in New York City. It happens that I know very much about Harlem, having been active there for a long time. But I only want to use the situation there as an example. Each community will have to be governed by its own conditions.

The outbreak in Harlem on March 19, 1935, disclosed to the public gaze a situation that had been affecting the lives of the people of this community for a good many years. But never had it been brought forth so glaringly. What are some of the issues that came to the front in Harlem? Unemployment to the tune of over 65 per cent of the population, discrimination in relief, police terror, then inadequate recreational facilities for Negro children, discrimination against Negroes in hospitals both as to patients, doctors and nurses employed there, terrible fire traps, etc.

Or if we take in the field of politics in both the old parties today in Harlem there is a bitter struggle going on for Negro leadership against the fight of a few white bosses to keep Negroes out of key and leading positions.

Or if we take the Ethiopian question which was related here last night by Mr. Zaphiro, which aroused a community-wide solidarity.

My point is that all of these issues are the common property of every person in Harlem, and I am sure there are similar issues here and in other communities that throw us into one common front.

Suppose we could establish political unity of action around these issues in Harlem? And it is highly possible that we will. Suppose that all of us, Democrats, Republicans, Communists, Socialists could come together on these issues in a people's party, a Farmer-Labor Party. Such a ticket would bring untold advantages to the people of that community.

Suppose I as a Communist were in such a united program. We Communists would do everything in our power to bring about the success of this ticket, together with other political workers, to bring about a united front.

That is one side of the Farmer-Labor Party question. The other side is the problem of the labor party as a nation-wide question or a city-wide question.

The full program of the Farmer-Labor Party has been given in the nine-point program which affects the million-fold masses of toiling people. These people are desirous of gaining victory for their program by bringing the greatest number of people with similar or kindred interests into it. The demands of Negroes are therefore included in the nine-point program, and the most progressive forces will fight for this program.

The trade unions of the working people must be the ground base for a Farmer-Labor Party. This Congress is working towards developing trade unions and is building a program around the A. Philip Randolph resolution to " . . . end dis-

crimination in the American Federation of Labor . . . and for the developing of labor committees in Negro communities to help carry on this fight."

I want now to give my few concluding words to the South. We need not now describe the situation there. The Farmer-Labor Party there should be based upon the following points: the right to vote, against poll and other taxes that limit voting, against discrimination, against lynching, for equal wages, for equal work. Already there are indications of toilers in the South who see that their needs and problems are wrapped up with that of the Negro and are favoring a Farmer-Labor Party. Moreover, "Right to Vote" clubs are being organized in Louisiana and other southern states.

The "Right to Vote" clubs have as their main objective the abolition of the poll tax, the breaking down of the discrimination against Negroes voting in the South, election of Negroes to local offices, the right to sit on juries.

The Sharecroppers Union which has a splendid history and the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union are today beginning to combine into one united organization fighting for both Negro and white sharecroppers in the deep South.

My friends, I hope I have not over-simplified the question, but I believe that herein lies a real basis for unity of action for the Negro people in the political field. The times call again for new Lincolns and Douglasses, for a new party, for a new program for the masses of the people of this country.

Such a party and such a program is what we visualize in the Farmer-Labor Party, and what we have in mind when we call for an all-inclusive party composed of trade unions, unemployed organizations, farmers' organizations, Townsend clubs, Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, and Communists, etc.

Such a party and program does not take away the possibilities of a unified leadership drawing from other organizations, parties, and clubs, etc. The central question is unity of action for the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people.

My participation in this great Congress has been a revelation. It has shown that it is possible and will be possible in the future for us **all** to work together harmoniously and collectively.

Such a Farmer-Labor Party will guarantee Democracy in America, and by building such a party will, in the words of Lincoln, build " . . . government of the people, by the people, for the people that will not perish from the earth."



JAMES FORD

General

Labor-1936

Unions, Strikes, etc.

"THE UNITED FRONT" SCHEME

Negro workers are being urged by organizers to join mixed unions in order to present a united front for the protection of labor. This invitation sounds very encouraging and is being accepted in many sections by the Negro workers who have heretofore been denied the privilege of affiliating with white organizations in collective bargaining.

During these perilous times when nearly four million Negroes are on relief and every job that they now hold is being contested for by white workers it might be well to examine closely these invitations that are being offered.

According to the A. F. of L. News Service the organized labor in Switzerland sees the "United Front Scheme" a fake defense of democracy used as a cloak to hide plans for Communist dictatorship.

The following is an extract from the news release:

"Organized labor in Switzerland sees very clearly that the 'United Front' plan advocated by the Communists to defend democracy against the inroads of Fascism is nothing but a sham designed to cloak the real purpose of the satellites of Moscow ultimately to overthrow democratic institutions and establish a red dictatorship.

"The question of unity among working men and women, which is stressed by the Communists, was recently clarified in a statement by the Swiss National Trade Union Center and the false logic of the Communists clearly exposed.

" 'Those who believe in democracy, those who want to defend and safeguard civil liberties, cannot ally themselves with groups which sail under false colors, which issue insincere slogans and pursue quite different aims. The working class organizations joined together in the Swiss National Trade Union Center have drawn the logical conclusions from these considerations. They have firmly abided by the policy of democracy and have refused any alliance with anti-democratic groups.

" 'There should be no United Front with the Communists for the defense of democratic rights. Those who only want to exploit these rights until the situation is ripe for their own dictatorship, cannot be surprised if other people regard such behavior as an abuse of democracy. The Communists are very proud of the fact that, contrary to the Social Democrats, they still believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat, but in that case cannot complain if their democratic protestations are not taken seriously by anyone'."

INDUSTRIAL VERSUS CRAFT UNIONISM

In the present struggle between the respective advocates of industrial and craft unionism in the American Federation of Labor Negro workers cannot be unconcerned.

The history and experience of Negro labor in this country since Reconstruction clearly show that the craft unions have been uniformly less friendly than the industrial unions.

It is no accident that we find the largest number of Negroes in the industrial unions both as members and officers while a majority of the craft unions do their utmost to keep out colored workers or refuse to treat them fairly once they are in.

Craft unionism represents organized labor in its most exclusive and aristocratic phase, a privileged class of skilled mechanics, quite as conservative as the employers they sometimes pretend to fight.

Industrial unionism is logical, rational and more effective, and its inclusiveness has been a boon to the colored workers as evidenced by their experience in the United Mine Workers, the garment unions and the longshoremen.

The impending struggle to organize the workers in the steel industry should command the attention and support of colored unionsts because the success of this effort will help to break down exclusiveness in organized labor, an evil from which our people have long suffered.

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED LABOR

THE PROPOSAL OF John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to organize labor by industries instead of by crafts (as is now done in the American Federation of Labor) offers the Negro the best opportunity to become a potent factor in organized labor that we have heard of recently.

At the present time there are thirty million workers in this country, with only three and a half million affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L.'s membership has been declining since 1920 and Mr. Lewis argues that the only way to build up the labor movement is to organize the workers by industries instead of by trades. Already this new movemnt is well underway in both the mining and steel industries and Mr. Lewis has promised to include all workers, regardless of race or creed.

If he keeps his promise this will mean that something like 3,000,000 Negroes will eventually find themselves in the labor movement.

Past experience with the A. F. of L. has caused many Negro leaders to be skeptical of the sincerity of the A. F. of L. officials' expressed desire for Negro members. Exception in the case of the Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters and a few of the Needle trade unions that admit Negro members no real effort has been made by the A. F. of L. to organize the black man.

That is not much more than a hazardous guess, however. The prevailing impression is that what Mr. LEWIS and Mr. GREEN are doing amounts to a death-struggle for control of the political prestige that the New Deal has given organized labor, and which cannot very well be withdrawn. If LEWIS is victor the presumption is that he will emerge as the head of a Labor Party, competing with the existing major political parties.

As the fight progresses, we venture the assertion that the opposing forces will find the words of SAMUEL GOMPERS true, that: "The interests of workingmen, white and black, are common." That the realization that this must take the form of something more than a vacuous policy appears more than probable.

It seems to us that the movement headed by John L. Lewis is the most forward-looking step taken by labor in this country in the past thirty years and the Negro stands to benefit by joining with him.

Dissension In Organized Labor

UPON the crest of its highest point of prestige, achieved politically during the past three years, organized labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor finds itself in the throes of internal warfare. Two very strong figures in organized labor, WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. and L., and JOHN LEWIS, president of the United Mine Workers of America, are struggling for control, the former adhering to the long established policy of craft unionism and the latter contending for the unionization of all workers in industries without regard to whether the worker is skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled.

To reach his objective Mr. LEWIS formed the Committee on Industrial Organization, embracing 10 unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This met with the opposition of Mr. GREEN and the affiliated craft unions, and the definite break that came September 5th with the expulsion from the AFL of the CIO marked the beginning of the labor war.

Approximately two-thirds of the AFL membership, representing the higher craftsmen, are with President GREEN, leaving the powerful JOHN LEWIS the other third, numbering about 500,000, with which to wage what promises to be a bitter fight to the end.

The outcome of this break in the higher ranks of organized labor may mean the general recognition of the Negro artisan and laborer on a more advantageous scale than is now true.

The American Federation of Labor and its predecessors, since 1867, have accepted as a policy the inclusion of all labor "without regard to race, creed or color." This policy has not worked out in practice however. The American Federation of Labor has been governed in its enforcement of policy by the sentiment of the federal and local unions making up the body. As a consequence, where it has been considered desirable to exclude Negro craftsmen from labor unions, or to deny a separate Negro local a charter. that has been done, while the late President GOMPERS, or his successor, Mr. GREEN, found ways to

If the LEWIS plan to throw the union open to every worker in a given industry regardless of the classification of the craft succeeds, the result will be the exclusive labor guilds, and throw the action.

General

Labor-1936

Unions, Strikes, etc.

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To reach his objective Mr. LEWIS formed the Committee on Industrial Organization, embracing 10 unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. This met with the opposition of Mr. GREEN and the affiliated craft unions, and the definite break that came September 5th with the expulsion from the AFL of the CIO marked the beginning of the labor war.

Approximately two-thirds of the AFL membership, representing the higher craftsmen, are with President GREEN, leaving the powerful JOHN LEWIS the other third, numbering about 500,000, with which to wage what promises to be a bitter fight to the end.

The outcome of this break in the higher ranks of organized labor may mean the general recognition of the Negro artisan and laborer on a more advantageous scale than is now true.

The American Federation of Labor and its predecessors, since 1867, have accepted as a policy the inclusion of all labor "without regard to race, creed or color." This policy has not worked out in practice however. The American Federation of Labor has been governed in its enforcement of policy by the sentiment of the federal and local unions making up the body. As a consequence, where it has been considered desirable to exclude Negro craftsmen from a given industry labor unions, or to deny a separate Negro local a charter. that has been done, while the late President GOMPERS, or his successor, Mr. GREEN, found ways to apologize for or justify the action.

If the LEWIS plan to throw the union open to every worker in a given industry regardless of the classification of the worker succeeds, the result will be the throw down of the exclusive labor guilds, and

NEGRO SEAMEN
BACKING STRIKE

NEW YORK, Nov.---(CNA) - Negro seamen of the Gulf and Atlantic harbors, together with their white fellow workers, have much to gain if their striking brothers on the West Coast are successful, Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro executive of the Seamen's Defense Committee, told a CNA reporter.

Canadian news agency 11-9-36

The West Coast maritime workers, Smith said, are fighting for the maintenance of union hiring halls, overtime work to be paid in cash to all men on seagoing craft, no more than eight hours' work a day in a spread of 12 hours for cooks and stevedores, and preferential hiring of licensed deck and engine room employees.

newyork mg

Winning of these demands on the Coast will act as a powerful incentive for Gulf and Atlantic seamen to push similar demands, Smith asserted.

The Committee, composed of rank and file members of the International Seamen's Union, has taken sympathetic action in support of the Coast strikers and has declared a sit-down strike of crews of all ships - now in, or coming into, the New York harbor - which serve the Pacific Coast ports. Thirty-two ships, with more than 3,000 men, are tied up in New York. Approximately 300 boats and 100,000 men are affected on all three coasts.

Telegrams of solidarity and letters of fraternal greetings have been received here from Negro and white stevedores of Texas waterfronts: Houston, Port Arthur, and Beaumont. A typical message read, in part, "Galveston longshoremen respecting picket lines."

Smith bitterly condemned the strike-breaking activities of David E. Grange, Negro vice president of the International Seamen's Union, whose reactionary officials have "outlawed" the strike. Grange has announced publicly that he would arm picked squads of henchmen to protest "those who wanted to work."

"Grang has acted in cahoots with other old guard leaders in true Uncle Tom fashion," Smith asserted. "He has also helped to maintain the jim-crow local in New York. Negro seamen have their headquarters at 72 Cortlandt Street and the whites at 61 Whitehall Street."

"Old guard leaders play white against Negro," Smith continued. "White seamen are given better ships, which means better working conditions. This artificially created antagonism between the various groups of seamen is detrimental to seamen as a whole and to the building of an American Merchant Marine. Our fight as seamen is to bring about unity of all seamen, regardless of race, creed or color, for a united fight for better working conditions."

At the office of the Committee, more than 4,300 seamen have registered to date for strike action. Groups of Negro and white workers continually enter and leave the office bent on strike missions.

In New York, Negro seamen are concentrating their strike activity on the shipping lines that employ Negroes. These companies are the Savannah, the Clyde Mallory, the Eastern, the United Fruit, the Ward, the Old Dominion, the Munson, and the Bull.

An official of the Committee asserted that Grange has contact men aboard ships - usually "chief cooks" - who compel subordinates to "piece them off", a racket similar to the notorious "kickback" prevalent in the building trades. To prevent loss of their jobs, subordinates each pay out from $5 to $25 of their monthly earnings to these men, it was said. Grance was accused of receiving the largest portion of this tribute.

Smith, a Harlem resident, said that he believed that several Negroes would be elected to various rank and file subcommittees. As chairman of the Commissary Committee, he plans, whever the Executive Committee deems it necessary, to contact Harlem churches and civic organizations for food contributions to help feed the striking seamen. Smith is also chairman of the omnipotent Strike Strategy Committee.

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Labor – 1936

Unions, Strikes, etc.

General -

9 BIGGEST, RICHEST UNIONS SCHEDULED FOR SUSPENSION

Green Would Rid Organization of Advocates of Industrial Unionism, Retaining Only Those in Favor of Craft System.

LEWIS COMMITTEE WILL FIGHT MOVE

Decision Comes After Insurgents Categorically Refuse To Obey Order To Scrap Organization.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(AP)—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor was reliably reported today to be planning to suspend its nine richest and strongest unions which have more than a million members.

The craft union group led by William Green, federation president, was said to be prepared to read out all of the industrial unionists who follow John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and to be willing to sacrifice a third of the federation's membership and a much greater portion of its finances rather than effect a compromise.

Green wants to continue to organize industry by skilled groups while Lewis would seek to unite all workers, skilled and unskilled, by industries into one big union.

The craft unionists, it was learned, intend to suspend the charters of the nine industrial unions at the July executive council session, a power granted the council under the A. F. of L. constitution.

Its next move will be an attempt to expel the suspended members at the next convention of the entire federation, depending on whether the necessary two-thirds majority required for expulsion is obtained. The industrialist group, it was said, will fight this procedure.

The rift, which broke into open rebellion last week when the Lewis group turned down a command from Green to dissolve their committee for industrial organization, has threatened for more than two years to split the federation.

Hope that George Harrison, president of the railway clerks, would succeed in making peace between the two groups faded when the Green ultimatum, handed two weekes ago to the Lewis faction, was signed by a committee headed by Harrison.

The groups in the powerful industrial combine include Lewis' 400,000 miners, Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers, David Dubinsky's International Ladies' Garment Union, th. oil workers, typographers, flat glass workers, hat, cap and millinery workers, mine, mill and smelter workers and textile workers.

Lewis Triumphs In Steel Dispute

Half Million Workers Join Group Against Green, President Of A. F. Of L.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP)—Open conflict in the American Federation of Labor flared tonight as the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers joined the John L. Lewis group and decided to organize the half million workers in the steel industry into one big union.

After hesitating for eight months between the industrial union advocates led by Lewis and the craft union led by William Green, A. F. of L. president, the leaders of the Amalgamated announced after a short conference tonight with Lewis that they would join his committee for industrial organization.

Asked what action the executive council of the A. F. of L. might take, Lewis said "I can think of nothing so uninteresting tonight as Mr. Green's platitudes and generalities."

Announcement of the agreement was made in a statement issued jointly by Lewis and Louis Leonard, secretary of the Amalgamated.

The Amalgamated delegation, comprising Louis Leonard, secretary-treasurer, and Vice-Presidents Thomas G. Gillis, Edward W. Miller and Joseph K. Gaither, passed the entire day in continuous secret session.

The Amalgamated, an A. F. of L. affiliate, was authorized eight months ago by the Federation convention to proceed with organization of the steel workers. William Green, Federation president and craft leader, appealed to all unions to contribute funds for this campaign but so far he has received only one offer—a proposal carrying with it $500,000 from Lewis if the Amalgamated would organize steel into one big industrial union.

The Amalgamated at its recent convention at Canonsburg, Penn., decided to accept Lewis's money but also agreed to certain proposals made by Green as the craft leader. Lewis at a meeting last night gave the Amalgamated officials 24 hours to make up their minds.

LEWIS TO ORGANIZE NEGROES IN STEEL

WASHINGTON, June-- (CNA) - Plans for the organization of the steel industry announced by the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, include measures for uniting Negro and white steel workers in the fight against the steel barons.

There are upwards of four thousand Negro workers in the steel industry and these have been the worst victims of the lack of a powerful trade union. It is now planned to draw them into the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin workers along with tens of thousands of unorganized white steel workers.

Leaders of the C. I. O. point out that while the last remnants of discrimination against Negro workers have not been wiped out among international unions, it is the Green-Woll-Hutcheson crafty union clique in the American Federation of Labor which is the main source of discrimination and jim crowism against Negroes within the organized trade union movement. Similar opinions have been expressed by Lester Granger, director of the Workers Councils of the National Urban League, and by other Negro leaders.

Industrial Unionism and The Negro Worker

BY POWERS HAPGOOD

("Industrial Unionsmism and the Negro Worker," speech of Powers Hapgood, delivered at the Junior N. A. A. C. P. banquet, held Saturday, April 18, in Cleveland Ohio).

The song we sang during supper, entitled, "The Thousand-Legged Worm," reminds me of an incident of two men on a dock. One of the men was crippled, having a wooden leg and a wooden arm. Unfortunately, the crippled man fell overboard. His friend, in trying to save him, grabbed him by his arm. The arm came off, and the crippled man sank! When he came up the second time, his friend grabbed his leg, but it came off and the crippled man sank again. The third time the man came up, his friend took hold of his hair. The crippled man's wig came off, and he sank for the third time! When he came up for the last time, his friend said, "Brother, if you'd only stick together, I could save you."

That's the situation which we as workers, find ourselves in today. If we stick together, we can be saved from the terrible conditions facing us today. If we don't stick together nothing on earth will save us from far more serious and severe conditions than are facing the country today.

The country is in the midst of an industrial depression, which has prevailed for the past six years. Some people say that we are getting out of it but there are between 12 and 14 million people anxious to work, and still unable to find jobs. Economists agree, and even some business men admit, that there can be no cure unless the great mass of people receive enough in return for their labor, to buy goods back again...

I don't suppose it is necessary for me to spend any time talking about the necessity of trade union organization.. Most of us agree with that. Unions should exist.

What we are interested in is, what program is being put forward at the present time to organize the workers of this country on a basis which will permit them to join as a whole, to get wages that they need.

Many of you have had experience with the set-up of the American Federation of Labor. Many of you either belong to unions affiliated or have belonged to unions affiliated with the American Fed-

eration of Labor. Many of you have tried to get into unions and have been kept out because of race discrimination.

Committee Formed

One of the most significant struggles is going on in the labor movement today. Most of you have read about it. Eight large international unions affiliated with the F. and L. have become so dissatisfied with its outworn policy, that they have organized the Committee for Industrial Organization. Last fall, at Atlantic City, when the A. F. of L. convention was held, the question of industrial unionism was brought on the floors by representatives of these unions. These unions included the Mine Workers, the Textile Workers, the Brewery Workers. A. C. W. A., the Mine and Smeltery Workers and the Oil Field Workers, felt that the old line craft unions were failing to fulfill their functions. These unions insisted that the time had come for the A. F. of L. to change its policy of segregating workers in small organizations. The time had come for unions to take all the workers of one industry in one organization. The time had come to stop discrimination. This policy was defeated by a small majority. Those interested in industrial organization obtained 40 per cent of the votes.

Because of the interest displayed in the country in industrial unionism, these unions have banded together and started the Committee for Industrial Organization. With this committee is affiliated other unions, as well as these eight large internationals. Its program is to try to persuade the workers of this counry to come into industrial unions in the basic industries. The craft unions should not attempt to stop us in the work of organization.

No Race Discrimination

The Committee for Industrial Organization and affiliated unions, practices no race discriminations, to the best of my knowledge. The United Mine Workers, my own organization, has absolute equality so far as races, nationalities, political and religious beliefs are concerned.

I joined the United Mine Workers Union sixteen years ago, and will always remember the pledge I took when I joined, never to discriminate against any worker because of his race. In the various coal mines that I have worked in. I have never found any violation of that oath.

Four years ago, the United Mine Workers Union carried on an intensive organization drive in the south, which had practically no organization at that time. We sent in some of our best organizers to Alabama. The coal miners welcomed the opportunity to organize, but some of the white miners wanted to have different unions. When these workers said that, the organizers told them that it was against the constitution, and they were not going to be permitted to have separate locals in the mines. Today, they all belong to the same local union, and there is no trace of Jim Crowism.

Inside of six months Alabama was organized 100 per cent. You will find that all local unions are composed of white and colored workers. It is a significant fact that at least one-third of the local unions have colored presidents and white vice presidents. Invariably a colored worker is secretary of the local union. Today there are many college graduates digging coal. The United Mine Workers practice what their constitution says.....

Present at Strike

I was present at the recent strike at the Goodyear Rubber Company in Akron, where the United Rubber Workers Union was forced into a strike. The union called for assistance from the Committee for Indusrial Organization. Adolph Germer and myself were sent in by the United Mine Workers. The I. L. G. W. U. sent their vice president, Rose Possota; and the A. C. W. A. sent in their vice president, Leo Krzycki. We cooperated with the rubber workers during the strike, and the strike was won. Today, the rubber workers are joining the union by thousands. They have multiplied their membership by 400 per cent in the past four months. The colored people working in the rubber plants of Akron, are members of the same local unions.....

I would like to tell you something about organization work in Arkansas among the share croppers. The Committee for Industrial Organization has been assisting in the organization of the share croppers. One of the most tragic conditions in the country prevails there today. I was sent in six months ago to assist organization work. I saw the conditions that many of you have read about.

On my way to my first meeting down there, some of the share croppers stopped our car and got in. Their faces were bruised and bloody. I was told by Lucien Koch, whom many of you know, that only five days previous these people had been holding a meeting in a Negro church, and in the middle of the meeting ,twelve armed men came in and held up the meeting. They took the chief speaker out of the meeting and put him in a car and beat him severely. The one thing that saved him from being lynched was that in this mob happened to be two deputy sheriffs who called them off.

Plantation Owners Armed

That afternoon, I went to the meeting. I got away successfully because of the fact that 200 came to the meeting, and only fifteen plantation owners showed up. One of the plantation owners came up to me after the meeting. He was armed and he said. "I'm not scared of you, even if you do come from Indiana." I knew what he was trying to do. That's the way they start a fight down there. I told him it hadn't been my purpose at all, and I was here merely to tell them of the value of organization, and judging by the way that they were signing up in the hall, they were in full agreement with me! The workers got wind of what was happening and they all came out of the hall. As we drove away, the plantation owner said: "You got away with that meeting but will not get away with the other scheduled meeting."

When we got to the other meeting we saw that they had prepared for us there. There were 30 share croppers surrounded by a mob of 200 planters and bosses, and all had guns and three ropes. They came up to our car and said, "We'll use these if you step out of this car." We were so sadly outnumbered we had to keep on going. That's the situation those people are up against.

What they do to us is nothing compared to what they do to those living down there all the time. I was talking to an old share cropper one of the few property holders there. In spite of that, this share cropper, who was a preacher, had been driven off from his land and was starving to death. He pointed to the coat hanging on the wall of his home and showed me fifteen bullet holes and said that they shot into it. He and his family got under the beds and one bullet creased the scalp of his eleven-year-old daughter. 200 shots were tired through his house that night.

Overcharged for Food

The Committee for Industrial Organization is tremendously interested in the condition of the share cropper. At the last convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union ,the United Mine Workers sent an organizer. At that convention, a colored share cropper commented on the system they had down there, whereby half the cotton which is produced has to go to the landlord and half to the share cropper. His crop for the year was six bales. The landlord sold it for $50. a bale. In the entire year, he had made $300 gross, his share of which was $150. When he came to get the money he expected $60. Of course, he had to receive supplies from the company store, and the amount of supllies he had bought summed up to $90. He expected to receive the remainder of the money, $30. When the share cropper insisted he had some money coming, the owner again opened his book and said. "Oh, yes, you do have. You received credit for $150, and the store balance was $149.88. You have 12 cents coming." The share cropper said, "Here are my store slips. I kept track of charges, and they amount to only $90." The owner got up and drew his pistol from a drawer and said, "You get along out of here before there is an argument." This story is typical.

In the six weeks I was down there, six share croppers were killed on an average of one each week. One was killed because he refused to sign trustee papers for his crop. He would rather sell the cotton himself than get cheated on the accounting. This is accurring down there continuously. Considering the courage and determination it takes, they still have enough nerve and courage to continue work in the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union is another industrial organization which takes in everybody in that particular industry. It shows no discrimination. When the Union was formed, at its first convention, an old white share cropper got up and said, "I don't know just where it belongs in the constitution, but somewhere there has to be a clause that we tolerate no race discrimination." That one statement got more applause than any other statement made in the course of the convention.

Intolerance Not Tolerated

We must expand labor organization on the industrial basis with no race discrimination, ,no discrimination on account of sex, religion, political belief, or any other cause.

I want to say one more thing. There is an old legend handed down to us about Tantalus who, because he had offended the mythical gods, was sentenced to go up to a mountain and sit in a pool of water up to his lips. Above his head hung a branch with fruit on it. He couldn't drink the water because everytime he leaned down it receded. When he raised on tiptoe to eat the fruit, the wind blew the fruit away, so he slowly died of starvation and thirst.

That was the cruelest punishment which the ancients could conceive, but is not a bit worse than the punishment we are going through at the present time.

If we will only stick together and build up our trade union organizations on the industrial field and an independent labor party on the political field, we can win our own emancipation.

General

Labor-1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Maritime Strike On East And West Coasts Engulfs Colored Longshoremen, Electricians

NEW YORK CITY (ANP)—With hundreds of Negroes on strike in the maritime walk-out on the East and West Coasts, with hundreds of others refusing to join the strikes, and with thousands of Negro and white longshoremen, teamsters and warehousemen affected by the results of the dispute between seamen and steamship owners, the Maritime Strike becomes deeply important to Negro labor in general.

Because most steamship companies refuse to employ Negroes as able-bodied seamen, most Negro members of the International Seamen's Union are almost entirely found in the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, one of the I. S. U. affiliates. The president of this union is David E. Grange, a Negro, who is also third vice-president of the I. S. U.

As international vice-president, Grange, has been the official spokesman for the I. S. U. in New York. We have, therefore, the unusual situation of the Negro head of a union composed principally of Negroes, not only refusing to support the strike in which his members are engaged, but also carrying on a vigorous strike-breaking campaign by hiring outsiders, giving them union cards and sending them to man the vessels which are on strike.

STRIFE WITHIN RANKS

Several Negroes are among the leaders of the Strike Strategy Committee. Since Grange's office has control of the Union funds, the strikers are obliged to raise their money from public collections and contributions of their own membership. The I. S. U. claims that its position is justified because the Union contract with the steamship owners does not expire until 1937, and that the strike is therefore an "outlaw strike" and must be broken.

The membership responds that the contract signed by the Union is not binding because the membership never approved it and that the signature of the Union officials on the contract was therefore illegal according to the constitution of the Union. Liberal groups, however, are unanimous in condemning Grange and I. S. U. officialdom for actively allying themselves with the employers in breaking the strike.

ELECTRICAL UNION TAKES JOBS OF 25 NEGROES

An unusually vicious example of the reactionary race prejudice which still exists in many unions was widely advertised last month when 25 Negro employes of the Standard Electrical Supply Company of Long Island City were forced out of their jobs by Local No. 5 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Union, which has jurisdiction for Greater New York, organized the Standard shop, accepting into membership all of the white workers employed and refusing membership to all of the Negroes. Once the shop had been organized, the management was forced to sign a contract and to discharge the Negro employes who were not permitted to become members of the Union.

The New York Urban League has taken up the fight of the 25 men and demands have been made upon the International as well as the New York local to correct its act of flagrant discrimination and to restore these men to the jobs from which they were forced. Thus far, efforts have been unsuccessful.

The Union hypocritically denies discrimination, but the facts remain that the Negroes were refused membership cards at the same time their white fellow workers were urged to join—that they were put out of their jobs by the Union's insistence—and that the management is anxious to restore these men to their jobs if the Union will allow them.

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

Southern Negro Workers At Crossroads

The split in the American Federation of Labor into two belligerent camps brings the Negro workers to the crossroads. For nearly sixty years, the Negro has been the "forgotten man" in the organized labor movement. The white unions have not ohly barred the Negro from membership, but have caused laws to be enacted that prohibit Negroes from getting certain types of employment.

Now the American Federation of Labor has split over the issue whether workers shall continue to be organized by trades as in the past or whether they should form one big union for one industry. Negro membership is being sought by both factions. From all reports, the industrial or one big union idea is hailed in the North as the workers' final salvation. In the South where the Negroes are in the majority or hold the balance of power in the organization scheme, they are reluctant in agreeing with their Northern brothers who lives under a different social and political atmosphere.

The Negro workers are practically unorganized. Out of the 5,503,335 Negroes listed for all occoupations in 1930 by the U. S. Labor Department, only 94,243 were organized in all unions. Whatever faction that will be successful in organizing these 5,000,000 workers will have a decided advantage.

Some of the reasons for the Southern Negro's reluctance in accepting the industrial union ideas as a path to the workers' Utopia are, first, the Negroes have come to regard organized labor as their worst enemy; they regard capitalist as their only hope for their economic existence. The Southern Negro hasn't forgotten that at the beginning of the so-called world depression organized labor over the South used its influence in seeing that the Negro worker was the first fired and the last to be hired. In several instances, the boycott was used to get Negro workers off their jobs.

Many observers think that it will be difficult to get the Southern Negro worker to trust his future with those that have sought for seventy years to thrust him into starvation. Another reason that the Negro can't feel as enthusiastic as his Northern brother is that in the South he is disfranchised and has no voice in selecting those who govern. The Southern Negro workers know that in the time of labor troubles where violence has been committed by both black and white, the Negroes get the worst of it in court. It takes all they can make for the next several months or years to pay the fines, while the white workers who elect the officials go free and oft times the Negroes lose permanent employment.

As I see it, it might be well that the Negro workers make a searching analysis of the attitude and purposes of both factions before casting their lot with either. They should consider whether the Negro is to be used as a tool to perfect some new political organization where the Negroes will be voiceless and jobless after they have been used as a catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire or whether his supposed-to-be newly found friends in labor have the condition of the working man at heart and have decided at last to give the Negro worker an equal break with all classes of workers in this country.

In order that the Negro might better understand the whole situation, he should form his own organization directed by his own leadership, to bargain not only with employers but with other movements that might seek his support.

The Negro, the least of all people in this country cannot afford to lose his opportunity to work. Many other people in this country can be deported or by choice return to their native land and be welcome, but the Negro claims no other flag but the Red, White and Blue. Under this flag he has made the greatest progress than anywhere else in the world despite his many handicaps.

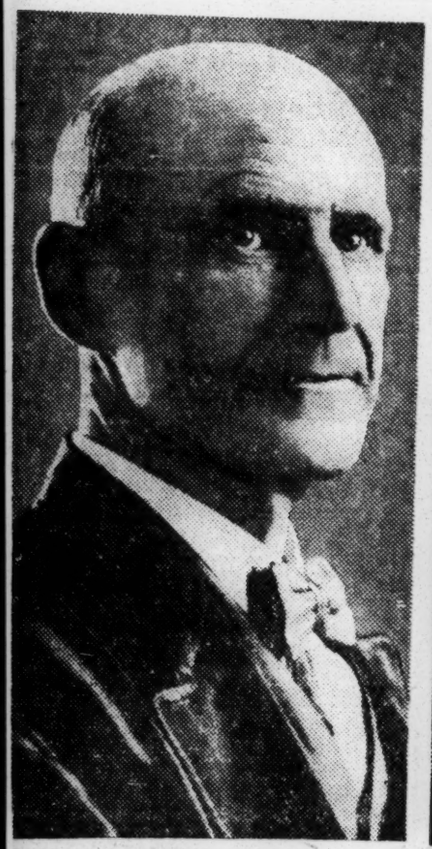
Labor—1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

General

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 19 1936

Led Strikes for Industrial Unionism



Eugene V. Debs



William D. Haywood

Industrial Union, Lewis's Aim, Long Fought For by Labor Men, But Never Accepted Completely

Of Such Organizations There Have Been Many, but Craft Unions, Composed of Skilled Labor Only, Have Kept Their Identity Against Debs, Haywood and Others of the Rival Philosophy

By David Karsner

John L. Lewis arrived a little late in his own career, as well as in the history of American labor movement, as the leader of industrial unionism. In his own lifetime two outstanding advocates of industrial unionism—Eugene V. Debs and William D. Haywood—fought that battle for more than thirty years, and both led a series of bitter strikes in behalf of it.

But Mr. Lewis has a tremendous advantage over both Debs and Haywood as the left-wing leader of the American Federation of Labor in the fact that his position apparently is bolstered by certain commitments of the President of the United States, by the National Labor Relations Board, by the Wagner collective bargaining act and by the LaFollette law which forbids interstate transportation of strike breakers.

Debs and Haywood both encountered Federal and state opposition, and their ranks were pitted against Federal troops. In Pennsylvania, heart of the steel industry, Mr. Lewis has been assured by the Lieutenant Governor, himself an official of the miners' union, that no state soldiery shall molest his men if the industrial unionism argument reaches the barricades.

Principle Isn't New

Industrial unionism actually is antique. The Lewis movement, as well as Mr. Lewis, has many forerunners in America, and none knew this better than William Green's predecessor, the late Samuel P. Gompers, who in his forty years as head of the A. F. of L., fought industrial unionism with all the power at his command and rejoiced whenever a One Big Union leader went to jail.

The radical movements of history have had their cause-for-being from some oppression, and their behavior-in-revolt has reflected the degree of their discontent. The Chartist and early trade-union riots in England; the revolution of 1789 in France; many of the Nihilist killings in Russia; the attacks by the Grangers on the railroads in the Northwest; the Knights of Labor movement in the United States in 1869; the International Working People's Association of 1883; the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States in 1884; the American Railway Union, organized by Eugene V. Debs in 1893, and the Industrial Workers of the World, the I. W. W., organized in 1905 by William D. Haywood, Debs and others—all these groups, many of them powerful, embraced the vertical form as against the craft type of labor union. Many of them combined a revolutionary social philosophy, notably the I. W. W., with their program for industrial unionism.

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A few months later the great general railroad strike was called, centering on the Pullman Palace Car Company at South Chicago. Railroad traffic was paralyzed, and President Cleveland called out Federal troops to force the movement of mail trains. This action was taken over the protest of the Governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, who wired to the President that the state and city police were competent to handle the situation. Meanwhile, Debs and his lieutenants were indicted for conspiracy, and later many other unions, Massachusetts, the lumber camps in the West, the turpentine workers in the South, the harvest gatherers in the I. W. W. came and many other unskilled workers regroups ignored by orthodox labor unionists, the I. W. W. infused into union. In addition its industrial program a social philosophy that struck at the base of capitalistic society.

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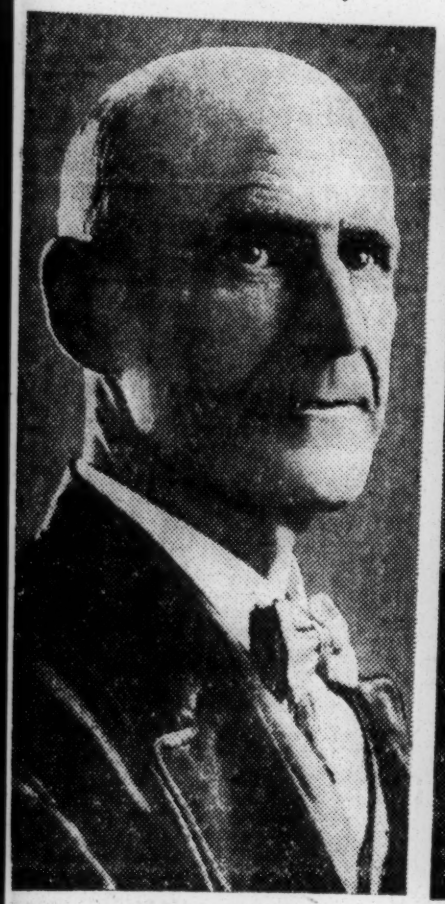
Labor—1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

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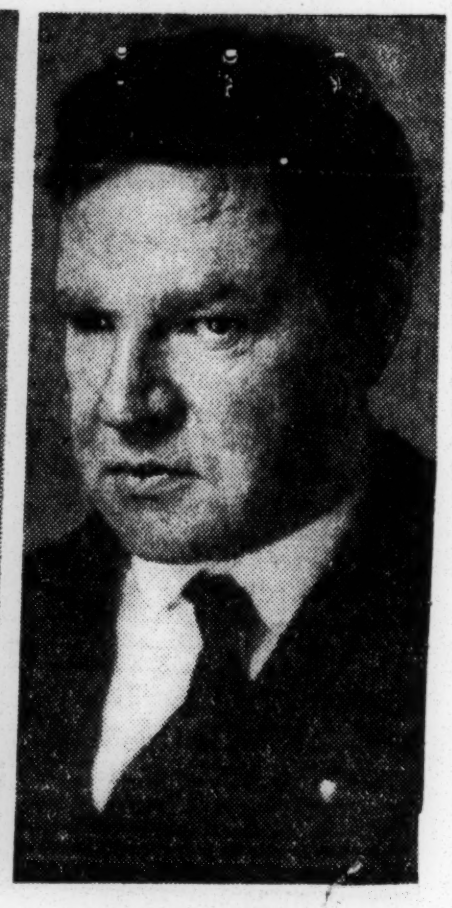
JUL 19 1936

General

Led Strikes for Industrial Unionism



Eugene V. Debs



William D. Haywood

Industrial Union, Lewis's Aim, Long Fought For by Labor Men, But Never Accepted Completely

Of Such Organizations There Have Been Many, but Craft Unions, Composed of Skilled Labor Only, Have Kept Their Identity Against Debs, Haywood and Others of the Rival Philosophy

By David Karsner

John L. Lewis arrived a little late in his own career, as well as in the history of American labor movement, as the leader of industrial unionism. In his own lifetime two outstanding advocates of industrial unionism—Eugene V. Debs and William D. Haywood—fought that battle for more than thirty years, and both led a series of bitter strikes in behalf of it.

But Mr. Lewis has a tremendous advantage over both Debs and Haywood as the left-wing leader of the American Federation of Labor in the fact that his position apparently is bolstered by certain commitments of the President of the United States, by the National Labor Relations Board, by the Wagner collective bargaining act and by the LaFollette law which forbids interstate transportation of strike breakers.

Debs and Haywood both encountered Federal and state opposition, and their ranks were pitted against Federal troops. In Pennsylvania, heart of the steel industry, Mr. Lewis has been assured by the Lieutenant Governor, himself an official of the miners' union, that no state soldiery shall molest his men if the industrial unionism argument reaches the barricades.

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A few months later the great general railroad strike was called, centering on the Pullman Palace Car Company at South Chicago. Railroad workers, now headed by Mr. Debs, were sent to jail for contempt of the Federal court for conspiracy, and later were indicted for conspiracy, among many other unions, Massachusetts, the lumber camps in the West, the turpentine workers in the South, the harvest gatherers in the West and many other unskilled groups ignored by orthodox labor unionists, the I. W. W. infused into its industrial program a social philosophy that struck at the base of capitalistic society.

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democracy. The A. F. of L. asks the owners to share their profits with the skilled workers; the I. W. W. called on all toilers to work for abolition of the profit system "in the interest of the emancipated proletariat."

I. W. W. Grew Out of W. F. M.

The I. W. W. was an outgrowth of the Western Federation of Miners, also an industrial union, which flourished in the '90s and the early years of the century. William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the W. F. M., likewise became one of the founders of the I. W. W. The Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone trial in 1907 in the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, which resulted in acquittals, was largely responsible for disintegration of the W. F. M.

The virtual eclipse of the I. W. W. occurred in 1918 in the courtroom of former Federal Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, when 101 national leaders were found guilty of violating the espionage law in wartime.

The trial lasted five months. The condemned Wobblies accepted the verdict with laughter and sang their Wobbly song, "Hold the Fort, for We Are Coming," as they were bundled into a special train in Chicago and shunted off to Leavenworth Federal prison, some of them including Haywood, under sentences of twenty years. President Coolidge in 1924 commuted the sentences.

The I. W. W., born in a box car died in jail. Remnants of it went over to the Communists in 1919, and Haywood went to Russia, where Lenin told him that parts of the Soviet system had been taken from the structure of the I. W. W.

ASKS NEGROES TO HELP LEWIS

Urban League Hits at Craft Union Chiefs After Ultimatum

With John L. Lewis and his industrial organization committee facing expulsion from the American Federation of Labor, the National Urban League yesterday urged Negro labor to throw its full strength behind the president of the United Mine Workers of America and his associate chiefs who favor uniting all workers on the industrial plan.

Mr. Lewis, who numbers thousands of Negroes in his union, wants the A. F. of L. to take the initiative in organizing all workers in specific industries in inclusive unions rather than in craft setups.

The league statement came after the A. F. of L. issued an ultimatum to the Committee for Industrial Organization asking it to discontinue its plans.

The Urban League points out that the A. F. of L. letter is signed by George Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, G. M. Bugnazet of the Electrical Workers Union, and Joseph N. Weber of the Federation of Musicians, the first two unions named being notorious for their hostile attitude to Negro labor.

"It is important at this stage of the proceedings," the league advises, "that Negro labor let A. F. of L. leaders know where Negroes will give their support. If the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. feels that expulsion of the Committee for Industrial Organization will mean a withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of workers from American Federation of Labor membership, it is very unlikely that any such expulsion will take place. We should be anxious to avoid any expulsion at this time, for it would mean a divided labor movement at a time when labor unity is needed more than ever before in American history."

Negroes Find May Day Is Symbol of Liberation

By A. W. Berry

Organizer, Upper Harlem Section, Harlem Division, Communist Party

Since the 1870's when Sulla Martin, ex-slave, went to the Paris meeting of the International Workingmen's Association, Negroes have been a contributing factor in the American labor movement. In fact, only after the system of chattel slavery was abolished did the labor movement begin the strenuous and successful campaign for the eight-hour day—a struggle which inaugurated May Day celebrations throughout the world.

In the years immediately following Reconstruction, Republican politicians, representing Northern industrialists, were successful in splitting the Negroes from the working class movement. At the same time the middle class prejudices of the workers kept the young labor movement tied to the Democratic Party. But much water has flown under the bridge since the first eventful May Day in Chicago forty years ago, making clear many of the errors and leading to their correction.

Republicans Growl

During those eventful years when labor and small holders were battling the growing industrial monopolies, the movement among the Negroes was as yet led by the middle class. This middle class was in turn developing under the wing of the industrial workers formed the base for the Garvey movement which reached its peak during this turbulent post-war period. The working class at the time did not understand the full significance of this mass movement. Stirred by the Russian Revolution which set forth for the first time in history a clear-cut program for racial and national equality, a group of advanced Negro workers and intellectuals became active in the Communist and Socialist Parties.

Negroes Parade

Dating from 1925, there has been an increasing number of Negroes in May Day parades throughout the country; and the working class has yearly become a more decisive factor in the life of the Negro people.

May 1, 1931, was no doubt the most decisive May Day for the Negro masses in America. On this particular May Day, for the first time, workers throughout tre country carried banners and shouted slogans demanding the freedom of nine Negro youths, arrested only a month before in Paint Rock, Alabama. That May Day marked the first nation-wide mass demonstration for defense of the Scottsboro boys. This struggle, beginning on a mass scale on May 1 and frowned upon by nearly all Negro middle-class leaders, has now become one of the historic mileposts in Negro history, not excepting the famed Dred Scot case.

The May Days following have won an ever-increasing number of Negroes to the side of the working class as the only force whose interests coincide with those of the Negro masses. May Day, 1936, should witness a record outpouring of Negroes voicing their demands for freedom. For 1936, the seventh year of the crisis, brings dangers and threats to the very lives of the Negroes. The Negroes cannot look for help from the white ruling class. We can only beat back the danger of fascsim, the growth of lynching, the jim crow and segregation policies by an alliance with the working class.

Negroes Uniting

May Day this year finds the Negro masses moving towards unity and struggle for equal rights. The National Negro Congress in Chicago united many hitherto hostile groups—labor groups, Garveyites, churches, fraternal associations, etc. Together with this, the working class is unifying its ranks. And labor is fast realizing that unity in the full sense is impossible without striking telling blows at the shackles which still hobble the Negro. For labor to advance, the Negro must be free—must be an equal. This means a head-on fight for every civil, social and political demand of the Negro people.

This does not mean, however, that the Negro people are to remain passive. **The fight for Negro freedom is in the main the task of the Negro people themselves.** May Day should be a powerful demonstration of the strength of these two forces—the working class and the Negro people. On this day the Negro people must demonstrate their determination to end the plague of jim crow oppression through militant struggle.

The tactics and policies of the old line capitalist parties and those who support them are proven bankrupt today, on all issues affecting the Negro people. On the other hand, the forces working for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party are taking a positive stand against Negro discrimination and for equal rights. May Day should see the Negro people demonstrating their disapproval of and disgust with the two old parties and for participation in building a Farmer-Labor Party.

Isaac Meyers

On May Day every community should echo the words of that pioneer Negro labor leader, Isaac Meyers, who declared in 1869 at a meeting of the National Labor Union:

"It is the proud boast of my life that the slave himself had a share in striking off the one end of the fetters that bound him by the ankle, and the other end that bound you (the workers) by the neck."

Negroes Fight!

Into the streets May Day!

For the United Front against jim crow reaction!

Down with lynch law—for a Federal Anti-Lynch Bill!

For admission of Negroes to trade unions in all trades!

Slum clearance and housing projects in Negro neighborhoods!

Free the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon; arrest and prosecution of lynchers and their abettors!

For the organization of Negro workers into trade unions!

Negro and white toilers of America, support the Ethiopian people in its life-and-death struggle for independence!

Negro and white masses, build jointly the Farmer-Labor Party.

Against fascism, imperialist wars and colonial plunder!

Support peace policy of the Soviet Union.

For full social, political and economic equality for the Negroes!

Defend the Socialist Fatherland of all oppressed peoples throughout the world!

For the right of self-determination of the Black Belt.

Labor – 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

General.

On Industrial Unionism

THE LATEST OPEN RIFT in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, culminating in the establishment of the Committee for Industrial Organization, should be especially heartening to those who have fought for a wider inclusion of the Negro in the organized labor movement of this country. The newly formed committee, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, demands that "the workers in certain industries be organized into industrial unions, unions embracing in their membership all those employed in and around the industry."

The new group is opposed to the craft union policy, which largely characterizes the A. F. of L., and believes that the division of the workers by trades and skill mitigates against the organization of a powerful and articulate labor movement in America.

While remaining cognizant of the larger aspects of the issues involved, Negro labor cannot fail to see that industrial unionism, embracing all workers in a particular industry, will necessarily do more to advance the cause of colored workers than craft unions, with their constitutional provisions and rituals, have done during the past half-century.

The present movement is fortunate, from the Negro worker's point of view, in having at its head John L. Lewis, president, and John Brophy, representative, of the United Mine Workers of America. Brophy recently resigned from the A. F. of L. committee of five appointed to investigate color discrimination in the Federation after the report of the committee had been suppressed at the October convention. His action focused the attention of the country on the problems of the colored worker and greatly embarrassed the William Green leadership of A. F. of L.

Lewis, in a recent interview with Florence M. Collins of the Afro-American, stated: "I am one of those who stand for organization of all workers of this country. I point to the United Mine Workers as an example of extending the hand of fellowship and assistance to colored workers. Our union knows no color. There is only one question involved in this issue now and that is economic." More important than the statement of Lewis is the record of his organization, which shows that Negroes have held office there for more than a quarter of a century.

The leadership of the newly formed Committee for Industrial Organization is, at present, all white. Considering the liberal views of most of its officers, however, there is no reason to believe that Negroes will be barred from the leadership of the movement any more than they will be banned from membership.

The committee is young. Now is the time for Negro labor leaders and Negro workers to start on the ground floor and advance with a movement which will have a profound effect on the future of this country. The hand of fellowship has already been extended. It is up to us to grasp it and create for ourselves our rightful position in the working class of America.

New York World Telegram

FEB 13 1936

The First Reader

By

HARRY HANSEN



"American Labor Struggles" Compared to Creasy's Opus

Samuel Yellen's Handbook Recommended for Die-Hards

WHEN Sir Edward Creasy wrote his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," a book that used to be consulted in all the schools, he chose fifteen explosions that changed the course of history. In his day (1851) military events superseded political changes, and certainly no one gave any heed to what the workingman thought or did.

Today Samuel Yellen, an instructor in the University of Indiana, publishes a book called "American Labor Struggles," which might easily be retitled "Ten Important Labor Battles in America." By bringing these labor explosions into focus Yellen provides a textbook that ought to inspire a great deal of solid thinking.

* * *

Ten Big Labor Battles.

THE ten struggles that he describes are:—

1877—Railroad uprising, suppressed by military help, which led the railway brotherhoods to begin collective bargaining.

1887—Chicago Haymarket riot, following fight for the eight-hour day in the Middle West, in which violent radical theories were injected. The American Federation of Labor gathered strength with the breakup of the radical groups.

1892—Homestead lockout. First big wage fight in steel, in which the union was disrupted by the use of force, the men losing every advantage, so that "the workmen in the steel industry sank into a state of slavery."

1894—Pullman strike. President Cleveland sends troops to Chicago to move mail trains and the government uses injunction to "restrain persons from anticipated criminal action"—first important use of injunction against labor groups. Later upheld by the Supreme Court. The strike is crushed, but the government commission recommends systems of conciliation and arbitration to the separate States.

1902—Anthracite strike. President Roosevelt forced arbitration and certain concessions were won, but recognition of the union was denied.

1912—Textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. Complicated by radicalism of the I. W. W., which preached the overthrow of the capitalist class. Despite violence and starvation the strike won important concessions for the men.

1913—Ludlow, Col. Origin of the industrial representation plan, called "pure paternalism," a form of company union and small help to the workers.

1919—Steel strike. The Interchurch world report and the Senate investigation are signposts of the growing enlightenment; the unions recognize the importance of Negro labor in strikebreaking.

1929—Textile strikes in Gastonia and the South. Trade unionism invades South; the United Textile Workers gain foothold, while the National Textile Workers Union, radical, admits both black and white to equal membership. Gains small, but unionism progresses.

1934—San Francisco general strike. Radical leadership defeats conservatives by calling a general strike; gains in wages and hours for longshoremen without closed shop; second general strike of nation shows power of consolidation.

* * *

Labor Fights On.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Yellen deals only with the high points of labor disputes, it is easy to see that labor makes steady gains between explosions. The railroad strike of 1877 was regarded as an unspeakable affront against property rights; the Pullman strike, though suppressed by government troops, resulted in a government investigation and recommendation; in the steel strike of 1919 Elbert H. Gary had to defend his company's practices before the Senate and concede the need for reform in his mills.

Gradually the government begins to interfere in labor disputes. If Mr. Yellen were to write another book describing the effect of pressure groups on American legislation, as Charles Beard describes the sweep of economic forces in his "Rise of American Civilization," he would show many defeats for labor but also many gains, rising to the social security measures of the Roosevelt administration, of which the Child Labor Amendment is typical.

This book shows that labor has always had two sets of advisers—radical and conservative. The former have often been inspired by European methods. In 1887 Johann Most was preaching anarchy and destruction of property; in the last decade Russian Communism has been touted as a cure-all. The American Federation of Labor has preferred to work inside the American scheme, and a record of labor's defeats, such as this, does not properly measure its power or its gains.

Violence has always obscured the issues. Owners have always contended the right to run their plants as they pleased. In days of battle they yield nothing; later, as public opinion turns against them, they offer concessions. Mr. Yellen could have shown profitably the growing conviction that a great industry is not the plaything of its owners but part of the blood-stream of a community. Recognition of the community character of many industries, such as is implied in the TVA, is a growing force.

This is an excellent handbook, especially for conservatives who think the world is standing still. The mounting power of labor is here disclosed; there is a lesson, too, in the recital of abuses that the worker has had to fight, often against public opinion, to get a chance at happiness.

"American Labor Struggles," by Samuel Yellen. Harcourt Brace. $3.50.

VOTES FOR TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

The congress voted in favor of the organization of Negro workers into the American Federation of Labor and vigorously assailed the jim-crow practices existing in some of the International and unions, affiliated to the A.F. of L. It adopted a resolution endorsing the resolution introduced by A. P hillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at the last convention of the A.F. of L. Plans for the formation of Negro labor committees to organize the unorganized were adopted.

Crusader News Agency
2-23-36 New York, N.Y.

The program of worker's economic education and mass action as sponsored by the Negro Workers Council of the National Urban League was endorsed by the delegates.

The congress voted condemnation of Italian Fascism's robber war against Ethiopia, and proposed the setting up of a national organization to organize and co-ordinate medical aid for Ethiopia.

Work will begin at once, it was announce, to set up the fifteen regional committees in preparation for the 1937 congress. Efforts will also be made to promote a representative International Congress of the Negro peoples of the world.

Editor Blames Low Farm Incomes For Industrial Labor Strikes In South

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 29.—(AP)—George Fort Milton, president and editor of The Chattanooga News, expressed the belief tonight that "it isn't the mill owner — or even the militia — but the farmer who makes southern strikes so hopeless."

In an address to Duke University students here, Milton briefly reviewed the South's history and discussed its current problems, concluding that "the greatest need of the South today is leadership."

Poverty he characterized as a basic evil. He said there are "correlations between economic and social conditions and lynchings," and declared that "here is another grave problem which leads right back to the poverty which warps the whole southern web."

Milton indicated a connection between poverty and strikes. "Farm income is so pitifully low," he said, "that almost any town or city pay roll seems luxury to the farm boy or girl.

3-1-36

"Heretofore, our southern farms are an enormous reservoir of potential industrial labor. Whenever labor attempts a strike in a low-skill industry, a mass of farm workers is ready to come to town to take the strikers' places."

"Until the great pool of farm labor is dammed up, there is no hope for greatly improved southern industrial wages."

Against the present poverty of the South Milton balanced the future, saying that "in the future tense she is rich — enormously rich."

"Today," he declared, "her per capita wealth is the lowest; her money wages the lowest; her work hours the longest; her tenancy situation the worst in the United States. This present poverty keeps her schools on half rations, slows up moves toward social security; affords the demagogues a fallow field.

"Her latent riches are equally significant. Given the opportunity for coordinated development, the South can perhaps attain an optimum use of human and material resources."

Among the reasons why the modern South is impoverished, Milton listed as foremost "the condition of southern agriculture, from which stems nearly every major southern problem."

He said that "the late lamented AAA was a godsend to the cotton region but its benefits did not go far enough." He cited the tenant problem and declared that during the AAA era "nearly every little county seat town drew about it hundreds of dispossessed tenants who had no land to work and no food to eat."

Looking to the future Milton said that the solution to the problem of agriculture "involves abandonment of one-crop agriculture and the substitution, in a large measure, of balanced farming" and he added that "the systematic rehabilitation of tenants . . . is essential."

46,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE IN COUNTRY

17 States Affected, Labor Heads Report; Few Instances Of Trouble

(By The Associated Press)

Labor leaders estimated more than 46,000 industrial and agricultural workers were participating in strikes which affected 17 states Wednesday night.

There were few instances of trouble.

The situation was intensified at Syracuse, N. Y., by the announcement that Remington-Rand, Inc., manufacturers of typewriters and office equipment, would reopen their plant Thursday.

The announcement came after 400 of the 1,700 employes voted to return to work. Strike leaders immediately announced they would organize picket lines.

Mayor Rolland B. Marvin promised police protection to those who went back to work.

Employes of five other Remington-Rand plants in New York, Ohio and Connecticut—estimated by union leaders at 4,300—also were on strike.

While dozens of other strikes continued with little or no progress toward settlement, 500 taxicab drivers went on strike at Dallas, Texas, 10 days before the opening of the Texas Centennial Exposition.

At Lewiston, Maine, a street railway strike tied up city transportation.

At Cambridge, Mass., Miss Vera Dupont, first cousin of Pierre Dupont, the manufacturer, and Mrs. George Burroughs, first cousin of the late President Coolidge, picketed with striking truck drivers.

Business representatives of a newly organized auto mechanics union in Seattle announced a strike for a closed shop.

In Chicago, efforts to settle the dispute between the International Seamen's Union and 7,000 striking members failed.

Flying squadrons were organized in New York by the barbers union in an effort to get members to join a strike, which union leaders said already involved 7,500 barbers.

New York police drove away six striking seamen who attempted to picket the home of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. They also dispersed a picket line of the Panama Pacific Line pier.

Union estimates of the number on strike in other states:

Arkansas—Three thousand tenant farmers.

California—One thousand celery field workers and 200 ship builders.

Oregon—Six thousand loggers.

Ohio—Five thousand five hundred employes at the Portsmouth plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Washington—Nine hundred loggers and mill workers.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-five hundred in various industries.

Massachusetts—Twenty-five hundred.

Minnesota—About 500 millwrights, fur and cereal workers.

Indiana—About 175 in various industries.

Iowa—One hundred employes of the Burch Biscuit Company at Des Moines.

Wisconsin—Twenty-five hundred workers in various industries.

South Dakota—Three hundred butchers at the Morrell Packing Plant, Sioux Falls.

Nebraska—One hundred highway workers.

Vermont—Two hundred marble workers near Rutland.

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General

Negro Workers in the Steel Unions

By CURTIS C. GARVIN, President Cleveland Council, National Negro Congress

NEGRO workers constitute roughly 15 per cent of all workers employed in the steel industry, and large numbers of them are in the steel plants located in the city of Cleveland.

As in most large industries, the Negroes in the steel industry are given the lowest paid, heaviest, dirtiest work in all the rolling mills and blast furnaces, although in many cases doing skilled labor, they are nevertheless classed and paid as common laborers. Regardless of their skill they seldom receive an opportunity for advancement. Sometimes they are on the payrolls not because the employer really wishes it, but because the Negro plays an important role in the scheme of the employer to maintain an open shop. The Negro workers having been kept on a subsistence level and in constant fear of loss of employment have been easily intimidated by the employer in every instance where attempts have been made to organize them into the unions. Because they are unorganized, the employer finds it easy to provoke and incite disturbances between Negro and white workers during a period of strikes, playing one against the other.

Day by day, it becomes more apparent that there can be no strong labor movement capable of combating the attacks of the steel trusts until the Negro and other minority groups are accepted into the unions on a full basis of equality. Both white and black workers are beginning to realize this. Until recently the Negro has been completely ignored by many trade unions, many unions refusing him admittance and in some unions color bars have remained as a barrier against his economic advancement. In some industries where large numbers of Negroes are employed, unions have organized them as laborers although many of them are skilled mechanics. Such organizations are designed primarily to gain jurisdiction and control over the Negro worker so that they will not be susceptible to the influence of the employer during a strike period.

The rank and file white trade unionist is beginning to see the weaknesses resulting from such discrimination with the ranks of labor and is demanding equal rights for the Negro worker. The continued crisis has made him realize that his own color is not a guarantee against lower wages, longer hours, terrorism and discrimination. That to refuse to raise his voice in protest against the treatment of his black fellow worker is to lay a foundation for an attack upon his own standard of living. He is beginning to realize that as long as the Negro is unorganized and the fight is not made to provide everyone an equal opportunity for jobs, just so long will the employer be able to effectively play one group against the other and steal bread from the mouths of both.

The recent adoption of resolutions by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, to organize the Negro worker has been characterized by some colored writers as being suggestive of, "Greeks bearing gifts," this is note entirely to the point. The Labor committee of the National Negro Congress has evidence to show that these actions are the result of, and indicative of a growing desire on the part of trade unionists to end the policy of separatism within the ranks of labor which has been perpetuated for many years.

By and large there are genuine sincerity and understanding behind the adoption of these resolutions, signifying a determination on the part of the workers not to allow the interests who stand to benefit by the existing condition to continue keeping black and white labor divided by sowing the seeds of distrust among the blacks and Nordic superiority among the whites.

The idea which has been spread by some Negro leaders, that, "the best friend of the Negro is the monied interests" is a complete fallacy, and the fact that some unions in the American Federation of Labor bar Negroes from membership is no argument sufficient to justify the Negro and sympathetic unions giving up the struggle for unity. In many cases these individuals and organizations who attempt to maintain the status quo receive financial assistance from the same great corporations who benefit by the division existing in the labor movement.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee operating in Cleveland has opened its doors for the acceptance of all steel workers on a full basis of equality regardless of race, color or creed, looking toward the final establishment of one great organization fighting for one object.

There is no excuse for any Negro steel worker or for any organization of workers to delay giving all possible assistance to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in this drive. The Cleveland Council of the National Negro Congress has pledged its whole hearted support to and accepts the organizational guidance of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and will do all in its power to maintain friendly relations between Negro and white workers, to win the families of Negro steel workers to the cause of the union, to win the church, the Negro press and all other forces which can assist in making the impending drive of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee a success.

THE SOUTH AND INDUSTRY

Several New Jersey dyeing plants are threatening to move to the South following prolonged labor troubles, it is reported. This is not the first time that low wages in the South and the comparative freedom from labor "agitators" has been used as a weapon by Eastern industries.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch asks the following pertinent questions:

"Does the South want industries of this type? Does it regard such industries as assets? Should it not strive for industries which pay good wages, rather than for those which do not?"

Can the South hope to build a desirable or a permanent prosperity based upon sweatshop labor? Many communities throughout the South are experiencing the bitter effects of industries built by outside capital whose only interest was low wages and absence of union influence. A large population of laborers working for low wages can often constitute a liability rather than an asset. Such workers contribute little to a town in the way of education; if the industry closes down the workers must be supported by the community; they contribute to undesirable social, political, and cultural conditions.

The South is the land of opportunity for industries, not however, because 'cheap labor is plentiful." It offers an opportunity to industries which see the potentialities of our virtually unexploited markets coupled with abundant supplies of raw products. It needs small industries, particularly those that will have a permanent interest in its general welfare as well as its industrial possibilities. This means that it is preferable that the management shall be localized and that policies shall be made in keeping with local conditions rather than on an absentee basis in which immediate profits constitute the only motive.

"Many Southerners," say The Times-Dispatch, "are beginning to wake up to the fact that cheap labor is apt to cheapen the level of civilization in any given section. Many others are beginning to realize that there is an intimate relationship between wages, purchasing power, and prosperity."

It is a short-sighted policy for a community to induce outside industries to come into the South for the sole purpose of exploiting Southern labor. The South must not only be interested in the number of industries induced to come here but the kind.

It is unfortunate that there is not ample Southern capital available to utilize the South's many advantages and opportunities. The time may come when our own people who have capital available will not entrust it to outside management but put it to work themselves.

A Fool's Paradise

Persons employed on federal projects live in a fool's paradise if they think they

President Roosevelt ordered wages paid on federal projects raised to the prevailing scale which provided only the necessities. Later those now on relief lose the means by which they are sustained, but others will be added to the unemployed.

In that situation, the next step, and the only one, is public ownership, socialism, or communism, or fascism such as Europe has. Certainly not Americanism such as the people of this country have known. In any event it will be the end to relief employment. All will be put to work.

For the moment that crisis is put off. Already there are signs of discontent. Christmas and Santa Claus do not last forever or later relief will stop. A few months ago when the end of direct relief was announced both the unemployed, whether on relief and the rest of the public gling, can continue only so long as other persons on relief were troubled about the future. workers are paying the cost.

But no one but a fool thinks the present Business has definitely taken a stand arrangement can be permanent. At first against government competition. If Roose-velt is reelected, it will have to ac-

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Day by day, it becomes more apparent that there can be no strong labor movement capable of combating the attacks of the steel trusts until the Negro and other minority groups are accepted into the unions on a full basis of equality. Both white and black workers are beginning to realize this. Until recently the Negro has been completely ignored by many unions, many unions refusing him admittance and in some unions color bars have remained as a barrier against his economic advancement. In some industries where large numbers of Negroes are employed, unions have organized them as laborers although many of them are skilled mechanics. Such organizations are de-

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It is unfortunate that there is not ample Southern capital available to utilize the South's many advantages and opportunities. The time may come when our own people who have capital available will not entrust it to outside management but put it to work themselves.

A Fool's Paradise

Persons employed on federal projects live in a fool's paradise if they think they need not worry about their future. Christmas and Santa Claus do not last. Sooner or later relief work, like direct relief, will stop. A few months ago when the end of direct relief was announced both the persons on relief and the rest of the public were troubled about the future.

For the moment that crisis is put off. But no one but a fool thinks the present arrangement can be permanent. At first President Roosevelt ordered wages paid which provided only the necessities. Later under pressure from organized labor he boosted them to the prevailing scale. Who knows when relief will be remodeled again?

In the very nature of things, aid to the unemployed, whether direct or boondoggling, can continue only so long as other workers are paying the cost.

Already there are signs of discontent. Business has definitely taken a stand against government competition. If Roosevelt is reelected, it will either have to accept it or quit. If it quits, not only will those now on relief lose the means by which they are sustained, but others will be added to the unemployed.

In that situation, the next step, and the only one, is public ownership, socialism, or communism, or fascism such as Europe has. Certainly not Americanism such as the people of this country have known. In any event it will be the end to relief employment. All will be put to work.

Persons doing relief work cannot afford to shut their eyes to their tomorrow.

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When November's election is over, no matter who wins, the present public works program will be changed. Either all will work under government order as done in Russia, with the firing squad as penalty for disobedience and laziness, or private business will resume its importance as employer.

Voting in the November election as though the present conditions can continue indefinitely is shutting one's eyes to facts.

For Negroes preference for private employment is the reasonable thing. They have made progress under it that is the marvel of the world. They did not get a square deal, but they have individuals who won such high place in various lines that they know now what can be accomplished.

What will happen to Negroes when government takes absolute control, no man knows. But there are indications of what will happen. Their sorry plight in public affairs wherever the majority dictates their status is a plain record.

Public control is now on its good behavior because the NRA and other new-dealisms are unconstitutional. When the system is established by law it will not have to pretend to deal equally with citizens regardless of color, just as already it does not deal equally with them regardless of politics.

Negroes, remember Germany! But in spite of Jews' business, scientific and cultural contributions to Germany, when Hitler needed a means of diverting attention from the evils of dictatorship, Germany crucified the Jews.

Any Negro who thinks he is going to be kept at public expense and votes for Roosevelt's New Deal for that reason sells himself "down the river" into an industrial dictatorship which will make the old chattel slavery look like a holiday. Negroes, remember what Germany is doing to the Jews!

'Japan's At War With Us,' Comer Writes In Magazine

Birmingham Industrialist Carries Campaign Against Oriental 'Invasion Of Textile Markets' Into National Spotlight; Suggests 'Solutions'

As author of the featured article in the current issue of Liberty Magazine, Birmingham's Donald Comer today had carried his fight against Japanese invasion of American textile markets into the arena of national public opinion.

Under the startling caption "Japan Is At War With Us Now," the president of Avondale Mills charges that unfair Japanese competition has forced many American mills into bankruptcy and thousands of American textile workers into the ranks of the unemployed.



DONALD COMER

Girls Termed 'Slaves'

Skilled American labor, he says is being forced to compete with Japanese "slave girls" who are paid less than 17 cents a day.

The solution urged by the Alabama industrialist is that the United States refuse to purchase Japanese silk and thus force Japan to sell her cheap textiles to non-textile manufacturing nations.

"Our farmers," he declares, "fear that Japan will stop buying our cotton if we limit her exports to us. Fortunately we have a powerful weapon of retaliation. We buy nearly 85 per cent of her raw silk. To stop purchase of that silk would be a deathblow to Japan. Our cotton for her silk is a fair swap; our needs for her needs.

Still Another Solution

"Beyond this there is yet another way. Let Japan sell her cheap textiltes to non-testile manufacturing countries and pay us in the produce of those countries. We can accept coffee from Java and Brazil, rubber from Malay, tung oil from China and fruits from Central America.

"These are products we need and which do not compete with ours. Nor would their importation increase our unemployment, threaten American wage standards, or adversely affect our people's economic welfare.

"If Japan wants commercial peace—the best insurance against war—with the United States, she will take this way out."

Mr. Comer is now president of the American Textile Manufacturers' Assn.

Seek Second Secret Vote On Preference Of Dining Car Cooks To AFL Union

Group Is Now Represented By Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, But Union Hopes To Take Over Jurisdiction of Group

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—In accordance with the Railway Labor Law of 1934, Local 370 of the A. F. of L. has formally called on the National Mediation Board to take jurisdiction of its claim to preference as representative by a majority of dining car cooks and waiters on the New York Central Railroad System, Buffalo and the East.

Local 370 is a unit of L's Hotel Mens and Bar keepers International to invade the dining car field. Last January it outsted the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees from the Pennsylvania Railroad system by virtue of a secret-ballot conducted by the National Mediation board.

Now and since 1921, the New York Central men Buffalo and East have been represented by the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, which got and preserved the basic 240-hour month, over time, and greatly improved working conditions.

The conservative brotherhood seems to have become passe, at least to the new generation of cooks and waiters coming on the scene. Hence, the occasion for Local 370 calling on the Mediation Board to conduct another secret-ballot. It is believed the balloting will take place in November. Local 370, of course, expects to win.

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Georgia

Herndon Case Date Fixed by Tribunal

ATLANTA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Another assault on Georgia's 1866 insurrection law ended when Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro communist was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, was set today by the Georgia supreme court for hearing Jan. 21.

Herndon obtained his release temporarily several weeks ago when superior Judge Hugh M. Dorsey, a former governor of Georgia, ruled the ancient statute invalid because it "was too vague."

Herndon, convicted in 1932, was accused of being an organizer for the communist party and distributing literature in which Negroes were admonished to set up a Soviet republic in the "black belt" extending from Virginia to Texas.

Georgia Court Gets Two Herndon Briefs

Two briefs raising before the State Supreme Court of Georgia the questions of the constitutionality of the State's Slave Insurrection Law and the conviction of Angelo Herndon under this law, were filed yesterday with that court, it was announced by the International Labor Defense.

Hearings in the case will be argued in the court on Jan. 21, by Whitney North Seymour, New York attorney retained by the I. L. D., who will be assisted by W. A. Sutherland, Atlanta, Ga., attorney. The hearings will be on the appeal by the State of Georgia against the granting of a writ of habeas corpus freeing Angelo Herndon and declaring the insurrection law unconstitutional. Herndon is now out on $8,000 bail pending this appeal.

The briefs are in answer to the State contentions, and at the same time an answer to the decision of Judge Hugh H. Dorsey in dismissing certain of the contentions of the defense, when he granted the writ of habeas corpus. The questions of constitutionality which the Judge refused to consider are in this manner saved for further appeal both to the state and to the United States Supreme Court, should the latter step be necessary.

In announcing the filing of these briefs, the I. L. D. called for renewed activity in the campaign to raise two million signatures to Governor Talmadge of Georgia, demanding Herndon's freedom. The I. L. D. issued a warning against being caught unawares and unprepared by a possible decision of the courts over-ruling Judge Dorsey and sending Herndon to serve a sentence of 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang. Two million signatures at least should be ready for presentation to Governor Talmadge in such an eventuality, without a moment's delay, the I. L. D. said.

HERNDON CASE UP IN GEORGIA HIGH COURT

Tribunal Asked To Uphold 1866 Insurrection Law And Negro's Conviction

ATLANTA, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Solicitor General John A. Boykin said today "the doctrine of violence is inculcated in the mind of every communist" and asked the State Supreme Court to uphold the 1866 insurrection law under which Angelo Herndon was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang.

The Fulton (Atlanta) County solicitor said Herndon, Cincinnati negro communist, was convicted in 1932 because he advocated armed overthrow of the State and the setting up of a "black belt republic" in negro sections from Virginia to Texas.

The statute, passed in reconstruction days, was ruled invalid in a lower court because it was "too vague." Herndon, released on $8,000 bond, went to New York where he recently addressed liberal gatherings.

"The communist party interlocks with the Soviet Republic of Russia," Boykin said, "the American branch preaches overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Attorneys for the negro, retained by the International Labor Defense, argued the law restricted the freedom of speech and assembly.

"This case has been used as a spearhead for the liberals throughout the country," Attorney W. A. Sutherland said, "when you limit freedom of speech, you invite violence.

"When a man like Herndon is made a martyr, there is real danger to democracy."

Sutherland said "if this case doesn't go to the Supreme Court of the United States, some other will."

Evidence in the original trial was that Herndon was sent to Atlanta as a communist organizer. Arrested after forming a relief protest in which 600 whites and 400 negroes participated, communist literature allegedly was found in his room.

18 Are Held Under Georgia Slave Code

Bail Set at $90,000—Preliminary Hearing on Friday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.—Eighteen new Herndon cases loom here today as charges of "inciting to insurrection" under Georgia's ancient slave law were placed against that number of Negro and white workers arrested in a raid on a workers' meeting in a private home Thursday night. The charge carries the death penalty. A preliminary hearing has been set for June 5.

Bond of $90,000 has been set for the eighteen, who are charged also for good measure with "disorderly conduct." Louis Tatham, young Atlanta attorney, has been retained by the International Labor Defense in the case. Tatham has had previous experience with the "insurrection law" in the defense of Anna Mae Leathers and Leah Young, textile workers who are among the eighteen other persons already out on bond on charges under this law. The present charges bring the total against whom such charges stand in Georgia to thirty-six.

Recent Ruling

The law under which these indictments were brought was declared unconstitutional in a decision handed down by Judge Hugh Dorsey of Fulton County court, in the Angelo Herndon cast last December. An appeal against this decision was taken by the State of Georgia to the State Supreme Court and argued in February. No decision has been handed down yet. Herndon, sentenced to twenty years on the chain-gang, is out on bond pending this decision. There is no legal limitation to the time which the State Supreme Court may take to make up its mind.

The new arrests here and the terroristic charges placed against the raid victims, are believed to be linked to the recent growing activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan here has been putting on a campaign to regain prestige which it has lost in the recent prosecution and conviction of Klan policemen in Tampa, Florida, for kidnapping, and in the nation-wide wave of indignation following the disclosures of the Black Legion—Ku Klux Klan terrorism in Detroit and other northern cities.

Part of Klan Plan

These arrests are believed to be a part of the Klan plans to distract attention from its anti-labor activities by building a huge red scare around these cases.

Those arrested in the raid include: Jack Palmer, Louise Smith, Bruce Godwin, Bonnie Mae Wilson, Mary Evans, Dora Evans, Edith Washburn, Max Singer, Eula Jackson, Carrie Jackson, Martha Harris, Ruby Yarbrough, L. B. Browning, Charlie Jackson, Andrew Griggs, and Lonnie Miles.

The evidence police say they have against these defendants consists of copies of the Southern Worker, Communist Party organ in the South, and parts of the Fulton Bag Worker, shop paper issued by the workers in the Fulton Bag Mills. The fact that both Negro and white were present at the meeting is also being put forward by police as "evidence of inciting to insurrection."

6-2-36 Urge Protests

Nation-wide action to stop the frame-up and railroading of eighteen Atlanta, Ga., workers facing death on charges of "inciting to insurrection" was called for yesterday by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

"The state of Georgia has come officially to the defense of the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Legion in these arrests," Miss Damon said.

"It is a challenge to all labor and progressive forces, which must be met energetically and quickly. The I.L.D. is taking the initiative in organizing nation-wide defense for these eighteen new victims of Georgia's slave-law. Trade-unions, and all progressive organizations and individuals must join the struggle, in defense of their own civil liberties, just as they did in the Herndon case.

"Two things are needed immediately: First, funds to help the fight to smash these new death frame-ups. Money is needed immediately for legal defense, and to free these prisoners from the horrors of Fulton Tower. Money should be sent to the I.L.D., 80 East 11th Street, New York; Second, it is necessary to rally the widest mass support for these victims. Trade-unions and all friends of labor and progress should immediately pass resolutions of protest, and write individual letters, demanding the freedom of these prisoners and the end of the Georgia insurrection law. These letters and resolutions should be sent to Governor Eugene Talmadge and Mayor James L. Ney, both of Atlanta, Ga."

Choppers Hold Picket Line In 3 Counties

Negroes Beaten, Jailed as Landlords Try To Smash Strike

NEW CASTLE, Ark., June 1.—A platoon of National Guard, ordered out by Governor J. M. Futrell, arrived here today to help the armed plantation owners break the militant cotton choppers' strike.

Sheriff J. M. Campbell, St. Francis County, wired the Governor for the National Guard. Meanwhile ragged and hungry groups of Negro and white strikers were being herded into bull-pens by armed landlords and overseers.

H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, telegraphed Governor Futrell that the strike was conducted lawfully, and that "the planters have resorted to every crime in the catalog to break the strike, without the slightest intervention on your part. Now, as you have repeatedly refused to act in behalf of the farm workers in your state, we trust you will not order out troops to break the strike of our people."

But the Governor was informed by Adjutant General Pat Harrison and by State Ranger Chief Gray Albright that the strikers planned a demonstration here today, and he immediately sent the army. Mass picketing was on such a wide basis during the last three days, in all calling all hands out on strike. Auto loads of Negroes were beaten and jailed in Proctor for striking. Henry Craft, the planter for whom they were working, went with a gun among cabins, driving Negro choppers to the fields.

The strikers demand $1.50 for a ten-hour day instead of 50 to 75 cents for sixteen hours.

Outrages continue. Three Negroes that the usual brutal tactics of picketing was legal. Arkansas counties hit by the strike, clubs, threats and arrest could not be used so freely by the deputies, leading to Tennessee, where the Sheriff C. M. Stacey and Prose- main offices of the union are lo- cuting Attorney James Robertson cated, stop everybody and search watched the lean, determined faces of the still militant cotton workers for strike leaders.

A parade of 300 Negro and white strikers went from plantation to plantation in St. Francis County, sents for sixteen

Labor-1936

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

Herndon Case Date Fixed by Tribunal

ATLANTA, Jan. 7 (AP).—Another assault on Georgia's 1866 insurrection law, under which Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro communist, was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, was set today by the Georgia supreme court for hearing Jan. 21.

Herndon obtained his release temporarily several weeks ago when superior Judge Hugh M. Dorsey, a former governor of Georgia, ruled the ancient statute invalid because it "was too vague."

Herndon, convicted in 1932, was accused of being an organizer for the communist party and distributing literature in which Negroes were admonished to set up a Soviet republic in the "black belt" extending from Virginia to Texas.

Georgia Court Gets Two Herndon Briefs

Two briefs raising before the State Supreme Court of Georgia the questions of the constitutionality of the State's Slave Insurrection Law and the conviction of Angelo Herndon under this law, were filed yesterday with that court, it was announced by the International Labor Defense.

Hearings in the case will be argued in the court on Jan. 21, by Whitney North Seymour, New York attorney retained by the I. L. D., who will be assisted by W. A. Sutherland, Atlanta, Ga., attorney. The hearings will be on the appeal by the State of Georgia against the granting of a writ of habeas corpus freeing Angelo Herndon and declaring the insurrection law unconstitutional. Herndon is now out on $8,000 bail pending this appeal.

The briefs are in answer to the State contentions, and at the same time an answer to the decision of Judge Hugh H. Dorsey in dismissing certain of the contentions of the defense, when he granted the writ of habeas corpus. The questions of constitutionality which the Judge refused to consider are in this manner saved for further appeal both to the state and to the United States Supreme Court, should the latter step be necessary.

In announcing the filing of these briefs, the I. L. D. called for renewed activity in the campaign to raise two million signatures to Governor Talmadge of Georgia, demanding Herndon's freedom. The I. L. D. issued a warning against being caught unawares and unprepared by a possible decision of the courts over-ruling Judge Dorsey and sending Herndon to serve a sentence of 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang. Two million signatures at least should be ready for presentation to Governor Talmadge in such an eventuality, without a moment's delay, the I. L. D. said.

HERNDON CASE UP IN GEORGIA HIGH COURT

Tribunal Asked To Uphold 1866 Insurrection Law And Negro's Conviction

ATLANTA, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Solicitor General John A. Boykin said today "the doctrine of violence is inculcated in the mind of every communist" and asked the State Supreme Court to uphold the 1866 insurrection law under which Angelo Herndon was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang.

The Fulton (Atlanta) County solicitor said Herndon, Cincinnati negro communist, was convicted in 1932 because he advocated armed overthrow of the State and the setting up of a "black belt republic" in negro sections from Virginia to Texas.

The statute, passed in reconstruction days, was ruled invalid in a lower court because it was "too vague." Herndon, released on $8,000 bond, went to New York where he recently addressed liberal gatherings.

"The communist party interlocks with the Soviet Republic of Russia," Boykin said, "the American branch preaches overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Attorneys for the negro, retained by the International Labor Defense, argued the law restricted the freedom of speech and assembly.

"This case has been used as a spearhead for the liberals throughout the country," Attorney W. A. Sutherland said, "when you limit freedom of speech, you invite violence.

"When a man like Herndon is made a martyr, there is real danger to democracy."

Sutherland said "if this case doesn't go to the Supreme Court of the United States, some other will."

Evidence in the original trial was that Herndon was sent to Atlanta as a communist organizer. Arrested after forming a relief protest in which 600 whites and 400 negroes participated, communist literature allegedly was found in his room.

18 Are Held Under Georgia Slave Code

Bail Set at $90,000—Preliminary Hearing on Friday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.—Eighteen new Herndon cases loom here today as charges of "inciting to insurrection" under Georgia's ancient slave law were placed against that number of Negro and white workers arrested in a raid on a workers' meeting in a private home Thursday night. The charge carries the death penalty. A preliminary hearing has been set for June 5.

Bond of $90,000 has been set for the eighteen, who are charged also for good measure with "disorderly conduct." Louis Tatham, young Atlanta attorney, has been retained by the International Labor Defense in the case. Tatham has had previous experience with the "insurrection law" in the defense of Anna Mae Leathers and Leah Young, textile workers who are among the eighteen other persons already out on bond on charges under this law. The present charges bring the total against whom such charges stand in Georgia to thirty-six.

Recent Ruling

The law under which these indictments were brought was declared unconstitutional in a decision handed down by Judge Hugh Dorsey of Fulton County court, in the Angelo Herndon cast last December. An appeal against this decision was taken by the State of Georgia to the State Supreme Court and argued in February. No decision has been handed down yet. Herndon, sentenced to twenty years on the chain-gang, is out on bond pending this decision. There is no legal limitation to the time which the State Supreme Court may take to make up its mind.

The new arrests here and the terroristic charges placed against the raid victims, are believed to be linked to the recent growing activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan here has been putting on a campaign to regain prestige which it has lost in the recent prosecution and conviction of Klan policemen in Tampa, Florida, for kidnapping, and in the nation-wide wave of indignation following the disclosures of the Black Legion—Ku Klux Klan terrorism in Detroit and other northern cities.

Part of Klan Plan

These arrests are believed to be a part of the Klan plans to distract attention from its anti-labor activities by building a huge red scare around these cases.

Those arrested in the raid include: Jack Palmer, Louise Smith, Bruce Godwin, Bonnie Mae Wilson, Mary Evans, Dora Evans, Edith Washburn, Max Singer, Eula Jackson, Carrie Jackson, Martha Harris, Ruby Yarbrough, L. B. Browning, Charlie Jackson, Andrew Griggs, and Lonnie Miles.

The evidence police say they have against these defendants consists of copies of the Southern Worker, Communist Party organ in the South, and parts of the Fulton Bag Worker, shop paper issued by the workers in the Fulton Bag Mills. The fact that both Negro and white were present at the meeting is also being put forward by police as "evidence of inciting to insurrection."

6-2-36 Urge Protests

Nation-wide action to stop the frame-up and railroading of eighteen Atlanta, Ga., workers facing death on charges of "inciting to insurrection" was called for yesterday by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

"The state of Georgia has come officially to the defense of the Ku Klux Klan and the Black Legion in these arrests," Miss Damon said.

"It is a challenge to all labor and progressive forces, which must be met energetically and quickly. The I.L.D. is taking the initiative in organizing nation-wide defense for these eighteen new victims of Georgia's slave-law. Trade-unions, and all progressive organizations and individuals must join the struggle, in defense of their own civil liberties, just as they did in the Herndon case.

"Two things are needed immediately: First, funds to help the fight to smash these new death frame-ups. Money is needed immediately for legal defense, and to free these prisoners from the horrors of Fulton Tower. Money should be sent to the I.L.D., 80 East 11th Street, New York; Second, it is necessary to rally the widest mass support for these victims. Trade-unions and all friends of labor and progress should immediately pass resolutions of protest, and write individual letters, demanding the freedom of these prisoners and the end of the Georgia insurrection law. These letters and resolutions should be sent to Governor Eugene Talmadge and Mayor James L. Ney, both of Atlanta, Ga."

Choppers Hold Picket Line In 3 Counties

Negroes Beaten, Jailed as Landlords Try To Smash Strike

NEW CASTLE, Ark., June 1.—A platoon of National Guard, ordered out by Governor J. M. Futrell, arrived here today to help the armed plantation owners break the militant cotton choppers' strike.

Sheriff J. M. Campbell, St. Francis County, wired the Governor for the National Guard. Meanwhile ragged and hungry groups of Negro and white strikers were being herded into bull-pens by armed landlords and overseers.

H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, telegraphed Governor Futrell that the strike was conducted lawfully, and that "the planters have resorted to every crime in the catalog to break the strike, without the slightest intervention on your part. Now, as you have repeatedly refused to act in behalf of the farm workers in your state, we trust you will not order out troops to break the strike of our people."

But the Governor was informed by Adjutant General Pat Harrison and by State Ranger Chief Gray Albright that the strikers planned a demonstration here today, and he immediately sent the army. Mass picketing was on such a wide basis during the last three days, in all calling all hands out on strike. Auto loads of Three Negroes were beaten and jailed in Proctor for striking. Henry Craft, the planter for whom they worked, went with a gun, driving Negro choppers to the fields.

The strikers demand $1.50 for a ten-hour day instead of 50 to 75 cents for sixteen hours.

Arkansas counties hit by the strike, that the usual brutal tactics of picketing was legal.

Outrages continue. Auto loads of clubs, threats and arrest could not be used so freely by the deputies. Sheriff C. M. Stacey and Prosecuting Attorney James Robertson watched the lean, determined faces of the still militant cotton workers marching through Wynn. They decided they would stop arresting strikers for vagrancy, and that mass deputized planters patrol all roads for strike leaders.

A parade of 300 Negro and white strikers went from plantation to plantation in St. Francis County, ents for sixteen hours.

HERNDON LOSES AGAIN.

ANGELO HERNDON, NEGRO Communist leader in Georgia, lost another round in his fight to escape a chain-gang sentence imposed on him under an insurrection law written on the statutes books of Georgia in post-Civil War reconstruction days. The Georgia Supreme Court on Saturday ruled unanimously that the statute, passed in 1871, did not violate either the state or federal constitutions.

In upholding the insurrection law, the Georgia Supreme Court reversed Judge Hugh M. Dorsey of the Fulton County Superior Court who last fall released Herndon on a writ of habeas corpus, ruling that the statute was too vague to be enforced.

The announcement has been made by the I.L.D. that it will again carry the case to the United States Supreme Court which last year refused a review because the constitutional grounds had not been properly presented. Fortified with a year of research and time to prepare for any eventuality, Attorney Whitney North Seymour of New York is now ready to carry the case to the United Supreme Court. The I. L. D. has already applied for a stay of execution of Herndon's sentence pending the appeal.

The sole basis for Herndon's conviction of "insurrection" lay in the finding of Communistic literature in his quarters after his arrest for leading a demonstration of white and Negro unemployed in Georgia. In a speedy trial he was convicted and sentenced to from 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang, tantamount to death for anyone who might be so unfortunate as to have to serve such a sentence.

The latest decision of the Georgia Supreme Court is a challenge to all Negroes in Georgia whose rights of free speech, assemblage and free press are certainly taken away under the ancient statute which defines insurrection as any combined resistence to lawful authority of the state and fixes the penalty as death.

Angelo Herndon wil have the prayers of all justice-loving people everywhere in his appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
June 14, 1936

INSURRECTION LAW IS DECLARED VALID

Court Holds the Georgia Statute Does Not Violate Constitution

ATLANTA, June 13. (AP)—Angelo Herndon, negro, Communist, lost another round today in his fight to escape a chaingang sentence imposed under an insurrection law enacted in reconstruction days.

The Georgia supreme court ruled unanimously the statute, passed in 1871, did not violate either the state or federal constitution.

Attorneys for Herndon, a native of Cincinnati, said the case would be taken to the United States supreme court, which last year refused a review because constitutional grounds had not been properly presented.

Herndon, whose cause is espoused by liberal organizations, contended the law violated the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

The negro, convicted in 1932, is at liberty under $7,000 bail provided by the International Labor Defense. He has never been on a chain gang since his fight has been continuously before appellate courts.

Communist literature found in Herndon's quarters provided the basis for his conviction. Among the papers was a proposal to establish a "black belt republic" in the predominantly negro sections of the South.

In upholding the insurrection law, the court reversed Judge Hugh M. Dorsey of Fulton (Atlanta) superior court. He released Herndon last fall on a writ of habeas corpus, ruling the statute was too vague to be enforced. The state appealed.

Insurrection was defined in the law as any combined resistence to lawful authority of the state. A death penalty is provided but a jury gave Herndon 18 to 20 years.

Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, said in New York that appeal to the highest court would be taken "at once."

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

JUN 14 1936

ANGELO HERNDON.

In 1868, Georgia passed a law to protect itself against insurrections on the part of Negroes. It provides a possible death sentence for "bringing, introducing or circulating within the State any printed or written paper, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of inciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy or resistance on the part of slaves, Negroes or free persons of color."

In 1932, Angelo Herndon, a young Negro Communist, who had organized an appeal to the authorities for better relief grants, was arrested and prosecuted under the 1868 law. The application of the law to his case was that Communistic literature was found in his possession, literature which the State charged advocated an uprising.

How Herndon was convicted, sentenced to serve from 18 to 20 years in a chain gang, how he was released on a habeas corpus writ by Superior Judge Hugh M. Dorsey of Fulton County, how the case has become a *cause celebre*—this is an old story.

Now comes the Supreme Court of Georgia, in all its majesty, to reverse Judge Dorsey's ruling and to deny that the 1868 statute denies Herndon's rights under the Constitution.

In our opinion, the Supreme Court's opinion is bad law. So also think Herndon's attorneys, who are taking the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Let a Southern voice speak. It is the voice of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch:

> To haul such an antiquated statute as this out of the mothballs and make it the basis for action against Atlantans today is simply preposterous. Besides, it is contrary to the genius of American institutions, and exceedingly bad policy in the bargain.

The Angelo Herndon case represents Georgia justice at its worst.

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HERNDON PLEA
AGAIN BEFORE
HIGH COURT

Crusader News Agency
10-28-36
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct.--(CNA)- Challoning the constitutionality of the ancient slave law under which he was convicted and sentenced to serve 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang, Angelo Herndon last week appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court to review a ruling by the Georgia Supreme Court unanimously sustaining the statute and upholding his conviction.

Herndon, now at liberty under $7,000 bail provided by the International Labor Defense, is a candidate for the New York Assembly in the 21st Assembly District in Harlem on the Harlem All Peoples Party ticket. He was arrested in 1932 in Atlanta, several days after he had lead a successful demonstration of unemployed Negro and white workers for relief. The Atlanta City Commission which had previously declared it had no funds for relief suddenly found money for the unemployed, but Herndon was prosecuted on a charge of "inciting to insurrection."

Attorneys for Herndon pointed out in the petition to the Federal court that the statute as construed by the Supreme Court of Georgia "unreasonably restricts appellant's constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech and assembly and is therefore invalid under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." They asked the high tribunal to decide whether the statute "contains a standard of guilt which is so vague and uncertain that it is not susceptible of reasonable application and therefore is invalid under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." They contended, further, that Herndon's conviction was based on racial prejudice and the system of national oppression of the Negro people.

Judge Hugh M. Dorsey of the Fulton County Superior Court released Herndon on a writ of habeas corpus, holding that the statute was too vague to be enforced. Judge Dorsey was later overruled by the State Suprome Court. That tribunal asserted the law did not violate either the State or Federal Constitutions.

The young leader was arrested on July 11, 1932, as he opened his mail box, No. 339, in the Federal Post Office Building in Atlanta on the pretext that a Commissioner had received a "scurrilous" letter bearing that box number. The alleged letter was never offered in evidence, nor were its contents divuled. The only "evidence" offered against Herndon at his trial was that Communist literature had been found in his room. The prosecutor, the Rev. John Hudson, stressed that the literature advocated equal rights for the Negro people and self-determination for the "Black Belt," with Negro control of the government in that territory, thereby bringing about the rule of the Negro majority over the white minority in the "Black Belt."

Herndon once before appealed to the federal court but it dismissed the case on the pretext that it had no jurisdiction. Since then over a million persons have signed petitions for Herndon's freedom, and his cause has been espoused by hundreds of labor unions, churches, and fraternal and civic organizations.

Herndon Wins Review By U.S. Supreme Court

Daily Worker

Court Reverses Previous Stand—Decision Expected in December—Meetings Planned in 500 Cities to Demand Herndon's Freedom

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The United States Supreme Court today announced that it would review the case of Angelo Herndon. The hearing is expected to be held some time in December.

By today's decision, the court reversed its previous, twice-repeated stand that it had no authority to make any decision regarding the demand that Herndon be freed and the pre-Civil War Georgia insurrection statute under which he was sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the chain gang be declared unconstitutional. Herndon, only 22 years old, was arrested originally in 1932, charged with leading a successful united demonstration of white and Negro unemployed in Atlanta, Ga., for relief.

FOUGHT BY I.L.D.

Following the previous refusals of the court to review the case, the International Labor Defense, through Whitney North Seymour, noted constitutional attorney, took the case up again on a writ of habeas corpus through Fulton County, Ga., and the Georgia State Supreme Court, to force the highest court of appeals to make a ruling.

As the decision was handed down today, preparations were under way in more than 500 cities in the United States, for Herndon Day meetings, on Monday, Nov. 30. These meetings, organized on the initiative of the I.L.D., with cooperation of hundreds of trade unions and other organizations, will bring pressure to the United States Supreme Court the demand for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, and repeal of the insurrection law under which he was convicted.

An important victory for civil liberties in the United States was seen in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Herndon case by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the I.L.D. "The voice of millions of Americans" was seen by Miss Damon in the reversal of its previous decision by the Supreme Court.

Five Herndon Day meetings in New York City for Nov. 30 were announced by the State I.L.D. office. One of the most important of these will be held in the Mansion of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 36 W. 135th St., at 8 P.M., Nov. 30.

REVIEW IS APPROVED FOR ANGELO HERNDON

Courier

Negro Communist's Conviction To Go Before U. S. Supreme Court Again.

11-24-36

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(AP)—Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati negro Communist organizer, was granted a supreme court review today in his effort to escape an 18-to-20-year chain gang sentence imposed by Georgia courts under a statute enacted in reconstruction days to prohibit insurrection against the state.

A review of a Georgia Supreme Court ruling upholding the 1871 act and sustaining the conviction was granted. The death penalty could have been imposed under the legislation.

In his appeal to the high court, Herndon contended the statute violated his right of free speech, free press and free assembly and that there was no evidence he had "advocated violence or other unlawful acts."

Communist literature found in his possession advocated, among other things, establishment of a "black belt republic" in southern negro sections.

He was convicted in 1932 but has been at liberty under $7,000 bail provided by the International Labor Defense.

Once before he appealed to the supreme court, but the tribunal dismissed his petition on the ground it had no jurisdiction.

SINCE Angelo Herndon has become a symbol, to thousands of white as well as Negro people, of courage in the face of oppression, it is sometimes forgotten that his case is of considerable importance as a test of the constitutionality of a certain type of anti-labor statute. Angelo Herndon was an organizer for the Unemployment Council of Atlanta, Georgia, when the state of Georgia closed all relief stations in June, 1932, and he led a demonstration of 1,000 unemployed to the Fulton County Commissioners. The next day the Commissioners voted $6,000 for relief, and a few days later Herndon was arrested. He was indicted, convicted and sentenced to eighteen to twenty years on the chain gang under a law derived from a pre-Civil War statute designed to crush slave uprisings, which defines insurrection as "any attempt . . . to induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state" and makes it punishable by death, or a term of five to twenty years. This law was upheld by the state supreme court, and on two occasions the United States Supreme Court has refused to pass on it. Finally a decision was obtained on December 7, 1935, from Judge Hugh M. Dorsey, former Governor of Georgia, declaring the statute unconstitutional, but this was reversed on appeal by the state in the state supreme court, and the United States Supreme Court has now announced that it will review the case. If the statute is upheld it will mean the trial and probable conviction of eighteen other men and women who were indicted with Herndon, as well as the use of similar laws in other states. Funds to aid in the considerable expense of the appeal should be sent to the International Labor Defense. 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Herndon and Mooney Meet in 'Frisco Cell

20,000 Hear Georgia Hero Pledge Support of National Negro Congress to Marine Strike— Visits Labor Prisoners in San Quentin

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Two heroes of the American working class met here when Angelo Herndon, young Negro facing 20 years on the Georgia chain-gang, visited Tom Mooney, who has spent more than 20 years in jail on a framed murder charge. Mooney promised to write a preface for Herndon's autobiography, which will be published early in 1937. The meeting between the two famous political prisoners took place in San Francisco county jail. Herndon, on a national speaking tour is temporarily at liberty on bail pending appeal of his sentence under the Georgia slave-insurrection law to the United States Supreme Court, which will be heard in February, 1937.

While in San Francisco, Herndon spoke to the biggest labor mass meeting ever held in this city. More than 20,000 persons were present in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. The meeting was called by the San Francisco Maritime Unions' strike committee, in connection with the present strike. He pledged the support of the Negro Congress, in whose name he spoke, to the strike.

Herndon, touring the United States under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, in connection with his appeal which is being taken by that organization, visited the Sacramento criminal syndicalism prisoners in San Quentin. Their sentences of five years imprisonment for organizing labor unions are being appealed to the state supreme court by the I.L.D. The issues of freedom of speech and organization involved are similar to those in the Herndon case.

In an interview with Herndon, Warden Court Smith of San Quentin promised to take steps to stop special forms of discrimination against visitors to political prisoners in that prison.

Labor—1936

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Georgia

Herndon's Conviction Is Upheld

GEORGIA'S supreme court has reversed the ruling of a superior county court setting aside the sentence against Angelo Herndon of from 18 to 20 years on a chain gang. By this reversal, the original conviction of Herndon is affirmed and the young Negro radical again faces barbarous punishment from a state which proclaims as its motto, "Wisdom, justice and moderation." Herndon, our readers will remember, is the Negro communist who was convicted in January 1933 under Georgia's notorious "insurrection" law. This law, first passed in 1833 when the south was swept by terror following the Nat Turner slave uprising in Virginia, was widened in its provisions in 1866 and 1869 in order to give a legal weapon wherewith to coerce Negro freedmen during the tense carpetbagger period. It was, in fact, the contention of the court which set aside Herndon's sentence that the law had been made so broad and so vague by its final amendment in 1869 that it could not be enforced. And it is notable that, until 1930, no attempt was made to enforce it. Then, with the growth of labor troubles in the textile mills and unrest among those on relief, arrests under the forgotten old law began to be made. Herndon's has been the first such case pushed to this terrible outcome. Eighteen to twenty years on a chain gang is not much removed from a death sentence. It needs to be remembered, also, that Herndon has not been charged with having participated in any overt act of violence or in any act directed against public order. He was arrested and convicted for having in his possession "insurrectionary" literature—most of it, incidentally, the writings of Bishop William Montgomery Brown. At Herndon's trial the presiding judge refused to permit evidence to be presented that all this literature is in public and college libraries in and near Atlanta and freely circulates throughout the country. At the same time he allowed the prosecutor to tell the jury that "this is not only a trial of Herndon but of Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky and Kerensky." The case will now be carried to the supreme court, but that body, in a standard 6-to-3 decision (Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo dissenting), has once refused to intervene. If Herndon finally goes to the chain gang, the embittering effect on the radical and younger Negro sections of our population will be profound.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 13, 1936

NEGROES FREED OF ANY "INSURRECTION"

Atlanta (UP).—Eight white and five Negro defendants were fined $100 each in recorder's court here yesterday on charges growing out of an allegel communistic meeting.

They were charged with disorderly conduct and inciting to insurrection after police had raided a residence last month and captured a quantity of radical literature. Police arrested 18.

Recorder A. W. Callaway dismissed the insurrection charge and ordered that they be tried for the disorderly conduct charge alone. He said there was no evidence of a "conspiracy to overthrow the government," a necessary feature of the insurrection statute, which in Georgia is a capital offense.

The disorderly conduct charge was based on the fact, Callaway said, that "mixed races were assembling in a house with shades drawn and doors locked."

Charges were dismissed against four other defendants in the case and the trial of one white woman postponed.

Charlotte, N. C., News
June 15, 1936

Another Cause Celebre.

Angelo Herndon is in a fair way of becoming to Georgia what the Scottsboro case is to Alabama and what the Gastonia case was to North Carolina. It was 42 months ago that Herndon was convicted and sentenced under a post-War anti-carpetbagger statute of attempting to incite to insurrection. A Negro Communist who had come down from Ohio to bring the message of Communism to Southern Negroes, his offense was the possession of Communist literature in general and in particular a paper proposing the establishment of a black belt republic.

The Georgia judge who sentenced Herndon to 18-to-20 years on the roads thought the jury "thoroughly justified" in its verdict. A superior court judge thought the jury unjustified because the ancient law was too vague to be enforceable. He so held. The Georgia supreme coure has reversed him and ruled unanimously that the statute is unconstitutional neither on State nor federal grounds.

That may be, but the essential in coming to an opinion on this case is not law or the interpretion thereof but facts. So-called liberals will have made up their minds already that Herndon is being persecuted solely because of his race and political creed. So-called reactionaries will be equally positive that his treatment is eminently deserved and that he is an utterly repugnant character.

But the question persists—did he, in reality, attempt to incite to insurrection or did he simply have highly inflammable literature? If we knew to a certainty, we should be only a second coming to an opinion about the Angelo Herndon case.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

JUN 16 1936

The 14th Amendment

In 1932, the official election ballots in Georgia carried the names of Communist candidates for office. Of course not many Georgians voted the Communist ticket. But there was one at least who went about agitating in favor of the Communist political philosophy.

Angelo Herndon was forthwith arrested on "suspicion of being a Communist," a suspicion which he readily confirmed. Then he was indicted and tried on a charge of violating an old anti-insurrection law enacted in 1871 to guard against incitement of the newly freed slaves. This law forbade "any attempt, by persuasion or otherwise, to induce others to join in any combined resistance to the lawful authority of the state." Herndon was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 years on the chain gang.

Concluding the latest of several court battles, the Georgia Supreme Court has just ruled that the archaic law is not in conflict with either the state or the Federal Constitution. The case will go up again to the U. S. Supreme Court which once before refused jurisdiction. We do not know what line of legal argument Herndon's lawyers are pursuing, but we trust they will call the high tribunal's attention to the 14th Amendment, which says: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

That amendment is a favorite of the high court's conservative majority, which has frequently construed it to help corporations escape state regulatory laws, and only recently construed it to void a state minimum wage law. Maybe for once it can be construed as it was intended to be—for the protection of the rights of citizenship.

For, on the basis of the evidence, the only thing Herndon was guilty of was the espousal of a political doctrine—a doctrine with which we do not agree, but which, nevertheless, any Georgia citizen had a right to vote for on an official Georgia ballot.

What Is This Freedom?

Angelo Herndon, purported Communist has been sentenced to serve from 18 to 20 years in the Georgia state penitentiary under an ancient anti-insurrection statute probably passed in ante-bellum days to prevent abolitionists and other agitators from stirring up Negro slaves to the point of revolt.

Last week the Georgia supreme court upheld the statute, and Herndon faces the prospect of serving his sentence or carrying his fight to the United States Supreme Court.

Which digs up the question as to what is freedom of speech, the right of assembly, etc. The Communist, of course, is considered a dangerous radical who would upset the existing scheme of things, but if he has a right to his own political and economic views, as has always been contended in America, and if he expresses his views by word of mouth or by circular, newspaper, etc., is it in line to take from him life, liberty or property?

Some thoughts, it is true, may be held incendiary and when spoken promotive of action which might imperil the existing order. But if we are to raise a mighty howl in this country about the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right of peaceable assembly and so on, and at the same time send men and women to prison when they exercise the liberty of expressing a sincere opinion, isn't it about time that we re-defined our terms to make them say specifically what we actually mean for them to say?

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

Herndon Decision Challenges Labor's Right to Organize

JUN 16 1936

Injustice in Georgia

AGAIN the Supreme Court of Georgia this time on habeas corpus proceedings, has declined to interfere with the verdict against ANGELO HERNDON of 18 to 20 years on the chain gang upon conviction under the State's ancient insurrection law. The Negro, found guilty of being a Communist organizer, is now at liberty on a $7,000 bond provided by the International Labor Defense.

It has been announced that the cas will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Once before that tribunal refused to act on the ground that the point raised by HERNDON—namely, that conviction on this charge was an abridgment of his constitutional rights—had not been voiced at the proper time during the trial. From this view of the matter, however, three justices dissented. They held that "'the great securities of the Constitution" may be "lost in a web of procedural entanglements."

It is presumed that, when the case is carried again to the highest court, this technical defect will have been cured. Certainly, the case of HERNDON appears as one of the darkest blots on Georgia justice. The Negro readily admitted that he was a Communist sympathizer, but denied that he had done more than to advocate that theory of government. This he certainly had a right to do under the principles of liberty and freedom of speech which are the very warp and woof of American law. The State of Georgia itself, by printing the names of Communist candidates on official ballots, has recognized the privilege of the citizen to embrace and to urge this theory of government if he so desires. It is not of record that HERNDON ever committed an act of violence in his advocacy of the Communistic state.

The law under which the Negro was convicted was enacted in 1871 and was designed to hold in check those who might attempt to incite to insurrection the slaves who had been freed a few years before. It was never contemplated that it would apply to a citizen who sought to establish any theory of government by peaceful means.

The State of Georgia, of course, will retain this blot on its escutcheon whatever may be done to rectify a great wrong. In justice, however, to HERNDON and in consideration of the cause of decency itself, the Supreme Court of the United States should act favorably on this case. No "web of procedural entanglements" should be permitted to stand in the way.

By ANNA DAMON

(Acting National Secretary, International Labor Defense)

The decision of the Georgia State Supreme Court in the Herndon case, lawyers tell me, is one of the most extraordinary in the history of American jurisprudence. In the space of two and a quarter double-spaced legal pages it manages to run around two complete circles.

First, the decision says that it is a crime to possess Communist literature in Georgia. (The Herndon defense claimed that to say this is a crime is a violation of constitutional rights and guarantees of free speech and assembly.) Then the decision goes on to say that because this is a crime, it is a crime. The argument goes that the constitution does not provide guarantees of free speech and assembly "in the perpetration of crime." The decision continues then with the argument that therefore it is a crime. In other words, it is a crime, therefore it is a crime, and consequently it is a crime and therefore Angelo Herndon should serve a death sentence on the Georgia chain-gang.

A more extraordinary perversion of legal argument would be hard to discover.

Voice of Reaction

In this decision, the Georgia court throws aside all pretensions. It makes its own rules and bases itself on them to declare all free speech and all freedom of assembly null and void in Georgia. The process is the familiar crude ranting of Hearst. It is the voice of the fascist reaction blaring through the trumpets of the court-crier. It is a slap in the face for labor, and a challenge to labor throughout the country.

In the Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor the menace of the slave insurrection law under which Angelo Herndon was convicted was recognized by the adoption of a recommendation of the resolutions committee that the A. F. of L. co-operate with the Georgia Federation of Labor to wipe out the law.

Now, the International Labor Defense is taking this law to the United States Supreme Court, in the Herndon case, with a demand that this court declare it unconstitutional, null and void.

Best Legal Talent

The best attorneys available, North and South, have been retained by the I. L. D. for the legal end of this appeal. Whitney North Seymour, the brilliant attorney who has been in charge of the appeal moves in the Herndon case previously, will take the case now before the United States Supreme Court.

The present stage of the Herndon case has additional, new factors involved. On the same day that the Georgia court handed down its decision, a judge in Atlanta found thirteen persons guilty of "disorderly conduct," and imposed heavy fines on each one, because they had gathered together Negro and white in one house. A more clear violation of the constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly could not be devised. This case is also on appeal, and the Negro people of the United States, and all labor, will watch the progress of this appeal as a key question in the struggle of the Negro people for freedom, of white labor for the right to organize together with the Negroes in the common struggle. Reports of a drive to organize Southern labor by certain unions in basic industry are current. The share-croppers of Alabama and Arkansas, the coal miners of Birmingham, are already leading the way in the fight for unionization of white and Negro. The Herndon case and the case of the Atlanta thirteen are vital to these campaigns.

Joint Committee

Last year the Joint Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense, a united front group joining together six defense organizations on a national scale, was formed to raise the mass campaign on this issue to a high level of struggle. The organizations comprising this committee are the General Defense Committee (I. W. W.), the League for Industrial Democracy, the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and the Non-Partisan Labor Defense.

Under the leadership of this committee, the campaign for Herndon's freedom, and for the repeal of the anti-labor Georgia slave insurrection law, was brought to literally millions of people. Scores of national organizations, many of them embracing hundreds of thousands of people in their membership, and including scores of trade unions, were mobilized. Among other achievements, more than a million and a quarter signatures making these demands of Governor Talmadge of Georgia, were secured.

The committee has now a bigger task than ever before. The Herndon case is going before the United States Supreme Court, which in the past few months has set itself a record of reaction in anti-labor decisions, with a clear-cut issue of the right of labor and progressive forces to exist and to organize in the South. The forces of reaction North and South are lined up in a united front, which they have never hesitated to back up with police, militia and private armies, with bullets, rape and faggot, and the power of the courts, on this question.

A United Front

The committee has now the task of involving not only those millions who have already gone on record in the Herndon cases, but new millions who have never been reached before, to meet the united front of reaction with a united front of the people of the United States, for Herndon's freedom and for the right of labor to organize. The stay of execution of the sentence in the Herndon case, pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which has been secured by the International Labor Defense, gives the committee the opportunity to launch this campaign in a big way.

Already plans are under way, by the Joint Committee for this campaign, on a national scale.

To support the work of the Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense which is being conducted by the I. L. D. is a task that faces every class-conscious worker, every trade unionist, every progressive and liberal-minded individual in the United States.

Signature Drive

Joint Committees on a local scale, involving in action all who have in any way in the past aided or endorsed the Herndon campaign, together with hundreds of other trade unions, organizations of the Negro people, and every other group that contains progressive-minded people, should be formed, to cooperate with the committee which is operating on a national scale, and whose address is 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

The drive for signatures to the Herndon petitions, for which thousands of forms are already distributed throughout the country should be revived in every city and every community.

Funds will be required for this drive, and for the appeal which is being taken by the International Labor Defense, for the preparation and printing of the legal papers. For this purpose, funds should be sent to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street.

The fight for Herndon's freedom is the fight for the right of labor to organize and for the freedom of the Negro people—a united front struggle against fascist reaction.

60-Day Stay for Herndon Seen as Aid to Building Defense

The sixty-day stay of execution of the decision of the Georgia Supreme Court dooming Angelo Herndon from 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain-gang, was greeted yesterday by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, as a further spur to the development of the Herndon defense campaign.

The stay, which was secured two days ago by attorneys for the International Labor Defense, is good until August 19, and will permit the preparation of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The Georgia Court had last Saturday reversed the decision of a lower court freeing Herndon on the basis of the unconstitutionality of the insurrection law under which he was convicted.

This achievement in winning a stay for Herndon will be a tremendous aid to the Joint Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense, in reaching even greater sections of organized labor for the fight to free Herndon and for the repeal of the anti-labor slave insurrection law, Miss Damon said.

The stay of execution, Miss Damon said, will at the same time give opportunity for developing the signature campaign, and give the necessary time to prepare the appeal.

Georgia.
6

Labor-1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

HERNDON WOULD PREFER DEATH TO THE CHAIN GANG

Call 12-11-36
Kansas City Mo

In Blind Rebellion

(NOTE: The deeply moving human document which follows was written by Angelo Herndon for the Crusader News Agency. In his article, the young organizer, whose appeal against a chain gang conviction is now before the U. S. supreme court, reviews the high spots of his life as a Negro and a worker, and his transition from the confused position of the average Negro rebel to a clear understanding of the conflicting forces in the world, and of the relation of the Negro people to these forces and vice versa.)

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In this hour of crisis, when my life is hanging in the balance, when the U. S. supreme court is about to render its final decision which will either make me a free man again or else condemn me to the indescribable tortures and to the certain death of a 20-year sentence on the Georgia chain gang—in this hour I must take a strict accounting of myself. For I am no mere puppet who dances when the forces of blind circumstances pull the strings but a thinking, feeling creature of flesh and blood who at times has been concerned with understanding himself and his fellow men and with finding moral justification for all his actions.

I believe I have had my share perhaps even more than my share of the bitterness of the world. Sunless and gray was my childhood. My father was a miner. I rarely saw him for he worked, always worked, but we starved.

I, too, became a worker and at the time when other boys of my age were still regarded as children and were playing in the sun I was already entombed miles deep in the bowels of the earth, digging away from sunrise to sundown, digging the grave of my boyhood in the slimy coal pits of Birmingham. There it was that I first learned the tragedy of being a Negro and a worker.

When I regarded my own life, and when I looked about me and saw the homelessness of the lives of my family and of all Negro workers—saw our dire poverty and despair—saw how we were being warped, brutalized, maimed and bludgeoned with Jim-Crowism and with lynch terror, with starvation and with legal frame-up, I raged inside of me and rebelled. Rebelled!

But for all the effectiveness of my rebellion I might as well have shaken my fist at the moon! I had no understanding what it was all about. I had never even heard of such a thing as a trade union.

It finally was a leaflet issued by the Unemployment Council of Birmingham which I found lying on the sidewalk, soiled and muddied by unheeding feet, that first gave me the compass bearings in my haphazard navigation of the social sea. I attended my first meeting, heard speakers of the council and of the local branch of the Communist party. They spoke and I listened with unbelieving ears, until bit by bit my confusion vanished. At last I discovered the true nature of the class struggle and was dazzled by its compelling truth. I hungrily began reading the little pamphlets, those humble but insistent little teachers of the Communist movement. They brought a new understanding and courage to me.

I became active in the Unemployment council, in the National Miners' union, and in the Communist party. I was 17 years old and consumed by a burning need to work for the liberation of the working class. But my efforts aroused the bitter animosity of the authorities. Again and again on trumped-up charges I was arrested, bullied, given the third degree, beaten brutally and finally jailed,—all because of my unbending militancy in organizing the workers, both Negro and white. When the Scottsboro frame-up took place I went to New Orleans to form a defense committee. My efforts in behalf of the nine innocent boys were so successful that I became a marked man. The police were constantly after me, constantly framing me. Matters came to such a pass that every time I saw a policeman I expected to be arrested.

Tells of Atlanta Arrest

In 1932 I was in Atlanta, when the relief authorities, out of a passion for economy, decided to drop 23,000 families from the relief rolls. This decision was to be carried out though it meant the condemnation of 100,000 men, women and children to starvation. The workers of Atlanta were deeply aroused. The time was ready for mass action. So I helped organize a demonstration of the unemployed of the city.

For the first time in the sordid story of the South, black and white workers demonstrated together to improve their condition. Frightened out of their wits, the authorities not only rescinded their order to cut the relief rolls, but voted an additional sum of money to increase the amount of relief. However, for that victory I was to pay very dearly. In the eyes of the Southern bourbons it was bad enough for me to attempt to organize Negro workers but to have proceeded to work for the unity of both black and white workers—that was a crime for which they were determined to punish me with all the power at their command.

Shortly after the demonstration I was arrested. On July 22, 1932, I was indicted for "inciting to insurrection." The law under which I was framed was the old slavery anti-slave insurrection law of 1861. The International Labor Defense, informed of my arrest through a letter I managed to smuggle out of prison, sprang to my defense. Thousands of workers contributed their mite to push the fight. Organizations representing every political, economic and religious faith actively participated. The injustice done to an obscure Negro youth in Atlanta became the battleground for the progressive minded people of the country on the one side and the reactionaries and the vested interests on the other.

The reverse my appeal met with in the U. S. supreme court only intensified the campaign for my freedom. The Joint Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense was then organized. It was a genuine united front composed of more than 100 political, fraternal, church and labor bodies.

Today, my case is again before the U. S. supreme court. The highest court of the land is about to render its final decision that will determine my fate. At this solemn hour for me I have this much to say: I feel quietly unafraid. Let happen what may—let me be obliged to live through an ordeal of mental and physical anguish an hundred times as terrible as I've already experienced—yet I will not be afraid.

Yet one thing I know:—if only the workers of America, black and white, will rouse themselves and thunder their protest in one mighty voice, the United States supreme court will hear their sovereign command and it will not dare to condemn me.

Only the workers of America, rising in their embattled might, can snatch me from the chain gang and its tortures—a fate from which death is the happiest escape.



ANGELO HERNDON

AUTO STRIKERS FILE CHARGES AGAINST COP

Atlanta Chief Drunk And Abusive, Say Chevrolet Pickets

Daily Worker

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Charges that Atlanta Police Chief T. O. Sturdivant was drunk and cursed the pickets at the Chevrolet plant here are to be filed with the public safety commission by the United Automobile Workers, Local 34.

C. H. Gillman, president of the local, said today that Sturdivant attempted to start trouble with about a dozen pickets of the striking union at the plant Sunday night. He arrived at the plant in a car driven by his son-in-law. The car was stopped by the pickets, and the driver, who tried to enter the plant without a pass, was turned back.

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The strike is getting support from organized labor all over the nation. Max Zaritsky, president of the International Union of Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers, and David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., who are in Atlanta this week, have pledged their full support to the strikers. At a meeting of the workers Tuesday night, Zaritsky promised to send the workers a check. Dubinsky promised to double the amount sent by Zaritsky.

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Savannah, Ga., Press
December 3, 1936

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The defendant is under a sentence of from 18 to 20 years in the penitentiary of Georgia for his offense. No one will object to the highest court in the land taking this appeal under consideration. Its findings will be awaited with keen interest and with some concern not alone by the Communists, who are very active in behalf of the negro, but by the people of Georgia and other states who are desirous of defeating Communism and stamping out its evil acts.

In his appeal to the high court, Herndon contended the Georgia statute of 1871 under which he was convicted in 1932, but has been violates his liberty under $7,000 bail provided by the Constitution and free speech, free press and free assembly, and that there was no evidence to the International Labor Defense. The feature the Evening Press would other unlawful acts. ery legal method. court, Herndon contended that there was no evidence of Communist literature found in his possession. No one will object to the Georgia statute evils by ev-session advocated among other things establishment of a black belt republic in negro sections.

Labor-1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

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There was no evidence The feature the Evening Press would other unlaw- emphasize in connection with Herndon's

arrest, conviction and appeal is that the race question does not enter into it at all. No matter what his race or nationality, a man arrested for the crime with which Herndon is charged deserved the sentence allotted him under the law—after a jury declared him guilty.

Georgia

Labor—1936
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HERNDON WINS
CHAIN GANG
STAY APPEAL

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Crusader hero-Negro

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Briefs and records for the U. S. Supreme Court, to which the case will come for the second time next October, are now being prepared under the direction of Whitney North Seymour, noted constitutional lawyer.

A campaign for funds to pay for the printing and other expenses connected with the appeal, and to develop the mass campaigns under the direction of the Joint Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense, is being conducted by the I. L. D. The total expenses connected with the campaign are estimated at $5,000. Contributions should be sent to the National office of the I. L. D., 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

HERNDON WINS ANOTHER APPEAL

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COURT TO GET HERNDON CASE

Constitutionality of the Slave Law to Be Tested

Daily Worker

The United States Supreme Court will definitely hear the appeal in the case of Angelo Herndon at its October session. This was established yesterday when the jurisdictional statement in the case was filed with the court without objection from the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

The statement was filed by Whitney North Seymour, New York attorney retained by the International Labor Defense in the Herndon appeals. In the appeal itself the entire constitutionality of the Georgia slave insurrection law under which Herndon was sentenced to from 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain-gang is challenged, and the defense will demand a clear-cut statement from the court on this question.

In a previous appeal, the court based itself on technicalities to avoid making any decision on this question. N.Y. 9/12/36

Is Candidate

Herndon is now the candidate of the All Peoples Party in Harlem, for Assembly in the 21st Assembly District.

A pressing problem of the fight to free Herndon, which now goes a second time before a court which has shown its unwillingness to face the issues in the case, the I. L. D. said, is the collection of $5,000 for costs of the appeal, which will include printing of a voluminous record and briefs, and of the campaign around the case.

The I.L.D. has called for contributions for this purpose, to be sent to its national office, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Herndon Tells Negro Women How to Fight Milk Prices

Angelo Herndon, young Negro leader and All Peoples Party candidate for Assembly in the 21st Assembly District in Harlem, addressed a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of that Party in Harlem Wednesday night. The meeting was held in the Party headquarters at 139 West 125th Street.

He stressed the necessity of the All Peoples Party and its supporters joining with consumers throughout the city to keep milk prices down.

"Keep Herndon off the chain-gang by sending him to Albany," is one of the main slogans of the All Peoples Party in the election campaign.

500 Attend Labor Mass Meeting At Congregational

A gathering of nearly 500 persons, representing various labor organizations of the city, attended the labor mass meeting Sunday night at First Congregational Church.

Those in attendance were urged by such speakers as A. Steve Nance, president of Georgia Federation of Labor, and George L. Googe, southern representative of labor, to help better organize colored labor.

The sermon of the night was preached by the Rev. Witherspoon Dodge, pastor of Radio Church. The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Atlanta Workers' Council in cooperation with the First Congregational Church.

Other speakers were J. B. F. Prather, president of the Workers Council, and the Rev. John O. Wright, pastor of First Congregational Church.

WASHINGTON.

For the second time since 1932, the case of Angelo Herndon was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, Tuesday, in an effort to save the young Cincinnati Communist from serving an eighteen-to-twenty-year sentence on a Georgia chain gang.

The sentence was imposed under a Georgia insurrection law enacted in 1871, during Reconstruction Days, and has been unanimously sustained by the Georgia Supreme Court. Herndon's counsel asked the U.S. tribunal to review the ruling.

Previous Appeal Dismissed

A previous appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court was dismissed on technical grounds, the body ruling that it had no jurisdiction in the matter. Herndon was convicted in 1932, but has been at liberty under $7,000 bail provided by the International Labor Defense.

Herndon Case in High U. S. Court

Labor – 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia.

Inciting To Insurrection Charges Are Booked Against Alleged Reds

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
May 31, 1936

Charges of disorderly conduct, inciting to insurrection were placed last night against 18 white and negro persons who were arrested early Thursday night when detectives raided a purported meeting of radicals in a house at 948 Violet avenue, S. E.

The charge is a capital offense in this state. Previously, charges of suspicion and "hold for investigation" had been placed against the defendants, but Detectives W. C. Newton and J. A. Preston booked the other charges last night.

Bonds of $5,000 each were set, and preliminary hearing was set for June 5, at the 4:30 o'clock session of recorder's court.

An additional charge of disorderly conduct was placed against a woman listed as Bonnie Mae Wilson, 23, of 518 Pryor street, when she allegedly refused to be photographed and fingerprinted for police records.

Besides the Wilson woman, the white persons arrested identified themselves as Leah Young, 36, of 227 Whitehall terrace; Henry Wilson, 26, of 518 South Pryor street; Jack Parker, 33, of 27 South Pryor street; Ruth Godwin, 27, of 1101 Ponce de Leon avenue; Ida Glustrom, 21, of 499 Melvin avenue; Mary Evans, 46, and Dora Evans, 19, both of 265 Grant street, and Max Singer, 45, of 169 Georgia avenue.

The negroes arrested were listed as Edith Washburn, 40, of Fairburn; Eula Jackson, 37, and Martha Harris, 28, both of 948 Violet avenue; Carrie Jackson, 51, and L. B. Browning, 38, both of 264 Crumley street; Ruby Yarbrough, 28, rear of 314 Fourth street; Charlie Johnson, 40 of 585 Mary street; A. A. Griggs, 34 of 703 Ami street, and Lonie Miles 30, rear of 1965 Ponce de Leon avenue.

It was also revealed yesterday that the solicitor general's office will investigate alleged communistic activities of those arrested.

Solicitor General John A. Boykin is attending the annual convention of the Georgia Bar Association in Savannah, and it was said the inquiry will begin Monday when he returns to Atlanta.

The raid Thursday night also revealed that Detective Lieutenant C. E. McCrary, who led detectives in breaking up the meeting, has been making a quiet investigation of all known radicals and communists in this city and territory for several years past.

17 NABBED IN RAID AND COMMUNISTIC MAGAZINES SEIZED

Several Escape Atlanta Home—Boykin Staff Studies Evidence

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 29, 1936

While police held seventeen men and women without bond Friday, Solicitor General John Boykin's agents were studying magazines termed "Communistic" by detectives who raided a house at 948 Violet Street, S. E.

The raid was staged shortly before 10 o'clock Thursday night by a squad of detectives headed by Lieutenant C. E. McCrary. They reported that approximately thirty persons were attending a meeting in the house, but that some escaped in the confusion that followed the entrance of detectives.

Ten white persons and seven negroes were held for investigation. Detectives said a quantity of literature had been torn into small pieces. One magazine seized contained an editorial captioned, "Lynchings Are Fascism," it was reported; and on the back page bore the notation, "Official Organ of the Communist Party of the United States in the South."

Another magazine consisted of four multigraphed sheets bearing the title, "The Fulton Worker." Detectives said the literature called upon cotton mill employes to organize for a drive for shorter hours and better pay.

The white persons were booked as Jack Parker, of Pryor Street; Lease Young, of Whitehall Terrace; Ruth Gadium, of Ponce de Leon; Henry Wilson, of Pryor Street; Max Singer, of Georgia Avenue; Edith Washburn, of Fairburn; Mary Evans, of Grant Street; Dora Evans, of Grant Street, Ida Glustron, of Mellview Avenue, and Bonnie Mae Wilson, of Pryor Street.

The negroes were booked as Eulah Jackson, of Violet Street; Carrie Jackson, of Crumley Street; Ruby Yarbrough, of the rear of Fort Street; L. B. Brown, of Crumley Street; A. A. Griggs, of Ami Street; Charlie Johnson, of Mary Street, and Lonnie Mills, of the rear of Ponce de Leon Avenue.

ATLANTA, GA.
GEORGIAN

MAY 29 1936

'Red' Paper Seized



International News Photo by Georgian Staff.

Detective Lieutenant C. E. McCrary is shown above as he reads The Southern Worker, which proclaims itself "The Paper of the Common People of the South, Official Organ of the Communist Party of the United States in the South." The paper, with other Red literature, was seized here Thursday night by a squad led by Lieutenant McCrary in a raid in which 18 persons were arrested.

'Red' Literature, 18 Persons Seized Here

Eighteen persons were under arrest Friday and a quantity of purported "Red" literature was in possession of police after detectives raided a Violet Street house, according to police reports.

The papers were turned over to Solicitor General Boykin by Lieutenant McCrary, who said he will make an effort to have the cases taken before the grand jury.

The 18 suspects were taken into custody on suspicion and booked "hold for investigation."

About 30 persons were in the house when the officers entered at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night, they reported. In the wild scramble for doors and windows that followed, a number escaped, the detectives said.

A paper bearing the title, "The Southern Worker," was found behind a sofa. The back page of this publication, police said, read:

"The Paper of the Common People of the South, Official Organ of the Communist Party of the United States in the South. Jim Mallory, Editor, Box 572, Birmingham, Ala."

The publication contained three editorials, headed: "Organize Dixie," "Lynchings Are Fascism" and "Three States," police reported.

Another publication, smaller in size, was pieced together by investigators. It was titled: "The Fulton Worker," with the date, "June, 1936, issue." The title page also carried the words: "Issued by the Fulton Bag unit of the Communistic Party of America."

The following points were listed on the front page under the heading, "Our Demands:"

"Equal pay for equal work; abolish the stretch-out system; equal pay and equal work for negroes; 15 per cent increase in wages, and 15-minute rest period."

Charges of disorderly conduct were booked against Bonnie Mae Wilson, 23, one of those held when she refused to allow officers to take her fingerprints and photograph at police station, they reported. The case was set for hearing in Recorder's Court next Tuesday.

HIGH COURT RULES AGAINST HERNDON

Fulton Judge Reversed on Habeas Corpus Plea of Alleged Communist.

Angelo Herndon, negro communist, lost another round yesterday in his fight to escape a chaingang sentence imposed under an insurrection law enacted in reconstruction days.

The Georgia supreme court ruled unanimously the statute, passed in 1871, did not violate either the state or federal constitutions.

Attorneys for Herndon, a native of Cincinnati, said the case would be taken to the United States supreme court, which last year refused a review because constitutional grounds had not been properly presented.

Herndon, whose cause is espoused by liberal organizations, contended the law violated the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

Convicted in 1933.

The negro, convicted in 1933, is at liberty under $8,000 bail provided by the International Labor Defense. He has never been on a chaingang since his fight has been continuously before appellate courts.

Communistic literature found in Herndon's quarters provided the basis for his conviction. Among the papers was a proposal to establish a "black belt republic" in the predominantly negro sections of the south.

In upholding the insurrection law, the court reversed Judge Hugh M. Dorsey, of the Fulton superior court. He released Herndon last fall on a writ of habeas corpus, ruling the statute was too vague to be enforced. The state appealed.

18-Year Sentence.

Insurrection was defined in the law as any combined resistence to lawful authority of the state. A death penalty is provided, but a jury gave Herndon 18 to 20 years.

Elbert P. Tuttle, Atlanta lawyer, retained to defend Herndon, said the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court immediately. He and Whitney North Seymour, former United States assistant attorney general, who argued the habeas corpus petition before Judge Dorsey, will handle the matter. Seymour is retained by the International Labor Defense.

No action will be taken by the sheriff of Fulton county until a remittitur is sent down by the Georgia high court in regards to Herndon's bond. Assistant Solicitor General J. Walter LeCraw, who argued the state's appeal from Judge Dorsey's ruling, said there will be no remittitur if Herndon's attorneys file his appeal within 10 days, which is said to be the plan of Tuttle and Seymour.

Herndon Lecturing.

Herndon is in the north at present, and has been giving lectures throughout the north and middle west, it was said.

Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, said in New York the appeal to the highest court would be taken "at once."

"The decision will come as a shock to all those who were stirred by Judge Dorsey's courageous action in declaring unconstitutional the old slave insurrection law revived to attack labor organizers and political radicals," Baldwin said.

"The decision is the more regrettable since in recent weeks, 18 more persons, making 36 in all, in addition to Herndon, have been indicted under this archaic law."

Ruling of Court.

The Georgia supreme court in upholding the statute passed in reconstruction days after the War Between the States, ruled:

"Neither as expressed, nor as it was construed by this court, is the above statute void as violative of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution for the alleged reasons (1) that it "denies and unduly restricts freedom of speech and of assembly,' (2) that "it is too vague and indefinite to provide a sufficiently ascertainable standard of guilt."

"Neither is the statute so construed as violative of provisions of the constitution of Georgia which provide 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of law' for the same above alleged reasons.

Lower Court Erred.

"The court erred in the habeas corpus ruling in refusing to remand the prisoner to the custody of the officers."

Herndon was arrested in Atlanta in July, 1932, charged with attempting to incite to insurrection, and the grand jury indicted him the same month.

He came up for trial in Fulton superior court the following January, with Judge Lee B. Wyatt, of LaGrange, presiding. A jury of Fulton residents found him guilty of the offense which carries a death penalty, but recommended mercy. Judge Wyatt then imposed the 18 to 20-year sentence. Since that time Herndon's case has been constantly before the courts.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

JUN 6 - 1936

Running Wild in Georgia

ALTHOUGH the Georgia "insurrection law," under which ANGELO HERNDON was given 18 to 20 years for having radical literature in his possession, was recently pronounced unconstitutional by JUDGE HUGH M. DORSEY of the Georgia Superior Court, Atlanta police have gone on another rampage. They have invoked this ancient statute again, and have arrested 18 whites and Negroes at a workers' meeting in a private home.

They say they found a copy of the *Southern Worker*, publication of the Communist Party in the South, and parts of the *Fulton Bag Worker*, shop paper of the Fulton Bag Mills, at the meeting. That, apparently, is the sole basis for their action in arresting 18 persons.

This newspaper certainly is strongly hostile to the Communistic thesis, and it earnestly hopes that Bolshevism will never take root in American soil. But the sort of thing which is going on in Atlanta increases the possibility of Communism in this country. It arouses sympathy for those arrested and gives the Communists the much-desired opportunity to pose as martyrs persecuted by grasping and bloodsucking capitalists.

It is possible that the Georgia Supreme Court will reverse JUDGE DORSEY and uphold the HERNDON conviction. If it does, we believe the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and that the "insurrection law," enacted in the sixties as a protection against slave insurrections, will be pronounced unconstitutional. The law provides a possible death sentence for "bringing, introducing or circulating within the State any printed or written paper, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of inciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy or resistance on the part of slaves, Negroes or free persons of color."

To haul such an antiquated statute as this out of the mothballs and make it the basis for action against Atlantans today, is simply preposterous. Besides, it is contrary to the genius of American institutions, and exceedingly bad policy into the bargain. There are probably not more than a few dozen Communists in the entire State of Georgia at the present time, and there won't be more than that, unless the authorities continue to lose their heads by arresting everybody who is found with Communist literature in his possession. That would be the best possible method of swelling the ranks of the radicals.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 14, 1936

HERNDON TO TAKE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY TO U.S. HIGH COURT

State Tribunal Upholds Validity of Insurrection Law

BY RICHARD McMURRAY,
Associated Press Staff Writer

Angelo Herndon, negro Communist, lost another round Saturday in his fight to escape a chaingang sentence imposed under an insurrection law enacted in reconstruction days.

The Georgia Supreme Court ruled unanimously the statute, passed in 1871, did not violate either the state or federal constitutions.

Attorneys for Herndon, a native of Cincinnati, said the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court, which last year refused a review because constitutional grounds had not been properly presented.

Herndon, whose cause is espoused by liberal organizations, contended the law violated the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

The negro, convicted in 1932, is at liberty under $7,000 bail provided by the International Labor Defense. He has never been on a chain gang, since his fight has been continuously before Appellate Courts.

Communistic literature found in Herndon's headquarters provided the basis for his conviction. Among the papers was a proposal to establish a "Black Belt Republic" in the predominantly negro sections of the south.

In upholding the insurrection law, the court reversed Judge Hugh M. Dorsey, of Fulton Superior Court. He released Herndon last fall on a writ of habeas corpus, ruling the statute was too vague to be enforced. The state appealed.

Insurrection was defined in the law as any combined resistance to lawful authority of the state. A death penalty is provided but a jury gave Herndon eighteen to twenty years.

Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, said in New York the appeal to the highest court would be taken "at once."

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International Association of Railroad Employees.

R.R. BODY TO CONVENE HERE MON.

The International Association of Railroad Employees will hold their third annual meeting St. Louis, Mo., Monday, May 18th. The association was organized in Washington, D. C. Nov. 5th, 1934. The organization is made up by the consolidation of twenty-five smaller groups, representing approximately fifteen thousand colored railway employees, mostly from the south and employed as brakemen, yardmen, train porters and other fields. Headquarters will be at the Pine St. 'Y.'

The problem of employment and work union and company union and the union composed only of white employees will receive much consideration.

Since the depression the white employees have used every means possible to eliminate the colored workers who have had no redress. They have appealed to the white organizations, but secured little satisfaction because they are the same people who are taking the jobs. They have appealed to the Railway Companies but the white organizations have put so much pressure on them that the railroads usually have turned a deaf ear to their complaints. They have taken up their complaints with the National Adjustment Board, to find that it is composed of representatives from the Railway Companies and the white organizations. They have appealed to the National Mediation Board only to be given a thousand and one excuses why that body cannot take jurisdiction. There seem to be only two avenues left, the courts and the halls of Congress.

To Stand On Rights To The 'Upper' Jobs

The Second Annual Convention of the International Association of Railroad Employes convened at the Pine St. Y.M.C.A. this week in a three-day session which came to a close Wednesday. Thirty-seven delegates from 12 states representing thousands of Negro railroad employes, principally firemen, brakemen and switchmen were in attendance.

Among the speakers at the convention were John T. Clark, Sec., St. Louis Urban League; Martin Dickman, of the St. Louis Labor Advocate; C. W. Rice of Houston, General Organizer of the association, president and manager of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's Association and Editor of the Negro Labor News; and L. A. Oxley, special representative of the Department of Labor.

Seeks To Protect Rights.

The Industrial Aspect of the National Negro Congress was discussed by Sidney Williams. Industry versus Craft was discussed by Charles A. Collier Nelson W. Willis, attorney of the I.A.R.E., submitted a brief to Mediator of the National Adjustment Board against discrimination against Negroes who are employed in the 'crafts above.' He is to carry it into the courts if redress is not made because of the abrogation of seniority rights of Negro workmen.

Evidence was submitted proving collusion on the part of standard railroad organizations and the railroads to keep the Negro workmen from these preferred jobs such as firemen, brakemen and switchmen averaging $200 a month.

A budget was proposed for a legal defense fund to carry the fight into the courts as a matter of self-perservation.

A program committee was appointed for the purpose of stimulating interest among the classes of employes affected and also to include the aid of all civic and religious bodies of the race.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Department of Labor for the presence of Mr. Oxley and his contribution to the meeting. The organization, in accordance with its former stand, steered clear of partisan politics—feeling the interest of labor could be best served by devoting time and energy to problems affecting labor.

The object of organization is to solidify all Negro railroad employes into one compact body for collective action and collective bargaining. The organ is the only one of the race in existence that meets requirements of the Amended R.R. act of 1926 which requires that organizations for the purpose of collective bargaining must be national in scope.

Next Meet in Houston.

The meeting was marked by harmonious accord with intense interest which indicates that a great attendance may be expected at the next convention, May, 1937, in Houston, Tex. Houston was selected because of the great number of race railroad employes and especially those on the preferred list in Texas. Some ladies attended with the men for the purpose of establishing a ladies' auxiliary to all locals which will be completed at the next meeting.

Officers elected were: President, Thomas D. Redd of Louisville; V.-Pres., B. G. McCollough of Houston; Sec. Layton Weston of St. Louis; Auditor, Arthur Louis of Memphis; Treas., S. W. Fairchild, Poplar Bluff; Employees representative, L. R. Maloy of Jackson; Attorney, Nelson M. Willis of Chicago; Mem. Exe. Bd., W. C. Taylor, Memphis, H. L. Leonard, Eudora, Ark.; R. O. Burgess, Little Rock; R. C. Wilson, Raleigh, N. C.; F. W. Caroline, Houston; Program Com., C. W. Rice, Chr., Nelson Willis, L. R. Maloy, J. L. Lyons, Kansas City; J. W. Fairchild, Ben Davis, McGee, Ark., Sampson Manning, Houston, F. C. Caldwell, Memphis.

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International Association of Railway Employees.

ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY MEN TO HOLD BIG MEET

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8—(Special)—The International Association of Railway Employees will hold its annual convention in St. Louis Monday, May 18. Headquarters will be opened at the YMCA building, Pine and Ewing streets.

In an interview with Thomas Redd, Louisville, international president and organizer, he stated that the aims, object and purpose of this association were to secure justice and fair treatment for all members of the Race who are engaged in the service of American railroads; to seek representation rights at the time contracts are made which govern employment; to protect the interests and promote the general welfare of its members; to initiate action against any improper application of the seniority rule when applied to its members; to prevent if possible, the unjust removal of Race employees from railway service by whatsoever means used.

He further stated that the International Association of Railway Employees was a broad-gauged organization sufficient in scope to take in every Race rail worker in this country, regardless of class or craft and without distinction as to location of employment.

Mr. Redd states that A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Pullman Porters organization, and other outstanding labor leaders have been invited to appear on the program. They will stress the importance of mass action and collective bargaining for all Race railway employees, regardless of class or craft.

Delegates are expected from all parts of the country, especially in the Southland, where quite a number are employed. Atty. Nelson M. Willis, Chicago, is the international legal adviser.

RAILROAD MEN PLAN MEETING IN ST. LOUIS

Second Annual Convention To Hold Spotlight on May 18 and 19

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —The second annual convention of the International Association of Railway Employes will be held Monday and Tuesday, May 18 and 19, at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. according to announcements by Leyton Weston of this city, secretary of the organization. All Negro railroad workers are invited to attend this meeting at which time plans will be made for a further consolidation of forces to gain greater recognition, greater protection and greater security in employment.

Public meetings will be held during the morning sessions, according to Weston, who is in charge of the arrangments for this national gathering.

The association was formed in Washington, D. C., on November 5, 1934 by the advice and with consent of the United States co-ordinator of transportation, the U. S. secretary of labor, and the U. S. Mediation board. It is now registered and recognized by the government as a bona fide labor organization

Fight for Rights

Last May, the first annual convention was held in Louisville. Representatives from all parts of the country were in attendance. Since that time, a survey has shown that there are now 88,000 Negroes employed by railroads in various sections of the country whereas, in 1930, there were 118,000 so employed.

The fight for the securing of all rights heretofore denied Negro railroad workers to organize and bargain collectively is being led by Attorney Nelson M. Willis of Chicago, legal adviser of the association and all of the members of the group are being kept advised of the latest developments in this battle.

Officials Listed

At the present time, branches are being maintained in Memphis, Louisville, Baton Rouge, Raliegh, N. C., Americus, Ga., Kansas City, Kas., Wildwood, Fla., Ft. Worth, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Mo., Richmond and Newport News, Va.

A number of nationally known speakers will take part in the programs.

National officers are: Thomas D. Redd, Louisville, president; B. G. McCullough, Houston, vice president; Leyton Weston, St. Louis, secretary; L. W. Fairchild, Poplar Bluff, Mo., and L. R. Moloy, Jackson, Tenn., employes representative.

Members of the executive board include H. O. Gair, Baton Rouge; R. B. Hill, Richmond, H. L. L. Leonard, Eudora, Ark., William C. Taylor, Memphis, and Henry Griffith, Montreal, Canada.

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International Ladies Garment Workers Union

THE LADIES GARMENT UNION

THE International Ladies Garment Workers Union, to give the organization its full title, is moving heaven and earth at the present moment to draw all workers (and especially the colored workers) into its ranks. They are in the throes of a great fight against the bosses for better working conditions and wages and they need numerical strength to add weight and force to their demands. Chronicle

We are concerned with the many colored women and girls employed in the garment industry. In the past they have been exploited by their employers and jim-crowed by unions and white fellow-workers. Today, however, they are in a better position as the depression caused both workers and unions to forget stupid prejudices and get closer together for their own protection. The I. L. G. W. A. is one of the two liberal unions in the business and is out to organize the workers irrespective of race, creed or class—so says Phillip Kramer, head of the Boston Joint Board. This attitude is supported by Miss Ellena W. Clark, one of our young women who has done a great job as an organizer for the Union. Miss Clark is a firm believer in the value of a workers' union—so are we, and she swears success by the I. L. G. W. A. as the best way out for the colored workers. We have seen many organizations where colored people are asked in when they need help to climb and then thrown out when they gain power, and so we are a little skeptical about most of them. However, Miss Clark, Phillip Kramer and General Organizer David Gingold are all emphatic that our girls will receive equal treatment with girls of other groups.

We therefore accept their word and shall hold them to it and now urge the colored workers who are not members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to join immediately and so be ready to take full advantage of any benefits that may come out of this fight. We believe that the Union is fighting a just cause against reprehensible employers who have tried to profit by the abolition of the N. R. A. at the expense of those who make money for them. Union means unity, and unity is strength and power, so go to it girls—never let it be said that our group stood in the way of economic advancement.

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International Longshoremen's Union.
6

OFFICERS OF LONGSHOREMEN ASSOCIATION



The above group compose the officers of the new Longshoremen's Union formed here. They include Major Jackson, president; Mose Lee, vice president; Sam Sheppard, vice president; Alexander Rivers, recording secretary; Jesse Sherman, financial secretary; and Elijah Jenkins, treasurer. Calib Smalls is chaplain of the union.

The local union is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association and is known as Local No. 1414. The new unit has offices at 318 East Bay street and has a membership of 1700.

A very commendable parade was staged by the union Monday, the first Labor demonstration made by local unions in several years.

WINS



GEORGE W. MILLNER

Of Norfolk, international third vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association and vice president of the Atlantic Coast District Association of the I. L. A., who has succeeded after 13 years of effort in ironing out a wage differential existing in the Hampton Roads port in Virginia. These ports had a lower rate of pay than the other ports in the Atlantic coast district. Millner rose to his present position after beginning as a longshoreman 25 years ago.—Journal and Guide Photo.

Name Two Negroes As Union Leaders

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. Oct. 2. —(ANP)—Two Negroes, Len Greer and Joe White, were elected members of the Executive Board of Local 38-79 of the International Longshoremen's Association, according to the announcement of the election results posted by that union here today.

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International Workers Order.

LOUISE THOMPSON IS MADE IWO EXECUTIVE

Now National Secretary of Benefit Organization

Amsterdam

Promotion of Miss Louise A. Thompson, 530 Manhattan avenue, to national secretary of the English language branches of the International Workers Order, was announced yesterday by Max Bedacht, general executive secretary.

2-29-36

Miss Thompson has served two years as an organizer for the order which has a membership of 100,000 throughout the country. Until recently she has been assigned to the Harlem branch.

Harlem

In her new office she will be in charge of a branch of the work which has a membership of 10,000 only a small per centage of whom are Negroes. The IWO is a mutual benefit organization designed to give sick, accident and death benefits to its members.

In the national office at 80 Fifth avenue, five Negro girls out of a total of thirty are employed. Miss Ester Lacy is in charge of the sick and benefit department. Negro organizers are also employed in the field.

Promoted



Louise Thompson.

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Louisiana

I.L.A. in New Orleans Defies New Ryan Order

Longshoremen Vote to Join Gulf Maritime Federation Despite Threat to Lift Charter by Joseph P. Ryan

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Defying the dictatorship of Joseph P. Ryan longshoremen here have fully endorsed the Maritime Federation of the Gulf and chosen three delegates to its convention here March 3.

A letter from Ryan, threatening to lift the charter of any local supporting the federation was read at the meeting of Local 1226 by its president, Darcy.

Darcy then asked all those who favored going into the federation to move to the left side of the meeting hall.

"Even the chairs went over," said a longshoreman describing the sentiment for affiliation.

Local 1226 is the white local. The colored local, 231, has already pledged full support and promised to elect official delegates at its meeting this week.

Action by the longshoremen's locals was followed by a mass meeting. Delegations from I. L. A. locals in New Orleans and Corpus Christi, Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, and American Radio Telegraphists Association, as well as unofficial delegations, elected by the rank and file in the Seamen's Union attended.

Smith, speaking for the colored I.L.A. of New Orleans (Local 231) likened the present situation to the colonial days of America, when the loosely organized colonies had to unite for their own protection.

"The time has come," he declared "when the workers on the water front, the I.L.A. the I.S.U.. Teamsters, and all must unite, regardless of race, color or creed, to fight our common enemy, the shipowners.

"There are just two classes, the shipowners on one side and us workers on the other. If we allow ourselves to be divided into crafts, each with an agreement expiring at a different time we cannot expect to gain better working conditions."

Later Smith referred to the conditions on the West Coast and the benefits gained through their Maritime Federation. When he referred to the leadership of Harry Bridges in the Pacific Coast I.L.A. there was a storm of applause.

Gilbert Mers, of Corpus Cristi (I.L.A. Local 1224), spoke of the enthusiastic support of both white and colored longshoremen of his city, and said if Ryan was as long taking away the charters of the I.L.A.'s in the Gulf as he was boycotting hot cargo, they would still have charters for many years to come.

J. E. Croney, secretary of Local 5, New Orleans, A.R.T.A., pledged full support of his organization to the Maritime Federation in the Gulf. He declared that workers could not expect any support from "leaders" such as Ryan who drew $15,000 a year salary and live like shipowners.

The meeting took notice of the fact that the I.S.U. was the only important maritime workers' organization in the New Orleans area not officially represented. Those present pledged to cooperate in attempts to get the I.S.U. to officially endorse the Maritime Federation.

Farmers Union Official Arrested for Organizing Negro, White Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—For organizing Negro and white sharecroppers in the Farmers' Union, John Moore, official of the union, has been arrested in Marksville and is being held in jail there.

All organizations and individuals are urged to wire the Marksville judge and Governor Richard Leche, demanding his release.

SHIP WORKERS IN IMPRESSIVE THANKSGIVING

Recall Work Of Antoine, Race Lieut. Governor

By S. NATHANIEL SMITH

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11—Pomp and thanksgiving ceremony marked the impressive celebration of the Regained Recognition program of the Longshoremen's Protective Union Benevolent association, local 231, ILA, on Labor Day, Sept. 9, at its spacious hall, 2059 Jackson avenue.



Mr. Spencer

Under the leadership of Pres. Joseph B. Spencer, who was elected to office, in 1928, this local labor organization renewed its mission, as enunciated in its concurrec Enactment of Incorporation by the General Assemby of the State of Louisiana, in April, 1872, during the administration of Gov. W. P. Kellogg; Lieut. Gov. C. C. Antoine, a Race man, of which section 3, "Tha the object of the association is to inculcate among themselves morality, virtue and sobriety; to relieve the distressed members, to care for the sick by providing physician, nurses and medicines; to bury the dead; to provide for the widows and orphans; to regulate and fix the price of the labor working upon the shores, or levees o the city of New Orleans, of the members of the association."

Further Explains Purpose

"As a created body politic and association," which "shall enjoy under its title perpetual succession and, as such, capable to sue and be sued, to plead and to implead," while, "its real and personal property as regulated to the best interests and benefits for its members, and community, as dedicated by the founders, in 1869, as a necessary self defense and self-expression of theirs and their posterity in this port working as stevedores and longshoremen.

Aware of the fact, that the history of this association has been a record of the fight of organized labor—legally and morally fighting within and without its association for recognition of rights to improve working conditions and all incident thereto in this port, the varied talents on this regained recognition program featured the spirit of thanksgiving unto God for such a victory. For in 1923, the legal locals 231 and 1226 (white), under the leadership of Albert Workmanstrike and Harry Keegan, respectively, technically and illegally, recognition as chartered by the state to perform stevedore and longshore work in this port were lost. Also, within their so-called parent association, these two locals have fought successfully to retain their charters.

Strike is Recalled

The ruling to "Restraint of the issuance of any new charters in the port of New Orleans," by Judge William H. Byrnes, civil court, was sustained (Aug. 1934) by the supreme court of the state of Louisiana. However, since the last longshoremen's strike in this port, ordered on October 1, 1935, by President Joseph P. Ryan, International Longshoremen's association, which threatened boycott of the nation but never applied, Local 231, with the cooperation of the longshoremen on the Pacific coast, regained recognition (Dec. 15, 1935) by contracting to supply efficient stevedore and longshore workers. Today this association is recognized as the legal local 231 ILA.

Featured on the program were educators, journalists, singers, musicians and orators, as well as national and local labor leaders. While the unveiling of a life-size photo of him, Joseph B. Spencer, known as the courageous, far-sighted, alert and exective labor leader, declared that this regained recognition occasion has inspired him on Labor Day to just begin to fight with the cooperation of the maritime federations of the Pacific and Gulf coasts in winning recognition to improve the working conditions and all incident thereto for all maritime workers in the American maritime transportation industry.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 27, 1936

3,000 Workers Parade At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS—(AP)—Some 3,000 striking maritime workers and strike sympathizers Saturday paraded through the streets here in orderly fashion bearing placards and banners inviting public support for their strike.

The marchers displayed American flags at the head of each section of the parade while pretty girls carried the colors stretched out to receive contributions of coins tossed to them.

Behind the white demonstrators the Negro sections marched to the tune of "Anchors Aweigh."

The parade was headed by T. J. Darcy, president of Local No. 1226, formerly of the International Longshoremen's Union, and Robert E. Meers, leader of the "rank and file" seamen strikers.

The banners urged support for the strike. An announcer from a sound truck called out that "shipowners receive millions of dollars in subsidy" and "all we want is decent wages and working conditions."

Race Railway Trainmen Getting Recognition

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 3 —(By Continental Press)—The failure to reach an agreement between workers on the Louisiana and Arkansas railroad as to wages, which brought on the strike of trainmen and locomotive firemen on that system, has brought on an unusual situtaion as regards Negro trainmen and locomotive firemen, according to information obtained by the Continental Press from persons in close touch with the situation.

Great surprise was voiced here Thanksgiving day when the announcement was made confirming reports that the Louisiana and Arkansas railway, represented by its president, C. A. Conch, had agreed to recognize and meet with the duly authorized representatives of the Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen within the next ten days and that at that conference negotiations relative to working conditions, rates of pay and rules would be taken up to the mutual satisfaction of the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway and the Negro Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and others concerned.

It was also confirmed that, in event no agreement is reached, the whole matter is to be submitted to a board of three persons, headed by Governor Richard W. Leche, of Louisiana, and also a representative of the men and the management.

Massachusetts.

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Negro and White Unity Won Boston Ship Strike

Daily Worker 4-19-36

Eastern Steamship Lines Victory Marks Growth of Rank and File Movement Among Seamen—Grange's Threats Ignored by Crews

By J. Lambert

BOSTON, April 17.—A major victory was won here last week by the crews of the Eastern Steamship Line when they tied up three passenger ships, the Arcadia, the New York and the Boston, to force the ship owners to grant their demands. Their demands were a ten dollar increase and overtime pay and double time for Sundays and holidays. Previous to the strike, the rank and file had organized, for the first time in the history of this company, a joint meeting of five ships' crews to advise the union officials of their demands. The officials showed plainly by their reactionary tone that they were against the interests of the seamen. They tried to convince the seamen that through peaceable negotiations their cause could be won.

The members of the Eastern Steamship crews, who for the past twenty years had been heralded as the backbone of the reactionary clique at the head of the union, saw a new light. For the first time since the infamous betrayal in 1921, the talk of strike began to develop. It gained momentum as facts of the strikebreaking activities of the officialdom were laid before them. Rank and file leaders aboard the ships worked out plans for action; meetings were held and spokesmen elected to carry forward plans for strike. A meeting of the three ships' rank and file leaders decided that the crew of the S. S. Arcadia should start the strike when they would be asked to sign an agreement. The steamer New York, lying at the dock, was directed to follow.

Rank and File Leadership

On Thursday afternoon the ship owners and reactionary union leaders were dumbfounded when, instead of signing the old agreement, the sailors and the engine room crews on the Arcadia declared a strike and piled off. Ten minutes later the crew of the New York followed, and they were followed by the Negro stewards department of the two ships, consisting of 400 men.

Telegrams were sent the S.S. Boston and other ships. The owners were forced to cancel both sailings. Four hundred passengers were already aboard.

When the S.S. Boston docked on Friday morning, all the reactionary officials in the union were aboard to prevent a walk-out. Starting with attacks on the rank and file leaders, calling them "Moscow agents," they ordered that the elected spokesmen of the crew be fired in an attempt to break the strike, but this action only urged the crew to act with more decisiveness. They walked off to a man. The Negro stewards department, consisting of 200 went ashore with wild enthusiasm.

Officials' Plans Defeated

The first move of the reactionary leaders of the union was to try to divide the men up into their respective crafts, to try to reach separate agreements. This was defeated when every man to a thousand strong piled up in one union hall, demanding a joint settlement for all men, Negro and white.

Dave Grange, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, tried sob stories to get the men to call off the strike. He immediately changed his tactics when rank and file leaders jumped on the platform and called for election of a real negotiations committee. Grange, seeing that he could not break the unity of the men, suddenly became very militant, but this did not fool the seamen, especially the Negro stewards department who were over 600 strong.

Four times Grange and the other reactionary leaders went to the ship owners and came back to the seamen with concessions, but the men stood solid for the original demands. They cried and bullied the seamen and had their gangsters beat up the militants, and tried to stampede the seamen into joining the attack by calling the militants "Communist agitators." The seamen were not to be fooled by these tactics.

They drove the gangsters out and told Grange they would drive him out if he started any more of his mud slinging and red-baiting.

Finally, a settlement was reached for the stewards department, but they refused to go back to work until the demands of the seamen and engine room crews had also been settled. The officials and the ship owners were licked to a frazzle with this show of unity of Negro and white. After three hours they were forced to agree to all the demands put forward by that much-heralded section of seamen called the backbone of the reactionary clique of the head of the union.

The whole strike was settled in 24 hours with the greatest increases yet won by the seamen on the East Coast. The men are jubilant over their great victory and realize it was not only a victory over the ship owners, but also a victory over their reactionary leaders in the union, who have misled them for so many years. They are not stopping with this victory, but are pushing forward for a rank and file union and for an East Coast Federation!

PLUMBERS ON STRIKE WIN WAGE INCREASE

Striking plumbers employed by Sam Rosenbluth's Plumbing and Heating Company, 2473 Eighth avenue, returned to work Tuesday with pay increases up to 30 per cent, the closed shop and the forty-four week.

Six men, members of the Operation Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers Union, struck last week charging that Mr. Rosenbluth had broken an agreement with the union which he had signed through his affiliation with Greater City Master Plumbers Association. Headquarters of the union are located at 799 Broadway. Meyer Kahme is organizer.

Union Drive to Organize Negro Workers Is Asked

National Negro Congress Labor Committee Promised Full Support of Cleveland Metal Trades Council

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—A request to organize the Negro workers of Cleveland into trade unions was favorably received by the Metal Trades Council at its last meeting, Monday.

A delegation of four, representing the Negro Labor Committee of the National Negro Congress and Local 610 of the Paint and Varnish Makers' Union, was accorded a good reception by the Metal Trades Council when it appeared before the meeting. Their spokesman, Miss Maude White of Federal Teachers' Union Local 448, made the following requests of the Metal Trades Council:

4-17-36

Endorsement of the Philip Randolph resolution urging the unionization of Negro workers;

Inclusion of the organization of Negroes in the present organizational drive conducted by the Metal Trades Council;

A public statement of their stand on the organization of Negroes, to be released through both the white and Negro press.

Officials Act

Following the presentation of Miss White, delegates at the Metal Trades Council rose to speak in favor of the proposals.

Joel Faith, international vice-president of the Moulders' Union, urged strong support to the organization of Negro workers into the trade unions.

Steel Union Pledged

Georga Haas, secretary of the Moulders' Union, spoke in similar vein. J. Casey of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers promised the assistance of his union to this aim. He stated, that their union was taking in Negroes and would continue to do so in the future.

Ray Bomby of Local 18946 of the Laborers' Union also stated that their union was accepting Negroes.

James McWeeney, president of the Metal Trades Council, asserted he would do everything he could to help the organization of Negro workers.

Congress Active

The Negro Labor Committee of the National Negro Congress is energetically promoting the trade unionization of the Negro workers. It has received the endorsement of Painters' District Council, which had sent out the following letter to all labor unions in the city:

"To all District Councils and Local Unions:

"Painters' District Council takes this means of affirming our policy of accepting membership of all qualified mechanics in our respective trades, black or white, without discrimination. We urge all trade unions to do likewise as the true spirit of unionism would then be carried out.

"Fraternally yours,
"(Sgd.) CHARLES COLVIN,
"District Council Secretary."

The Labor Committee of the National Negro Congress is planning to visit every local union in the city to secure endorsement of the Randolph resolution and promote the trade unionization of Negroes.

A conference of all organizations interested in economic and social justice for Negroes will take place this Sunday at 2:30 in the afternoon at Bethany Baptist Church, Seventy-first and Kinsman Streets, to hear the reports of the National Negro Congress.

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Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

APR 23 1936

UNION OF JOBLESS ORGANIZES RELIEF PROTEST IN CITY

Series of Neighborhood Meetings Scheduled to Make Plans for Dealing With Situation.

COMMITTEE OF 100 TO SEE GOVERNOR

Another Delegation to Appeal to Aldermen and Mayor—Joe Morris, Tiff Strike Leader, in Charge

The American Workers' Union, an organization of the unemployed, both white and Negro, which has sponsored frequent public demonstrations at the City Hall in support of its demands for more adequate relief, announced today it would hold a series of neighborhood meetings to formulate plans for dealing with the present relief crisis.

Joe Morris, leader of the tiff miners' strike in Washington County last summer and chairman of the American Workers' Union, said committees would be organized to present the demands of the organization to the Mayor and the Governor.

Because of a shortage of funds, the St. Louis Relief Committee dropped from its rolls yesterday every family in which there was one member capable of working, whether that person had a job or not. By this action the committee abandoned about 14,400 men, women and children to their own resources. About 29,200 individuals, classed as "unemployables," remained on the relief rolls.

Says Legislature Must Meet.

"The State Legislature must meet to vote the $4,000,000 that can be made available out of State funds," said Morris, referring to the conclusion of Carter W. Atkins, director of the Governmental Research Institute, that the State could appropriate $4,000,000 more for relief without raising taxes.

A $6,0000,000 appropriation for relief voted by the Legislature a year ago was exhausted the first of this month. Gov. Park has refused repeated requests that he call the Legislature into special session to appropriate more money for relief. Morris said the American Workers' Union would send a committee of 100 to call on the Governor.

"Mayor Dickmann and the Board of Aldermen," his statement continued, "were elected to care for the interests of the citizens of St. Louis. Funds shall be found, irrespective of what city department budget may suffer, to provide food for the needy." Morris said delegations of the unemployed would attend the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen "to help convince them that something must be done."

In addition, he said, the American Workers' Union would supply to all in need the names and addresses of their aldermen with the suggestion that they call at the homes of the aldermen to tell them of their plight.

Appears for Support.

Interested church and social welfare groups "and all who have even a spark of humanitarianism," Morris said, will be asked to meet and seek means of bringing political pressure to bear to provide additional relief funds.

He suggested that sympathetic groups might outfit a truck "as an investigation bureau on wheels, to go into various neighborhoods and turn light on the suffering which exists because of the shortage of relief funds."

Mayor Dickmann, he said, would be asked to make the Municipal Auditorium available for a mass meeting to consider the relief problem.

At the same time the Project Workers' Union, an organization of WPA workers which is affiliated with the American Workers' Union, issued a statement declaring that WPA workers had been laid off "by the hundreds" in recent weeks.

"What is happening to these workers and their families, with no incomes and no chance of getting back on home relief?" asked Ted Dorris, secretary of the union.

WPA to Drop 4100.

WPA Administrator Joseph Amend, when seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter today, said there were 27,374 WPA workers in St. Louis and St. Louis County April 10, the last date for which he had figures. This represented, he said, a decline of 4298 from the peak of WPA employment which was reached March 12. Between now and June 15, he added, the present total will be reduced by 15 per cent, requiring the dropping of about 4100 workers.

Amend said few WPA workers had been dismissed, that most left to take jobs in private industry, but he did not have definite figures on the total who have been dismissed or the total of those who have found other employment.

Some unmarried men, Amend said, have been removed from the WPA rolls for assignment to Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and some unmarried women have been dropped because of the jobs open in domestic service. As was told in yesterday's Post-Dispatch, the Missouri State Employment Service has openings for about 175 women in domestic service which it has been able to fill because of wage and working conditions unsatisfactory to applicants.

Joseph Hoffman, secretary of the American Workers' Union, issued a statement that those who had attended its recent meetings have made it clear that they "will not starve so long as there is food in the city and money in the city and State treasuries.

"Those in charge of relief distribution and those in charge of those who made up the relief administration may interpret this as they please," he said. "The American Workers' Union has been trying, through its grievance committees, to proceed in an organized way to secure sufficient relief for all needy.

Hints of Labor Party.

"Failure to secure sufficient funds for the needy has created chaos which has been followed by deep resentment. This resentment will soon find expression, because no father or mother is going to sit unmoved when children cry for food.

"We can state further that the American Workers' Union and numerous other organizations in St. Louis are drawing important political conclusions from the present terrible situation in relief. The Republicans are against relief, and the Democrats are not giving any. The conclusion is that a St. Louis labor party will have to enter the next election."

Since exhaustion of the State's relief fund, out of which St. Louis received about $300,000 a month, the only money available for relief here has been the city's monthly appropriation of $147,000 from bond issue funds. At the present rate of expenditure that money will last until next February. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has refused a request of the St. Louis Relief Committee for an additional alotment this month.

The city's regular appropriation will make possible monthly allotments of about $17 to each family remaining on the relief rolls. When relief funds were relatively plentiful, before the State's relief money was exhausted and while the Federal Government was still contributing to the cost of relief, the average family received about $25 a month.

Longshoremen Strike Settled With Increase

It was reported at a meeting held Monday Nov. 9, at the Urban League building that the Longshoremen as the result of a strike had won an increase in wages. According to Frank Hargraves, president of the union this strike was formerly settled November 5, after a conference in the office of the Continental Exporting company. The workers were represented by J. P. Polk. An increase of 10c an hour was gained.

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National Association of Colored Railroad Trainmen and Firemen.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES WIN LONG FIGHT



The men above are members of a committee representing the National Association of Colored Railroad Trainmen and Firemen which conferred in Norfolk Monday and Tuesday with H. H. Reed, a member of the federal Mediation Board, with which the association has filed a complaint concerning employee representation, wages, and working conditions against the Virginian Railway on behalf of its members working for the road. Left to right, first row: J. H. Dagner, Norfolk; H. O. Gair, national president, Baton Rouge, La.; C. B. Seals, grand organizer, Glade Springs, Va.; and Howard Lyons, Norfolk; second row, Junius Russell, Norfolk; and E. W. Smith, Newport News, Va. (Journal and Guide Photo)

Trainmen's Association Wins Recognition From Virginian Railway Co.

National Mediation Board Hearing Ends Midway When Railroad Grants Request of Employee Group

Midway of a National Mediation Board investigation of complaints against the Virginian Railway Company, filed by the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, the railway agreed to grant the colored employees at its Sewalls Point terminals here representation and to accept the association and its officers as the representatives of the men in the matter of rates of pay, working conditions, and grievances.

The action of the railway brought to an end a long-standing controversy and was hailed by the association as one of the most important achievements in its history. "The action will mean thousands of dollars in increased wages for members of the organization as a whole," declared H. O. Gair, national president of the association and a member of the arbitration committee which conferred here Monday and Tuesday with H. H. Reed, of the National Mediation Board.

"It does not mean an immediate wage increase or necessarily an improvement in working conditions and rules," he explained, "but it does mean that no changes can be made which will adversely affect the men working for the road, and who belong to our association, without the railway management first consulting with the association. It means that official negotiations affecting employees' wages and so forth can be entered into on an equal basis now."

Complaint Withdrawn

After the settlement Tuesday morning, President Gair wrote to George A. Cook, secretary of the National Mediation Board, Department of Justice Building, Washington, stating that through Mr. Reed's efforts the railway had granted recognition of the association and its officers as representatives of car riders and that "in view of this, it is the desire of the association. . . to withdraw from further consideration of the board our request for its services dated October 14, 1935. We very much appreciate the assistance rendered in this instance by the board and its representatives."

Under date of March 31, C. Buckholtz, president of the Virginian Railway company, wrote Mr. Reed as follows:

"Yours of even date relative to representation of car riders employed in barney yard as Sewalls Point, received.

"You are correct in your understanding that we have not in our employ any colored brakemen or switchmen in yard or road service on the Virginian Railway and accordingly no representative of colored brakemen or switchmen has been recognized.

"However, we have employees classified as 'car riders' and working in the barney yard Sewalls Point Coal Terminals, and in the matter of representation we are agreeable to accepting the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Officers of that organization as representatives of this class of employees in the matter of rates of pay, working conditions, or grievances."

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

The committee representing the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen consisted of: H. O. Gair, national president, Baton Rouge, La.; C. B. Seals, national organizer, Glade Springs, Va.; Howard Lyons, chairman, grievance committee, Local 60, Newport News, Va.; J. H. Dagner, Local 40, Norfolk; Junius Russell, Local 67, Norfolk and John Bunch, Local 67, Norfolk.

The conferences with the Mediation Board representative were held at the Atlantic Hotel, Granby Street. The complaint grew out of the claim by colored workmen for the railway that they were not paid standard wages, were not accorded the same employee represntation given white employees, were classd as car riders rather than as brakemen and so forth, in order that they could be paid lower wages, and that their working conditions were poor.

The railroad in its correspondence with officials of the association held that employee representation was unnecessary and finally wrote President Gair that it was closing its files on the subject. It was then that the association sought the services of the federal mediation body which acts in such disputes.

HAS 3,500 MEMBERS

The association has locals in 17 states and according to the American Trade Union Handbook has 3,500 active members.

The Mediation Board was asked to settle the claim of Local 67 of the association that it should represent employees which were members of it. It also disputed the railway's claims justifying lower rates of pay for the men and their classification as car riders rather than yard brakemen. The local held that it represented the majority of the workers of the yard in question and thus had a right to act in their behalf.

In each case the railway executive replied merely that there were no colored brakemen or switchmen employed in yard or road service by it, "and the representatives of your organization have been so advised several times."

In reply, President Gair of the association cited the fact that during government control of the railroads "these colored employees were classed as brakemen and were paid the standard wage." He said also that he was "seeking the cause of a difference in their classification and reduction in wages." He again asked for conference, which was refused.

MATTERS IN DISPUTE

Later, the assistant superintendent of the terminal here said that car riders were covered by regulations already in effect in the terminal yard and "are insufficient in number to be covered by separate agreement."

In its statement to the Mediation Board, the trainmen's association pointed out it knew nothing of such an agreement and had never been questioned by the railway concerning it, and further pointed out that the railway in one instance stated the agreement was posted on a bulletin board and in another instance stated that it was made as a result of a conference with association representatives.

The association denied it was ever a party to such a conference, and asked, if once it was a party to such a conference, "why be denied a conference by this carrier now?"

CONFERENECE REFUSED

It then related having asked for a conference six times in 1934 and four times in 1935, without success. Similarly, the association cited records in its complaint to the Mediation Board which it claimed contradicted the railway's claim that the car rider had never been paid the rate characterized as standard, and paid to similar workers here and elsewhere by other roads.

It was also stated: "Members of our organization and employees of the Virginian Railway Company are compelled to remain on duty as long as 40 hours without being released except for 20 minutes for lunch. There is no respect for the 16-hour law what-

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organization of the association convention will be held in New Orleans, La., beginning July 20, he announced while here.

He will then proceed to his headquarters in Baton Rouge.

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Other officials of the association are: President Gair of the association left Wednesday morning for Roanoke, Knoxville and Bluefield for conference with members of other locals of

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National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

Seek Downfall Of Oppressive Land Owners

Charge Organization Is Widespread And Works Secretly

GRENADA, Miss. (ANP) —A state-wide secret Negro organization formed to "end white rule over Negro farmers" is now advanced by local officials as the reason for the death of two white plantation owners at the hands of Negro sharecroppers last week. Police investigators say they have uncovered "definite proof" of such an organization.

Records found in the home of Ed Gregory, treasurer of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., by Deputy Sheriffs George Blaylock and Ed Brunson of Loflore county showed there were branches of the organization throughout Mississippi formed to provide colored farmers with colored bosses or farms of their own, officials said.

The deputies declared they found correspondence in Gregory's home from heads of the organization containing warnings to "do what we say if you don't want any white bosses," and also found pictures of hundreds of Negroes attending a convention in Memphis and the minutes of the meeting.

According to a membership roster, officers say they also found in Gregory's home, there are 37 members of the organization who paid $5 each membership fee and there is $1,000 in the treasury.

Meanwhile, Prosecuting Attorney W. S. P. Doty said he was convinced "some organization deliberately plotted the death of William Simpson and W. R. Ingram (the two white victims), although we do not have definite proof Dogan and Morgan are trying to prove that now."

PROBE REVEALS NEGRO 'UNION'

Secret Organization Said To Have Been Formed To Fight 'White Rule'

By United Press.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 19.—Officials investigating the murder of two white planters near here, said today they had uncovered evidence which convinced them there was a state-wide secret Negro organization in Mississippi, formed "to end white rule over Negro farmers," in this state.

Records found in the home of Ed Gregory, Negro treasurer of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., by Deputy Sheriffs George Blaylock and Ed Brunson of Leflore County, showed there were secret Negro organizations throughout the state, formed for the purpose of providing Negroes with Negro bosses or farms of their own, the officers reported.

Correspondence found in Gregory's house from heads of the organizations contained warnings to "do what we say if you don't want any white bosses," the deputies said.

The officers said also they found minutes of a "convention" in Memphis and photographs of "hundreds" of Negroes attending the convention.

A membership roster found in Gregory's home yesterday showed there were 371 members of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., who had paid $5 each membership fee. The officers reported there was nearly $1000 in the treasury.

Prosecuting Attorney W. S. P. Doty, meanwhile, said he was convinced that "some organization deliberately plotted the death of (William) Simpson and (W. R.) Ingram, although we do not have definite proof. Dogan and Morgan are trying to prove that now."

Labor- 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

New York.

Hail Herndon Greatest Hero of U.S. Youth

Afro-American
1-11-36
Baltimore, Md.

Conference Against War and Fascism Draws 10,000.

MINORITY GROUP TAKES SPOTLIGHT

Joint Action for Racial Groups Planned.

(Staff Correspondence)

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Angelo Herndon was hailed as America's greatest youth here at a session of the Third Congress of the League Against War and Fascism ..which ..convened here with more than 2,000 delegates, Friday.

Herndon's laudation came during a report of the youth commission of the congress, a section which sent 521 delegates from all sections of the country.

Hughes Speaker

Sharing honors with General Smedley Butler and other prominent speakers, Langston Hughes, poet and dramatist, pointed out that Fascism is but a new name for that kind of treatment colored citizens have always faced in America, but that the league is providing the opportunity for him to unite with other minority groups facing the same threats.

Hughes, a Guggenheim grand beneficiary, stated to the AFRO that he will leave for Spain next month, to begin a new novel.

War on Discrimination

The twenty racial and national groups represented at the conference outlined a program in which they would unite in an effort to prevent racial discrimination in any form. In summarizing the the work of the national minorities commission, Harry F. Wise, son of Rabbi Samuel Wise, emphasized that each group must recognize that its own protection depends upon wiping out every racial and national discrimination.

While picketing a local theatre in protest against the production of "The Red Salute," a group of young delegates were rounded up by police, who just missed Elmer Henderson, Morgan College student of Baltimore. Several white delegates were not so fortunate and spent a short while at a police station, where they say they were served ice cream. All taken into custody were later released.

Wide Representation

The national minorities commission was led by Harry F. Wise, son of Rabbi Samuel Wise, and comprised one of the most spirited commissions of the conference.

Among members of the colored group participating in the work of this commission were Edward S. Lewis, Maude White, Manning Johnson, William N. Jones, James W. Ford, James T. Whitney, Richard B. Moore and others.

The racial and national groups represented by delegates on the commission included Jews, Italians, Germans, Indians, Chinese, Poles, Armenians, Scandinavians and others.

In summarizing the work of this commission, Chairman Wise emphasized that each group must recognize that its own protection depends upon wiping out every form of racial and national discrimination and that it must be done in a vigorous fight of all groups working together.

Leads Women

Mrs. Edward S. Lewis of the Baltimore delegation, emerged as the leader of the women's commission at the conference. She was also named on the national executive board.

Elmer Henderson, another member of the Baltimore delegation who participated in the youth commission, was also named to the national board.

Among colored delegates registered at the conference were the following: The Rev. E. L. Lofton of the M.E. Church; the Rev. William Thomas Ingram, Jr., of the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Englewood, N.J.; Mrs. Johnnie Williams, Cleveland; Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh; B. Herrin, Mrs. Fannie Herrin, Cleveland; James W. Ford, Central Committee Communist party, New York; James A. Whitney, Cincinnati N.A.A.C.P.; Mrs. Sarah J. Greene, Newark, N.J.; M. H. Wickman, Philadelphia; Albert Crawford, Salem, N.J.; T. Bell, Toledo; Edward S. Lewis, Baltimore; William N. Jones, Baltimore; Elmer Henderson, Baltimore; Samuel Beagle, Princeton, N.J.

WALKOUT MAY BE CITYWIDE

Worker's Dreadnought

Union Says Employers Refuse to Consider Their Demands

1-11-36

Members of the Harlem Council of the Building Service Employees International Union yesterday were preparing to join their fellow workers in a citywide walkout of building service workers should the landlords refuse to meet their demands for higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

Strike action was voted at a general membership meeting of the union last Saturday night in the Star Casino, 105 East 107th street. The proposals approved by the membership of the various locals, which comprise the Greater New York Council, include demands for average wage increases of 40 per cent for all classes of workers, the forty-hour, five-day week, the closed shop, no race or sex discrimination, severance notices, no deductions from wages for rooms or apartments occupied by employees, and elimination of basement dwellings.

The Harlem Council won a four-day strike last February after which a number of the apartment house owners signed closed shop agreements with the union. Since that time, however, many of the landlords have attempted to "chisel," Cliff McLeod, chairman of the council, said yesterday at uptown headquarters, 312 West 125th street.

"Today we are 100 per cent stronger than we were a year ago," McLeod said. "And it looks as if the reactionaries among the landlords are in for a real fight. They fail to see that organizaion of the building service employees in this area is a good thing for them as well as for the workers. It offsets unfair competition among landlords and insures them honest and competent workers."

McLeod, in an open statement, urged landlords in this district to become affiliated with the Upper Harlem Taxpayers Association, 231 West 145th street, in order to facilitate collective bargaining. Leopold Weiss is president of the association.

Support of the Negro Labor Committee, the Consolidated Tenants League and other civic organizations has been assured the union in case of a strike, McLeod said.

ORGANIZE TO AID STRIKING CLERKS

Amsterdam News

Shoe Salesmen Seek Community Support

1-4-36

Formation of a Harlem citizens committee on behalf of the striking salesmen of the National Shoe Stores, 114 West 125th street, was scheduled for Thursday night at a meeting at the Harlem Labor Center.

The committee proposes to stimulate public interest in the strike, to supply pickets and to give financial aid to the strikers.

Membership on the committee has been accepted by Cliff McLeod, chairman of the Harlem Council of the Building Service Employees' International Union; Noah C. H. Walters, Jr., of the Laundry Workers' Union; Tom Young, vice-president of the Building Service Union; Mrs. Estelle Fisher, B. C. Taylor, Ben Davis, Jr., Miss Jane Morgan, Mrs. Marvel J. Cooke, Miss Annie Peters and Ivan Lorand.

The salesmen, members of the Retail Shoe Salesmen Union, Local 1286, American Federation of Labor, have been on strike since October 15, when the management allegedly refused to accede to the demands of the employees for union recognition, the 48-hour week, a $30 weekly minimum, abolition of race discrimination and one week vacations.

The Harlem store is one of ten located in various sections of the city, all of which are now on strike. At the time of the opening of the strike the store employed two Negro and two white clerks. Three of these—William Prescott, Julian Smith and Robert Ivians, white—came out on strike. They have been replaced by three whites and two Negroes.

SEEK TO SETTLE LAUNDRY DISPUTE

Negro Committee Probes Situation

The Negro Labor Committee, 312 West 125th street, moved this week to attempt a conciliation between the split factions of the Laundry Workers' International Union, Local 280. The action was voted by the committee at an emergency meeting last Friday evening.

Chairman Frank Crosswaith of the Negro Labor Committee appointed William Conway, executive board member of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, and Jack Butler, organizer for the Taxi Chauffeurs' Union, as an investigating committee to try to iron out the differences between the suspended group of laundry workers, led by S. J. Berland, and the reorganized faction under the leadership of Joseph Mackey, third vice-president of the international.

The split followed revocation of the charter of the local on November 18, 1935, allegedly for failure to pay per capita tax. At a meeting in the union's headquarters, 143 East 103d street, presided over by William Collins, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, Mackey announced that a new charter was to be granted and new officers to be chosen.

The incumbent officers refused to relinquish their posts. They continued to recruit members and organize shops for collective agreements. Meanwhile, the officially organized group withdrew, established headquarters in the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th street, and preceded to reorganize the local.

The ousted group, according to Mackey, is illegally using the union's name and local number and is falsely claiming affiliation with the A. F. of L. Mackey said he was prepared to enjoin them from the use of the name.

Elect Six Colored To Laundry Union

RACE WORKING WITH WHITE UNIONS—RESULT OF WORK OF SUCH LEADERS AS A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, PRESIDENT OF BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

NEW YORK CITY (CNA) — Six Colored persons were elected to the executive board and as officers of local 280 of the Laundry Workers International Union here last week. They are: William Richards, vice-president; Miss Sabina Martinez, recording secretary; Miss Rose Smith, trustee; Misses Alice Duncan and Adele Williams, executive board members. Local 280, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has offices at 143 East 103rd st., New York City.

NOTER PERSONS WILL AID STRIKE

Picket Line Planned at Shoe Store

An assemblyman, an alderman, a minister and many prominent social, civic and political leaders are expected to appear this afternoon (Saturday) in a mass picket line in front of the National Shoe Store on West 125th street.

The mass picket line of prominent Harlemites was arranged by the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practices, 139 West 125th street, in support of the strike of the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union, which has continued for several months.

Among those expected to appear in the mass line, the conference announced, are Alderman Eustace V. Dench, Assemblyman Robert W. Justice, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Herbert L. Bruce, Democratic leader of the Twenty-first District; Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, co-leader; Attorneys Myles Paige and Horace I. Gordon, Ruth Handy, Lucile Spence, Clifford Sewell and Arthur Hamilton, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians.

The pickets are scheduled to assemble at 3:45 p.m. at the offices of the Joint Conference, 139 West 125th street. Representatives of the local home relief precincts are expected to participate.

UNION ORDERS 4,000 OUT IN LOCAL STRIKE

Call Issued Thursday To Harlem Workers —Picket Houses

Four thousand building service employees in Harlem were called out Thursday afternoon as the strike of the Building Service Employees International Union, Local 32-B, spread throughout the city following collapse of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's effort to effect a settlement between the Real Estate Board and the union.

The call, momentarily expected since Sunday when James J. Bambrick, president of the union, gave the word which paralyzed service downtown, was received at uptown headquarters, 312 West 125th street, at 4:25 Thursday afternoon.

Clarence Logan, chairman of the Harlem Council, immediately dispatched his flying squads captained by picket men to "pull" the 500 organized elevator buildings and 2,100 walk-up houses in this district. Workers in unorganized groups were asked to join the strikers.

Expect Community Support.

As the squads raced through the streets calling the men out, the community prepared to meet the awaited strike action. Elevator service was stopped; firemen banked their furnace fires. Pickets were placed in front of houses. And preparations were made to win community support.

Even before the strike, while Logan and his men were impatiently awaiting the call, tenants were telephoning the office, pledging their support, the Harlem strike leader said.

According to Logan many of the tenants promised to hit the picket line with the strikers, as has been done in other sections of the city where the strike broke earlier. Others pledged to withhold rents until their landlords settled with the union. All promised to put pressure on landlords for a continuance of service with union labor.

The strike promises to be the most widespread and and effective which has yet struck Harlem. Previous strikes of building service employees in this district led by Clifford McLeod, former chairman, have resulted in notable gains for labor.

Landlords Sign.

Seeking to avoid the losses and inconveniences atendant upon a strike, owners of fifty-two houses in Harlem signed closed shop agreements with the union Thursday, Logan said. The Jax Leasing Company represented by J. Hulnick, 2061 Broadway, was among the first to sign for twenty-five houses in this area.

Other houses signed included 320, 343, and 450 St. Nicholas avenue, 365 West 118th street, 231 West 141st

UNION'S CALL BRINGS MANY PICKETS OUT

Active in Leadership as Well as in Rank and File Duties

By HENRY LEE MOON.

Perhaps no major industrial conflict in New York City has witnessed so wide a participation of Negro workers as the strike of building service employees, which this week has challenged the powerful real estate interests of this city in a showdown fight.

In the leadership of the Building Service Employees' International Union, Local 32-B, as well as in the rank and file, Negroes have been active in fighting for the goal which the union has set for its members. In the Park avenue residential district and in the midtown business section hundreds of Negro pickets have been on the job, marching side by side with the striking white workers.

Top man among the Negro membership of the local is Thomas Young, vice-president of the union in charge of contracts, complaints and insurance. Landlords, breaking with the Real Estate Board to sign individual contracts with the union for a restoration of service, must come by Young.

To his office at 570 Seventh avenue come the landlords and their agents to affix their signatures to contracts signed by Young for the union. More than 1,100 have made this trip since the beginning of the strike, Sunday. In the anteroom of his office landlords crowd, awaiting their turn to ease their minds with a settlement.

Tireless Worker.

Young, a tall, slim brown man, is a tireless worker. His responsibilities, second only to those of President James J. Bambrick, keep him constantly in demand, whether in normal times or in a strike period. It was he who presided at the mass meeting held Tuesday night at the Star Casino, Park avenue at 107th street.

Five thousand building service workers crowded every corner of the vast auditorium to hear Bambrick's ringing denunciation of the Real Estate Board's continued refusal to negotiate with the union.

"If the Real Estate Board doesn't wake up within the next few days and meet our reasonable demands," he predicted, "we will have a general strike here that will be more effective in tying up business than the San Francisco strike. We today stand as a dramatic symbol of what organized labor can do. We are demonstrating that labor is a thousand times more effective than capital."

Bambrick recounted the union's futile efforts during the past three months to get the landlords to come to terms. He pictured the building service workers—the elevator operators, the firemen, the charwomen—as among the city's most poorly paid and overworked employees. He cited the demands the union is making for improving conditions.

These demands are for a three-year contract; for an immediate $2 raise for all categories of workers, with a graduated annual increase; for minimums according to the job and the type of building; for the abolition of race discrimination in employment; for vacations; for a forty-eight-hour week; for severance notices, and for recognition of the union with the closed shop.

Crosswaith Speaks.

Speaking at this meeting, too, was Frank Crosswaith, general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee. Crosswaith, upon pledging the support of the I. L. G. W. U., was wildly applauded by the audience, in which both races were freely mingled.

The following day Crosswaith, on behalf of the Negro Labor Committee, established headquarters at 408 West 150th street, and 450 West 149th street.

With pressure being placed upon them by their tenants, other landlords are expected to report immediately to union headquarters for settlement with the union.

Thursday night Donelan J. Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants League, 209 West 125th street, said that his organization would support the building service workers in their "fight for a living wage."

"Our organization has always supported the Building Service Union," he said, "and should the strike continue for any long period we shall go on a rent strike in their support." The league held a meeting Thursday night to discuss means of aiding the strikers.

Pleased with the promised support of the community, strike leaders in Harlem anticipated an early victory with increased wages, recognition of the union, vacation, severance notices better working conditions and the closed shop.

Labor–1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

New York.

Grange Is the Judas Of the Negro People

• Every decent Negro will applaud the biting denunciation of David E. Grange, strike-breaking vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, the largest and oldest Negro Protestant church in America.

Dr. Powell's statement appears in his column, "The Soap Box," in the Nov. 14 issue of the Amsterdam News, Harlem Negro weekly. Advance excerpts from it were published in last Wednesday's Daily Worker.

Dr. Powell points out that it is Grange who "has forced segregation on the Negro members of the union." Moreover, "David Grange is not only a jim-crow advocate, but is now before the courts faced with a charge of getting away with $143,000 of the union's money."

Dr. Powell hails the rank and file Strike Strategy Committee, which is conducting the present maritime strike on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. He points out that two Negroes, Ferdinand Smith and Clarence Boutee, are among the strike leaders, and Negroes are accorded complete equality with whites.

The Judas Granges are in the camp of the worst enemies of the Negro people. Their defeat and a victory for the maritime strikers will strengthen the cause of Negro rights.

NEGRO PASTOR HITS GRANGE JIM CROW RULE

Rev. A. Clayton Powell Attacks Strikebreaking I. S. U. Official

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the largest and oldest Negro Protestant church in America, yesterday made public a withering attack against David E. Grange, Negro strike-breaking official of the International Seamen's Union.

The young Negro minister, pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th Street, and a prominent member of the National Negro Congress, said that Grange was a "grand rascal" who aided in "forcing segregation on the Negro members of the Seamen's Union."

During an interview yesterday, Rev. Powell commended Joseph Curran, head of the rank and file strike strategy committee, and declared that Ferdinand Smith and Boutee, two Negro leaders of the strike, were working with white strikers "under a rule of equal rights for black workers."

DENOUNCE GRANGE

The scathing denunication of Grange and the "racketeer-leadership" within the I.S.U. was contained in an advance release of Rev. Powell's column, "The Soap Box," which will appear in the Nov. 14, issue of the Amsterdam News, Harlem Negro Weekly.

Rev. Powell is actively aiding the rank and file strike committee, helping supply cooking utensils and food. He worked with the committee until 4 a. m. yesterday morning.

Meantime, it was in the air in Harlem yesterday that a huge mass meeting under the auspices of a number of Negro trade union leaders and their organizations, would be held within a week or so. The meeting would raise funds for the strikers and mobilize community support for the rank and file committee.

PORTERS AID PLEDGED

A prominent spokesman for the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, powerful A. F. of L. union, said yesterday that representatives of the Brotherhood would support such a meeting.

Hundreds of Negro workers attend Abyssinia Baptist Church and it is expected that Rev. Powell's statement will be a considerable check on Grange's efforts to recruit Harlem Negro workers to act as strikebreakers against the rank and file strike.

A partial text of Rev. Powell's column follows:

"The Seamen's strike around our harbor is twofold in its emphasis. It is aimed at the intolerable working conditions, the slave-like hours and the sub-standard wages forced on them by the owners of the big shipping lines. But it is also aimed at the racketeering leadership within the present International Seamen's Union.

GRANGE FOR JIM CROW

"The present strike is aimed at this type of leadership and has pledged and is already operating under a rule of equal rights for black workers. At strike headquarters, 164—11th Avenue, under the leadership of Smith and Boutte, both Negroes, our people are enjoying the same privileges.

"At the feeding station on South Street black and white mingle together. David Grange is not only a jim-crow advocate, but is now before the courts faced with a charge of getting away with $143,000 of the union's money.

Sharply denouncing the red-baiters, the article continues:

"The technique now of capitalistic America is to call all its opponents Communists. This is the last straw of a dying if not a dead order. It is getting so that any individual who tries to be a man and assert his God-given rights of equality and liberty is a Communist.

HITS RADIO STOOGES

"It's high time that the Negro workers—marine or otherwise—stop allowing themselves to be used as pawns, scabs and strikebreakers.

"Boake Carter and Lowell Thomas ridiculed the strike on the air last week and called it communistic. Why? Because they are being paid by men who own large shipping interests, especially Halsey who backs the Philco hour.

"The success of this strike, and it must be successful, depends upon Negroes supporting it to a man, not only as ship workers, but as citizens of Harlem, we must help these men in this battle. Labor can only conquer through a union of all workers, black and white. The Negro worker can only raise his standard of living through suffering and striking with his fellows.

GRANGE FORCES SEGREGATION

"(Grange) has forced segregation on the Negro members of the Union. By his express orders no Negroes are allowed in the central headquarters where the hiring is done. This is 61 Whitehall Street. Negroes are segregated at 70 Courtland St.

"By this segregation they are not able to get either the best jobs nor the same pay. For instance, the S. S. Madison of the Eastern Steamship lines pays Negroes $50 per month while the whites get $65.

"Now, these are all men belonging to the same union, but David Grange not only countenances this but commands it.

"The Negro worker will be eternally buffeted, grinding away in an ever-deeping rut until he starts fighting side by side with all workers. The seamen's strike demands the fullest support of every worker, black and white."

SEAMEN RAP PART PLAYED BY NEGROES

Insurgent Committee Accuses Old Guard of Discrimination

Negroes from Harlem are being used as strikebreakers in the seamen's strike which is now raging on the New York waterfront, according to the findings of The Amsterdam News, which also show that, of 2,000 Negroes sailing out of the harbor, only about 800 have joined the strike.

In addition to Negroes, many Puerto Ricans and some Mexicans are also being conscripted to man the ships. The Negroes usually work in the steward's, engine and deck departments, but are now being assigned wherever there is an opening.

Complain of "Scabs."

Seamen visiting The Amsterdam News offices, have declared that one of the "regretful" sights as ships are docked, is to see sometimes the entire white crew marching off, while the Negroes stand fast to their jobs, afraid to strike "to improve their own conditions and to ally themselves with those white seamen who are working in the interest of all us, without any discrimination."

"What is worse," these seamen declare, "is to find Negroes so willing to be strikebreakers when they know that it is because we have been 'scabs' so often that we have been despised by lots of white workers."

The strike is being waged by a committee of seamen which is opposed by the International Seamen's Union, the A. F. of L. labor body in which the seamen are organized. David E. Grange, third-vice-president of the I. S. U., and called the "brains of the outfit," has consistently repudiated the walkout, while the insurgent strike strategy committee, of which Joseph Curran is chairman, has accused Grange of "selling out," and of working against the interest of the seamen and for the shipowners.

Grange Criticized.

Under Grange's domination, Negro seamen complain that they have been discriminated against, even to the extent that the I. S. U. maintain a separate hiring hall for them and one for whites. Negroes assigned are sent out to work for less pay than whites for the same work as that done by whites, and are assigned to jobs which whites have just left on account of poor working conditions, the complaint runs.

1,100 NEGRO E.R.B. WORKERS FACE FIRINGS

Competitive Exams Are Directed at Organized Workers, Says Union

One thousand one hundred Negro ERB workers, one tenth of the relief staff of New York City, will be hardest hit if the proposed competitive examinations for social investigators go through.

This threat is contained in the recent announcement of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for open examinations. The union of ERB charges that these exams are aimed directly against the organized workers.

The charge that Negro workers will be most affected, verified by statements of the Civil Service Commissioner, James E. Finegan, backer of open examinations, was brought clearly to the fore yesterday by William Henry Gaulden.

FINEGAN HELD PREJUDICED

Gaulden, Negro organizer of the A.W.P.R.A. Council in Harlem and member of the international executive board of the parent organization, the Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, an A. F. of L. affiliate, warned that

Negro ERB workers face a serious threat of discrimination and elimination if the examinations are not changed.

The Negro union leader quoted Finegan's statement, made at the hearing before the Commission on Sept. 25. Finegan then revealed his bias by condescendingly saying that he was afraid "the poor colored boys and girls because of limited educational facilities for training," would not pass.

This remark was made in the face of expert opinion by public officials that the present ERB staff is competent and should be granted civil service status.

UNION STAND ENDORSED

The union stand has been endorsed by the ERB Board, the ERB director, Charlotte Carr, and the director of the Department of Public Welfare, William Hodson.

The same attitude had been expressed by Mayor LaGuardia, up to the time that the open examinations were announced. Since then the Mayor has accepted Finegan's remarks at their face value, in spite of sharp contradiction from the City Affairs Committee, the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Workers' Alliance of Greater New York and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Gaulden charged that the Negro employes on the ERB "can't hope for justice from the Civil Service Commission. The Negro ERB workers know that performance on the job is the best test of one's ability."

ASK NON-COMPETITIVE EXAM.

"If the Mayor is really interested in a staff that is serving the needy of the city in a capable, competent manner, then he will take a firm stand for a non-competitive qualifying examination," said Gaulden.

Harlem is 100 per cent behind the staff and its position, Gaulden reported. The Harlem Advisory Committee to the ERB, composed of 21 prominent Harlem citizens, supports the union. They charge that a competitive examination would disrupt the smooth functioning of the ERB.

Rev. John Johnson, St. Martin's Church, Lenox Ave. and 118th St., head of the Harlem Committee and a member of the ERB Board, has warned "that the Negroes on the staff would run the risk of being subjected to discrimination and elimination in the event of a competitive examination."

MANY HOLD HIGH POSTS

"There is only one way the Commission can convince the Negro staff members that they plan to deal fairly with us, that is, giving a qualifying examination," Gaulden declared.

"Many Harlem ERB officials are persons who have come up from the ranks—purely through their ability and fitness," he said.

"There are more Negroes on the ERB than in any other city department," Gaulden pointed out. "Having proven their ability for the past four years, they now are threatened with loss of jobs. Firing these workers would certainly constitute a discriminatory act."

INDEPENDENT GROUP CO-OPERATES

Besides the A. W. P. R. A. there is the Metropolitan Relief Guild, an independent organization of about 600 Negro ERB workers, headed by John Scott. The Metropolitan has been co-operating with the A. W. P. R. A.

"Harlem demands better treatment from the officials of the City of New York," Gaulden declared. "We have served relief clients faithfully for the past four years. We are trying to continue to do so by fighting for civil service status."

HARLEM WAITERS GET A.F.L. UNION CHARTER

Harlem waiters and waitresses yesterday claimed a local charter for Unit 396 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Marshall D. McNeal, secretary-treasurer, said that thirty members have been formally enrolled, with scores of other applications pending. Mr. McNeal has headquarters at Room 115, 217 West 125th street.

The union will enroll workers in restaurants, dance halls, cafes, hotels and taverns.

Labor - 1936
Unions, Strikes, etc.

New York.

Harlem Unions Rally For Negro Butchers

Daily Worker

Negro Labor Committee Calls Conference for Friday to Map Plans for Extending Fight Against Discrimination in Harlem Shops

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

Rallying the whole of Harlem to its drive in behalf of underpaid Negro butchers, the Meat Cutters Union, Local 665, announced yesterday that a special trade union conference would be held Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock at 312 W. 125th St.

10-28-36

The conference has been called by Frank Crosswaith, Negro labor leader and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee.

New York Daily Worker

Conrad Kaye, a leader of the Meat Cutters, stated that the conference would map plans for extending the fight to end discrimination against Negro butchers and to secure recognition of the Meat Cutters Union.

OTHERS INVITED

Among those who had been invited to participate in the conference, Kaye said, were: James J. Bambrick, of the Building Service Employes Union; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Manning Johnson, local 302, Cafeteria Employes Union; M. Gerriga, Local 89, Cooks and Kitchen Workers; various locals of the Bakers Union and others.

Crosswaith will report on the efforts of several labor unions assisted by the Central Trades and Labor Council to secure a revocation of the charter of the "Harlem Labor Union, Inc.," a group which meat market owners are using to protect their non-union shops.

KNIFERS OUT ON BAIL

Sufi Abdul Hamid, Harlem "Black Hitler," and his accomplice, Ollis McAlpine, leaders of the Harlem Labor Union, are both out on bail after stabbing Hammie Snipes, Negro militant worker, 10 days ago.

ELECTRIC MEN IN OWN UNION URGE NEGROES

Would Keep Race Bars While Permitting Organization

A separate union for Negro electrical workers as one way to get organization, was suggested by E. M. Forbes, assistant business manager of the Progressive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1, at a conference with James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, and Maceo T. Thomas, Tuesday.

Amalgamated Union of Electrical Workers

The conference was a result of the charges of discrimination against Negro workers by organized labor made by Mr. Hubert at a meeting of the directors of the Urban League at the home of Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer last Saturday.

Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in organizing the plant of the Standard Electrical Equipment Corporation of Long Island City, refused to admit twenty-five Negro electrical workers to the union, which resulted in their being thrown out of employment, Mr. Hubert reported.

Makes Suggestions.

Local 1 of the Progressive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offered its help to Mr. Hubert, and suggested, among other things, that it may be possible for the dicharged men and other Negro electrical workers to join its ranks, either as a branch of the local or by some other affiliation to be arranged in the future.

Suggestion of a separate union was instantly opposed by Mr. Hubert and Mr. Thomas.

"The New York Urban League hopes that Negro contractors and electrical workers will be accepted on a basis of equality with white contractors and workers, as the league cannot go on record as favoring segregation in labor unions," Mr. Thomas said, to which Mr. Hubert agreed.

Charges Refuted.

Mr. Hubert's charges of discrimination were met with flat denials from officials of Local 3. Bert Kirkman, president, speaking for the local, declared: "As far as I know, when we organized the plant we took in the men who were working, and whom the employers wanted to come along."

"As far as Negro workers are concerned, we have quite a number enrolled in the union. In the fixture industry there must be fully twenty of them...We have just organized the wire and cable plants, such as the Long Island plant, and I am surprised to hear any complaint about discrimination.

"The bulk of our members are engaged in installing wiring and fixtures. The Negro plant workers do not compete with them, and this talk about discrimination just doesn't make sense," asserted Mr. Kirkman.

RELIEF WORKERS ELECT COMMITTEE TO PUSH DEMANDS

NEW YORK, Nov.-- (CNA)- A strike committee, with power to call a walk-out at a moment's notice, was elected by 6,000 Negro and white employees of the fifty-two Emergency Relief Bureaus at a mass meeting in the St Nicholas Palace.

11-9-36

Communist

The group, members of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, is conducting an open fight against the ruling for a competitive civil service examination among the present employees and other persons who have applied for jobs with the bureaus.

In line with the threatened strike situation, the union declared that the civil service ruling is in direct violation of the Hendel Bill passed last spring by the New York State legislature. The union's stand is that the present employees already have a civil service status, since the Hendel Bill specified that full credit would be given those employed at the time the bill was passed.

Abraham Flaxer, union manager and principal speaker at the meeting, said the needs of the unemployed would not be neglected in case of a general walkout because a skeleton staff would be maintained at each office.

The Central Trades and Labor Council, together with numerous civic and fraternal organizations, has already backed the union in its stand.

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New York

Harlem Unions Rally For Negro Butchers

Negro Labor Committee Calls Conference for Friday to Map Plans for Extending Fight Against Discrimination in Harlem Shops

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

Rallying the whole of Harlem to its drive in behalf of underpaid Negro butchers, the Meat Cutters Union, Local 665, announced yesterday that a special trade union conference would be held Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock at 312 W. 125th St. The conference has been called by Frank Crosswaith, Negro labor leader and chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, and Conrad Kaye, leader of the Meat Cutters, stated that the conference would map plans for extending the fight to end discrimination against Negro butchers and to secure recognition of the Meat Cutters Union.

10-28-36

IN OWN UNION

Would Keep Race Bars While Permitting Organization

OTHERS INVITED

Among those who had been invited to participate in the conference, Kaye said, were: James J. Forbes, assistant business manager of the Building Service Employes Union; A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Manning Johnson, local 302, Cafeteria Employes Union; M. Gerriga, Local 89, Cooks and Kitchen Workers; various locals of the Bakers Union and others.

Crosswaith will report on the efforts of several labor unions assisted by the Central Trades and Labor Council to secure a revocation of the charter of the "Harlem Labor Union, Inc.," a group which at the request of Mrs. Joseph M. Prosmeat market owners are using to protect their non-union shops.

KNIFERS OUT ON BAIL

Sufi Abdul Hamid, Harlem "Black Hitler," and his accomplice, Ollis McAlpine, leaders of the Harlem Labor Union, are both out on bail after stabbing Hammie Snipes, Negro militant worker, 10 days ago.

A separate union for Negro electrical workers as one way to get organized was suggested by E. M. Bambrick, of the Progressive Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in charges of discrimination against labor organizers by Mr. Hubert at a meeting of the directors of the Urban League at the home of Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer last Saturday.

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GRANGE CHARGED
WITH MISUSING
UNION FUNDS

NEW YORK, Nov.— (CNA)- David E. Grange, Negro third vice president of the International Seamen's Union condemned by Harlem labor leaders and clergymen as a strikebreaker and a capitulator to jimcrow practices, was the defendant here in two court actions arising out of the Atlantic and Gulf coast strike of maritime workers. Crusader News Agency

Grange was arraigned before Magistrate Mc Gee for assault on Simon McMurray, a sailor, and released in $500 bond for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. McMurray stated that Grange threatened him with physical violence and pointed a gun at him. 11-23-36 New York, N.Y.

In the Supreme Court, Grange and other discredited I. S. U. officials were accused by the attorneys of five rank and file union members of failure to account for $143,000 collected in dues and initiation fees in the last eighteen months. The plaintiffs asserted that they have evidence indicating that the money was squandered or used for non-union activities.

Hearings in Philadelphia on a petition to illegalize the seamen's strike provoked a challenge from Louis Mc Cabe, strikers' counsel. He charged that "high ranking officials of the International Seamen's Union were bribed by shipping interests to saddle the rank and file seamen with a contract they did not want."

The Rev. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist Church which has the largest congregation in Harlem, is an active supporter of the strike. Recently he publicly denounced Grange, charging him with attempting to recruit Negroes as scabs and to foster racial antagonisms. Rev. Powell at the same time praised Ferdinand Smith, a Negro leader of the strike, for organizational activities uniting black and white seamen in a common fight for improved working conditions.

The showdown in the union started when a majority of the New York members of the I. S. U., at a meeting on Oct. 31, repudiated the leadership of their officers and voted for action in support of their striking fellow workers on the West Coast. The union officials immediately acted in concert with the shipping companies and declared the strike an "outlaw" strike.

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NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF SOUTH AFRICA IS
FRIEND OF NEGRO-HATER

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LONDON, Nov.— (CNA)- King Edward has appointed Patrick Duncan as new

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Ohio

LABOR UNIONS OPEN DOORS TO RACE WORKERS

Eagle 4-24-36

Local Union In Newer Spirit Of Friends To Let Down Bars.

HEARTY INVITATION GIVEN TO DELEGATES

Cleveland

Congress Committee Of Federal Teachers Is Given The Word.

Ohio

Following closely on the heels of the publication of an open letter written to the EAGLE by George W. Hass, Cleveland secretary and business manager of the International Moulders Union of North America, a delegation of four, headed by Miss Maude White of Federal Teachers Union Local 448, representing the Negro Labor Committee of the National Negro Congress and Local 610 of the Paint and Varnish Makers' Union was accorded an enthusiastic welcome when it appeared before The Metal Trade Council at its last Monday meeting.

Requests from the committee for the endorsement of the Philip Randolph resolution urging the unionization of Negro workers: inclusion of the organization of Negroes in the present organization drive conducted by the Metal Trades Council, and a public statement of their stand on the organization of Negroes to be released through both the white and Negro press, were all favorably received.

Joel Faith, international vice-president of the Moulders' Union urged strong support to the organization of Negro workers into trade unions.

Steel Union Pledged

George Haas, secretary of the Moulders' Union, spoke in similar vein. J. Casey of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers promised the assistance of his union to this aim. He stated, that their union was taking in Negroes and would continue to do so in the future.

Ray Bomby of Local 18946 of the Laborers' Union also stated that their union was accepting Negroes. James McWeeney, president of the Metal Trades Council, asserted he would do everything he could to help the organization of Negro workers.

Congress Active

The Negro Labor Committee of the National Negro Congress is energetically promoting the trade unionization of the Negro workers. It has received the endorsement of Painters' District Council which had sent out the following letter to all labor unions in the city:

"To all District Councils and Local Unions:

"Painters' District Council takes this means of affirming our policy of accepting membership of all qualified mechanics in our respective trades, black or white, without discrimination. We urge all trade unions to do likewise as the true spirit of unionism would then be carried out.

" Fraternally yours,

"(sgd.) CHARLES COLVIN,

"District Council Secretary."

Eagle 4-24-36

The Labor Committee of the National Negro Congress is planning to visit every local union in the city to secure endorsement of the Randolph resolution and promote the trade unionization of Negroes.

Cleveland Ohio

At the present time, the International Moulders' Union has some 300 Negro workers under its jurisdiction in various sections of the country including the deep south, where there are several mixed locals and several all Negro locals.

NEGRO CONGRESS WINS FAVOR FOR NEGRO LABORERS

Pittsburgh

CLEVELAND, O., July 30—(CNA)—The Cleveland Federation of Labor at its last meeting appointed a committee of 16 to organize Negro workers into trade unions. The Federation had previously endorsed the resolution calling for abolition of all jim-crow bars in A. F. of L. unions, which was offered by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at the last convention of the A. F. of L.

Both the endorsement of the Randolph resolution and the present move by the Cleveland Federation to organize the Negro workers are due to the persistent work of the Labor Committee of the Cleveland Council of the National Negro Congress.

Since the formation of the Congress, members of the Labor Committee and the secretary, Maude White, herself a delegate to the Cleveland Federation of Labor, have visited local white labor leaders convincing them of the necessity of extending the benefits of trade union organization to the race.

The appointment by the Federation of an oragnization committee was in direct response to a letter from the Labor Committee, in which it was stated:

"The Labor Committee is planning to put the (Randolph) resolution into life by initiating a drive to organize the Negro workers into bona fide trade unions of the A. F. of L.

"We are asking for the fullest co-operation from the C. F. L. in this drive. We urge that this body tonight appoint a committee to act, plan and give energetic and moral support to the worthy cause of organizing our Negro brothers."

A lively discussion followed the reading of the letter. Delegates of the painters, carpenters, post office clerks, letter carriers and others praised the Negro workers in their unions and urged favorable action. They asked that the color line still existing in some unions and barring Negroes from membership, be removed.

Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, official organ of the C. F. L., pointed out that the white workers cannot feel secure in their wages and conditions nor hope to improve them unless they help to raise the living standards of the Negro workers.

Albert Dalton, president of the Federation, is head of the organization committee of sixteen.

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Pennsylvania.

Cleaners Vote General Strike for 4,600 Men

Date of Action to Be Agreed Upon in Call Meeting, Sunday.

CHAIN STORES ARE TARGET OF STIR

Low Wages, Long Hours Create Unrest.

PHILADELPHIA — At a meeting held in the Boslover Hall, Seventh and Pine Streets, Sunday, members of the Philadelphia Cleaners, Dyers, Spotters, and Pressers' Union, American Federation of Labor, voted for a general strike, affecting 4,600 workers, 1,000 whites, against the chain stores and open shops in the industry.

The date for the strike will be voted upon at a mass meeting Sunday at the same place.

In a statement to the press. William Bannerman, president of the local said:

Survey Suggested

"All of my members are well pleased with the honest and fighting spirit of our manager, Louis Goodman, white. I intend to contact the mayor's committee and ask their support in our cause.

"Great progress has been made since we allied ourselves into a stabilized and industrial organization with the retail tailors of the city. We intend to ask the mayor to set up a commission to survey and investigate conditions and find a solution to curb price wars against the chain outfits."

3-Point Plan Accepted

A three-point plan submitted and accepted by the members present follows:

A mayor's committee to investigate conditions; recognition with a fair wage and hour scale for the union, and a general strike against the chain-store outfits.

In regards to the alleged unfair and unethical tactics employed by some bosses and the one-sided working conditions of the employees, Mr. Goodman said:

"These conditions must be remedied. I will bring every employer to the district courts under the Wagner Act. I have been promised full co-operation of the regional board. These conditions have been brought about by the chain outfits, who are constantly fooling the public with fictitious prices and 'lost leaders.'"

Have 60-Hour Week

Mr. Goodman said some of the inside worke are getting inconceivably low wages for a sixty-hour week. Others are subjugated to great "speed-up" systems of fast working, while still others are afraid to join the union because of threats of loss of their jobs from the employers.

LEWIS CLAIMS VICTORY FOR IRON, STEEL UNION

Jurisdiction Will Be Retained by American Federation Head.

CANONSBURG, Pa., May 13.—(UP)—A major victory in his long fight with the American Federation of Labor—one that in time may bring about collapse of craft unionism—was claimed today by John L. Lewis when the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers voted to unionize the giant steel industry along industrial lines.

The 61st annual convention of the amalgamated wrangled nearly three weeks on the queston of whether to adopt or reject the Lewis plan for reorganizing the far-flung union, sent a committee to Washington to confer with President William Green, of the A. F. of L., and then adopted the plan by a vote of 53 to 31.

While adopting the plan for a membership drive to be predicated along the lines proposed in the first instance by the United Mine Workers of America, the convention made one important reservation in its qualified acceptance.

Rather than turn over control and direction of the membership drive to the committee for industrial organization which Lewis dominates, the amalgamated set forth its own plans for the drive.

Offer Ignored.

Lewis had made C. I. O. an offer of $500,000 to help finance the reorganization, and by ignoring the offer, the steel union reserved direction of its membership campaign for A. F. of L. and its own leaders.

The resolution the delegates passed made a strong bid for the friendship of Green and the federation. Seeking general support of the newly voted reorganization drive, the convention solicited contributions, trained organizers and, where possible, donations of funds from other affiliated unions.

The section of the resolution seeking to transform amalgamated into an industrial union read:

"Any and all rights or claims of jurisdiction in the steel industry be permanently waived by any and all interested organizations in favor of the amalgamated association."

That was interpreted to mean that the machinists' union as well as all others in the nation's steel plants, would be merged with the amalgamated into one "great organization, including all workers from the highest skilled laborer down to the man who pushes the wheelbarrow."

Michael F. Tighe, aging amalgamated president, as well as Green, had long sought to hold the steel industry as a craft group and for months had felt inroads of the so-called "younger blood" leaders pressing for industrialization of all unions.

Other Drives Planned.

Drives similar to the one concluded within the amalgamated are planned for other of the nation's industries by C. I. O.

Green was so desirous of maintaining the amalgamated's craft union status that following the conference in Washington last week he proffered, to match Lewis' offer, the services of 40 expert organizers to aid in a membership drive. He insisted, however, that the A. F. of L. must have complete charge of the campaign.

Today's resolution also said that those federation affiliates which would waive rights in the industry, and contribute funds and organizers, would be asked to sit on a joint committee to direct the drive in conformity with the amalgamated's charter rights.

While the resolution was a compromise between Lewis and Green, it fundamentally was a Lewis victory because it did call for the waiving of craft union claims of jurisdiction—the major point of Lewis' proposal.

The last act of the convention was the selection of Chicago as next year's convention city.

New officers will be elected by mail ballots next October.

Philly Cracks Down on Barbers

PHILADELPHIA—Three barber shop proprietors were fined ten dollars and costs and four others paid four dollars and costs to Magistrate Muhly, Thursday, charged with various violations of a recent ordinance regulating barber shops.

All were white, but Robert Cousins, of 613 S. Thirteenth Street, and B. C. Campbell, of 765 S. Seventh Street, both of whom paid four dollars and costs. Some of the alleged violations were re-using soiled towels, and having no shop certificate.

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Pullman Porters Benefit Association.

NEW HEAD OF PULLMAN PORTERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION



Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Graham of Chicago, Ill., shown here with J. T. Reid, Long Island representative of The New York Age, when they paid a visit to The New York Age office on Friday. Mr. Graham is the newly-elected grand chairman of the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America, succeeding the late Perry W. Parker, and with his wife was mak ing a trip East for the first time.

(Vernon King Photo)

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Railway Carriers Association.

Brotherhood Railway Men Select Howard For Leader

Daily World

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio. — (SNS) Mr. C. B. Howard was re-elected president of the Local Headquarters of the Railway Carmen's Association at Davis Street Hall Friday, December 18, with 38 members present. Mr. Howard and Mr. A. Mitchell were the only colored officers elected. Other officrs elecetd as follows: Vice president, Donate Deramo; recording and financial secretary, T. E. McGinnis; treasurer, T. J. Harris; local chairman, S. Tipsick, vice; A. Mitchell, secretary; T. E. McGinnis, trustees; D. Depiere, trustee 2; A Mitchell, trustee 3; Alonza, guide; D. Deramo, warden; V. Centefant, sentinel; F. Depiere, chaplain; W. Green, Div. of Ed; T. E. McGinnis.

After election of officers a Christmas party was given for the past officers which all enjoyed. Mr. Howard expressed thanks to all for their support in 1936 and hope the same will be given in 1937 and asked everyone to work with the local chairman as their responsibility is great Mr Howard has been employed with the Erie Railway for 14 years, and has served on the Erie Booster Committee 4 years, and asks all of his friends to ship and travel by the Erie Railway, as the Erie employs a number of colored from New York to Chicago, Ill. Keep the slogan "Spend your money where you can be employed" Mr. Howard will like to know any one who has traveled by the Erie Way from New York to Chicago and has not been shown due courtesy by all concerned

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Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

Planter Justice Speeds Two Negroes to Death

Daily Worker 1-31-36

Sharecroppers Spring to Defense of Framed-Up Youths—Plan Appeal to High Court—Seek Funds to Fight Case

By Rex Pitkin

MENA, Ark., Jan. 30.—Two innocent Negro boys, Jim Caruthers and Bubbles Clayton, are speeding to their death on a Jim-Crow train. . . . But the cotton workers of Arkansas have raised the danger signals and are flagging the express. They are determined to do everything in their power to see that these boys are freed.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas this week refused to stop the train. On the flimsiest of technicalities the court permitted the express to thunder on. The learned justices refused to pass on the contention that the defendants' constitutional rights were denied because no Negroes were on the grand or petit juries handling the case.

In the mind of Supreme Court Judge E. L. McHaney the allegations of the prosecution is unshatterable evidence. That the state did not prove its accusations does not matter. The boys are only "niggers" and the sanctity of the white woman must be upheld.

Union-Smashing Drive

Clayton and Caruthers are innocent. There is not a scintilla of evidence against them. But they are sentenced to die because it is necessary to smash the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. The union is becoming strong. It is threatening to cut into the enormous profits of the planters; profits squeezed from the sharecropper, the most exploited worker in America. The sharecropper is organizing; in the face of terror and bullets he is organizing. Last Fall black and white cotton workers won a strike together which doubled their wages.

So the word went out: destroy the union. Two "niggers" were chosen to serve as an example to the Negro who thinks he's as good as a white man. It doesn't matter that the colored boys, chosen by chance, were not members of the S.T.F.U. That's a minor point. Any two "niggers" will do, and so Clayton and Caruthers were arrested and charged with shooting Sheriff Wilson of Blytheville, a town of 4,000 in the heart of the Arkansas cotton country. Wilson is the labor hating official who helped drive Norman Thomas out of the state last Spring.

Wilson failed to get a confession. Clayton says: "I don't know more than they told me. . . . They started whipping me, and telling me you done so-and-so. I said I didn't do nothin', and they whipped me until I couldn't stand up. I was laying out there and somebody come out and poured cold water on my head. After I got up some guy told me, 'Just tell them anything they ask to keep them from killing you.'" But he and Caruthers had nothing to tell.

One morning a white man and woman were brought to their cell in Tucker Farm penitentiary. The third Negro in the cell was told to cover his head with a blanket. The man and woman without hesitation "identified" the boys. They accused them of attacking the white woman outside a cemetery near the town of Blytheville. . .

The boys, the night of the alleged assault, were at 100 Matthew Street playing cards with four other Negroes.

Immediately the planters began to whip up lynch hysteria. There was talk of invading the jail, of stringing the boys to the nearest limb. In the midst of a town seething with hate and resentment the trial was held. Motion of the defense counsel for a change of venue was denied. No jury in the midst of such surroundings would dare bring in a verdict of not guilty.

The trial proceeded. The sole witness against Clayton and Caruthers was the white woman, Mrs. Vergie Terry, 19, separated from her husband and known to have "kept company" with other men. Her escort, a very chivalrous gentleman, did not see the alleged crime. He said he was thrown in a ditch, face down, and thus was unable to witness the brutal violation of his companion. But the United States Weather Bureau has data which proves that it rained for three days previous to the night of the assault in sufficient quantity to flood the ditch into which Bryant was pushed. Indeed, the ditch is deep enough to drown him. Yet he did not even claim that his clothes were soiled.

"Caps and Overalls"

Vergie Terry told the court that the two Negroes wore masks and overalls. But the state neglected to produce the masks or overalls. The fact is that Clayton has never worn overalls and Caruthers has never owned a cap.

The two Negroes, she testified, warned her to remain silent for five minutes while they caught a freight train out of town. Yet the broys proved that they were in and about Blytheville for three weeks after the date of the alleged crime.

She claims that she was brutally assaulted twice within a period of a few minutes. But the state in presenting its case overlooked introducing medical testimony in support of its charges. . . . After Clayton and Caruthers "raped" the Terry woman she went home with Bryant and did not even complain of the attack. The court was presented with "no evidence of emotional or mental disturbance, no evidence of physical lacerations or injury to her clothes, no evidence of stains on her dress or her slip or on the upholstery of the car."

Two cars passed while the rape was allegedly being perpetrated but neither Bryant nor Vergie Terry cried out for aid.

According to Mrs. Terry's own testimony, the Negroes who "violated her honor" wore masks. Then how can she be sure that it was Bubbles Clayton and Jim X. Caruthers who ravished her? Very simple. In the midst of the first assault a car passed and as the headlights sped past Bryant's auto, one of the assailants lifted his mask. And how could she identify the other? He, too, lifted his mask during the attack—just as the moon peered out from behind the clouds!

Clayton and Caruthers were arrested for the crime of shooting Sheriff Wilson but by some strange perversion of Arkansas justice they were tried for assault, a wholly unconnected and unrelated crime. This, in itself, is illegal, and should have automatically closed the case.

Moreover, there were no Negroes on the jury, and according to a ruling of the United States Supreme Court the barring of citizens from jury panels because of color is unconstitutional.

They were declared guilty and the Jim Crow train began rolling along. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court but the highest tribunal of justice in Arkansas told the railroad engineers—the planters—to open the throttle wide. This week a plea for a rehearing was filed. Again the court refused to intercede.

There is still one last resort—the United States Supreme Court.

The Clayton-Caruthers United Front Defense Committee, consisting of Negro churches in Blytheville, union locals in the vicinity, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the International Labor Defense, is straining every effort to raise funds to cover the cost of taking the case to Washington.

Rush funds to Box 1142, Little Rock, Ark.

Arkansas Ruling Class Turns Guns on Croppers

By Rex Pitkin
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

MENA, Ark., Jan. 28.—The ruling class of Arkansas has turned its guns on the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. Beatings, evictions, arrests, terror of all sorts has failed to stem the growth of the union. Black and white cotton workers are flocking to join the one organization in this state which fights for the rights of shorecroppers, tenants and day laborers. Within a year the S. T. F. U. has grown ten fold, from a membership of 2,500 to 25,000. It is still growing.

That is why the planters have literally opened fire. That is why two Negro sharecroppers are today putting up a fight for their lives, struggling to recover from bullet wounds inflicted upon them late last week. That is why Jim Ball is lodged in jail and Sheriff Howard Crulin of Crittenden County has promised to arrest "six or seven others."

The little town of Earle has been the center of class war for several months. It is here that C. H. Dibble has his plantation.

Dibble is the lord of the land who employs sixteen sharecroppers and their families: a total of 105 people, and of these 26 are children less than six years old. For several reasons he has served eviction notices on all his croppers. One reason is that every worker on his plantation is a member of the union. They are all good union men.

"We don't scab," they say.

"But why don't you scab? If you promise to quit the union Mr. Dibble might let you stay on the land."

"No sir, no sir, we won't scab. We're not scabbers."

"Why?"

"We got nothing to lose, boss. We got nothin' to lose. We might as well be out of our shacks as in. They're no protection against the cold, and they don't keep the sun out."

But Dibble has another reason for evicting his croppers. If he can get them off the land before he receives his check from the AAA for crop reduction he will not have to give the cropper his share. Under the law the planter is compelled to divide the AAA payments with a cropper is classified as an employee and has a worker's as the cotton itself.

So the sixteen tenants and theiraccounts is made. This is the law.

Last week a protest meeting was scheduled for St. Peter's Church, a little Negro congregation on the outskirts of town. The word was spread far and wide through Cross and Crittenden counties. For

"The union is a-marching."
They have marched for these past eighteen months. Too far to turn back. They have tasted victory. Victory in both their strikes. Now

The union is our leader
We shall not be moved
The union is a-marching
We shall not be moved.

"The union is a-marching." fighting the eviction notices. H. I. Goldberger, national counsel for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, has began a legal campaign to protect the rights of the Dibble "serfs." Under Arkansas law a cropper is classified as an employee and has a worker's "privileges." They cannot be dismissed until full settlement of their accounts is made. This is the law.

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By Rex Pitkin

MENA, Ark., Jan. 30.—Two innocent Negro boys, Jim Caruthers and Bubbles Clayton, are speeding to their death on a Jim-Crow train. . . . But the cotton workers of Arkansas have raised the danger signals and are flagging the express. They are determined to do everything in their power to see that these boys are freed.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas this week refused to stop the train. On the flimsiest of technicalities the court permitted the executioner to thunder on. The learned justices refused to pass on the contention that the defendants' constitutional rights were denied because no Negroes were on the grand or petit juries handling the case.

In the mind of Supreme Court Judge E. L. McHaney the allegations of the prosecution is unshaken by the terrible evidence. That the state did not prove its accusations does not matter. The boys are only "niggers". Just and the sanctity of the white woman must be upheld.

Union-Smashing Drive

Clayton and Caruthers are innocent. There is not a scintilla of evidence against them. But they are sentenced to die because it is necessary to smash the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. The union is becoming strong. It is threatening to cut into the enormous profits of the planters; profits squeezed from the sharecropper, the most exploited worker in America. The sharecropper is organizing; in the face of terror and bullets he is organizing. Last Fall black and white cotton workers won a strike together which doubled their wages.

So the word went out: destroy the union. Two "niggers" were chosen to serve as an example to the Negro who thinks he's as good as a white man. It doesn't matter that the colored boys, chosen by chance, were not members of the S.T.F.U. That's a minor point. Any two "niggers" will do, and so Clayton and Caruthers were arrested and connected and unrelated crime.

The boys, the night of the alleged assault, were at 100 Matthew Street playing cards with four other Negroes.

Immediately the planters began to whip up lynch hysteria. There was talk of invading the jail, of stringing the boys to the nearest limb. In the midst of a town seething with hate and resentment the trial was held. Motion of the defense counsel for a change of venue was denied. No jury in the midst of such surroundings would dare bring in a verdict of not guilty. The trial proceeded. The sole witness against Clayton and Caruthers was the white woman, Mrs. Vergie Terry, 19, separated from her husband and known to have "kept company" with other men. Moreover, there were no Negroes on the jury, and according to a escort, a very chivalrous gentleman, did not see the alleged crime. He said he was thrown in a ditch, face down, and thus was unable to testify. Court the barring of citizens from witness the brutal violation of his companion. But the United States Weather Bureau has data which proves that it rained for three days previous to the night of the assault along. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court but the high-est tribunal of justice in Arkansas told the railroad engineers—the planters—to open the throttle wide. This week a plea for a rehearing was filed. Again the court refused to intercede.

There is still one last resort—the United States Supreme Court. The Clayton-Caruthers United Front Defense Committee, consisting of Negro churches in Blytheville, has never worn union locals in the vicinity, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the International Labor Defense, is straining every effort to raise funds to cover the cost of taking the case to Washington. Yet the funds to Box 1142, Little Rock, Ark.

Arkansas Ruling Class Turns Guns on Croppers

By Rex Pitkin
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

MENA, Ark., Jan. 28.—The ruling class of Arkansas has turned its guns on the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. Beatings, evictions, arrests, terror of all sorts has failed to stem the growth of the union. Black and white cotton workers are flocking to join the one organization in this state which fights for the rights of the sharecroppers, tenants and laborers. Within a year the S. T. F. U. has grown ten fold, from a membership of 2,500 to 25,000. It is still growing.

That is why the planters have begun a campaign of terror and bullets to smash the union. That is why the union "clo-ses" its doors to Negroes. That is why the planters have literally opened fire. That is why two Negro sharecroppers are today fighting for their lives, men. Very putting up a fight for their rights, were shot down by bullets from ambush as they were riding along the highway. That is why Ball and Howard are in jail charged with assault with intent to kill Jim X. Cruiln of Crittenden County, who allegedly was shot by the two Negroes while he was attempting to evict them from the land which they had been working as sharecroppers.

But Dibble has another reason for evicting his croppers. If he can get them off the land before he receives his check from the AAA for crop reduction he will not have to give the cropper his share. Under the law the planter is compelled to divide the AAA payments with the cropper in the same proportion as the cotton itself.

So the sixteen tenants and their families are fighting the eviction notices. H. I. Goldberger, national counsel for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, has began a legal campaign to protect the rights of the Dibble "serfs." Under Arkansas law a cropper is classified as an employee and has a worker's "privileges." They cannot be dismissed until full settlement of their accounts is made. This is the law.

But the law in cotton country is controlled by the planters. Thus it is necessary to do more than fight in the court room. The Negroes realize fully that they can get no justice in the courts. That lesson has been taught them time and again since the union was first organized eighteen months ago, and especially during the two heroic strikes they held last Spring and Autumn.

They are fighting—using the same methods that they used during their previous struggles. J. E. Cameron, a white organizer, defied the constabulary, and ten days ago stood on a street corner and distributed copies of the Sharecroppers Voice, organ of the union. He was arrested, jailed and then released.

Last week a protest meeting was scheduled for St. Peter's Church, a little Negro congregation on the outskirts of town. The word was spread far and wide throughout Cross and Crittenden counties. For miles around the croppers came by foot and mule-team to attend the meeting.

They knew when they came that they were taking a risk. They knew what the ruling class thinks of "damn nigger meetings."

These "damn nigger meetings" teach the oft-times illiterate cropper too much. "You're getting too smart," Dibble told one of his croppers, "You know too much for a nigger."

But danger means little. "We got nothin' to lose." Their song, a militant fighting song which they sing with all the fervor and rhythm of the Negro begins,

The union is our leader
We shall not be moved
The union is a-marching
We shall not be moved.

"The union is a-marching." They have marched for these past eighteen months. Too far to turn back. They have tasted victory. Victory in both their strikes. Now

their slogans are, "Land to the landless," and "To the disinherited belongs the future."

So they came to the meeting by the score. They sensed that something might happen. Dibble, they knew, is a stubborn man used to having his own way.

Jim Ball is a Negro, a union man. He came to the meeting to protect his union brothers. He remembered the other meetings of the union and how they were broken up by the deputies and vigilantes.

But, Everett Hood is a deputy sheriff who believes in doing his duty, in carrying out the law to the letter. He wasn't going to let any colored folks hold a union meeting in a church. He came to the church to find out why the Negroes were congregating. Perhaps they were breaking the law. Evidently their manner did not please him. So Jim Ball was arrested.

He was merely standing in front of the church to see that the union members inside were not attacked. Several Negro workers flocked from the church to find out why Ball was being arrested.

But Hood was not going to be intimidated. He ordered the Negroes to disperse. Several shots were fired. Ed Franklin and Virge Liggons, both Negroes, fell to the ground, their bodies riddled with bullets. Hood was not injured, not even scratched. But "six or seven" other Negroes are wanted for assaulting Hood.

The union has been attacked before. It knows how to fight back. It is fighting back. This attack on the workers will not go unanswered. The answer of croppers and tenants in Cross and Crittenden Counties is an organization as strong as iron. An organization which will include every cotton worker, cropper and tenant in this area. But they know they cannot fight alone. They need help.

H. L. Mitchell, secretary of the union has called for aid. He has asked the Church Emergency Relief Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ for help. He has appealed to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. More than 100 people will go hungry if the eviction threat is fulfilled.

The cotton laborers here, both black and white, swear that they will not go hungry.

Tenant Union Plans Strike In Arkansas

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar 4 (U.P) —The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union announced today it was planning to call a second strike in the Eastern Arkansas cotton fields to force plantation owners to sign "fair contracts with its sharecropper members and stop evicting them by the hundreds."

Executive Secretary H. L. Mitchell said the union plans to call its 7,000 to 8,000 members throughout the area to strike "within 10 days" unless plantation owners meet their request for regulation union contracts and the right to organize peacefully.

Meantime, he said he had wired Chester Davis, in charge of the Federal Farm Program, for permission to have representatives at the farm conference here tomorrow to explain details of the new soil conservation program.

REPORT UNSUBSTANTIATED

Plot To Eliminate Negro Union Member Discredited.

WYNNE, Ark., Feb 24 (U.P)— Sheriff C. M. Stacy said today an investigation had failed to substantiate reports that three sticks of dynamite had been thrown into a colony of evicted farmers near Parkin.

J. R. Butler, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union charged that dynamite, unexploded, had been thrown into the tent colony in an attempt to intimidate negro members of the union.

"It is only a publicity stunt to gain sympathy for the union," Stacy declared today.

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Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

TENANT FARMERS WILL MEET TODAY

Second Annual Convention To Open At Little Rock; 200 Expected

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 2.—(AP)—The Southern Tenant Farmers Union meets here tomorrow in second annual convention with an expected attendance of 200 from five States.

Secretary H. L. Mitchell announced tonight that principal business of the three-day gathering at the Little Rock Labor Temple will be the working out of new methods of extending the organization through an appropriate program for all sections.

President J. R. Butler, of Pangburn, Ark., said another major aim of the assembly is to map plans for providing adequate legal defense for all tenant farmers "who are being deprived of their civil rights.

"To the disinterested belongs the future," is the theme of the gathering. Representatives of units in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Tennessee are expected.

Organized in 1934 to champion the cause of the tenant farmer and sharecropper, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union at its first convention last February reported a membership of about 2,500. Mitchell says the present membership is about 25,000 with 200 local organizations in six States.

Addresses by H. M. Thackrey, secretary of the Arkansas Federation of Labor and President Butler and Mitchell's report on accomplishments of the Union during the past year will feature opening sessions of the convention. Deputy State Labor Commissioner Harry Malcom will speak Friday night.

Saturday's highlights will be an address by Regional Resettlement Director T. Roy Reid of Little Rock. Election of new officers of the organization is scheduled, concluding Sunday morning session.

Group discussions Friday afternoon Butler said, will include instruction for State leaders in organization work, legal phases of organization and what any member should do when arrested, and work among women and youths.

Showing of motion pictures is scheduled during the three days illustrating the life of Arkansas sharecroppers, life in the TVA project at Norris, Tenn., and new farming methods of the Soviet Union.

Herman I. Goldberger of Memphis, national attorney for the Union, announced today that a previous engagement would prevent Governor Futrell's invited appearance before the gathering. He said Socialist Norman Thomas had sent a message to be read to the assembly.

PEONAGE CONDITIONS IN SOUTH CHARGED

Tenant Farmers' Union Members Gather

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—(AP)—Renewing charges of peonage conditions in the agricultural south, speakers before the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, in second annual convention here, today urged employment of industrial labor organization methods as a policy of the union in seeking better pay and an improved living standard for farm workers.

H. L. Mitchell, Memphis, executive secretary of the group, alleged in his annual report that union members and officials had been terrorized by night riders in the eastern Arkansas plantation area, charged that churches had been burned and the homes of union leaders "shot up" with machine guns.

He laid a recommendation before the convention that the C. H. Dibble plantation near Earle, be picketed by the union, asserting that eviction notices had been served on all workers on the plantation, because of their affiliation with the union.

"Many of the smaller plantation operators have expressed a willingness to deal with the union on the basis of a model tenant contract which we have drawn up," said Mitchell. "The larger planters, knowing the power of the union, are directly challenging the workers for a showdown struggle and hoping to strike them in midwinter when their resources are at the lowest ebb."

Mitchell claimed a membership of 25,000 in six states for the union, which held its first convention at Marked Tree, a year ago.

Attending initial session here today were approximately 100 delegates, a minority of them negroes, from Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas.

Claude Williams, former Presbyterian minister, of Paris, Ark., addressing the delegates as "peons," said "a system" had been employed in years past to "divide poor whites and the negroes," but that their cause was a common one and "the system" had broken down.

DEFENSE FOR TENANT FARMERS IS TOPIC

Union's Convention To Open Today In Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Southern Tenant Farmers Union officials began arriving here today for the second annual convention of the organization, opening tomorrow at the Little Rock Labor Temple.

J. R. Butler of Pangburn, president of the union, said an attendance of 200 is expected from organizations of the association in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma Texas and Tennessee.

"Working out plans to provide adequate legal defense for all tenant farmers who are being deprived of their civil rights will be one of the major aims of the convention," said Butler.

Announcement of the convention program awaited the arrival of Secretary H. L. Mitchell from Memphis late today. A number of prominent speakers have been invited to appear before the Assembly.

Herman I. Goldberger of Memphis, national attorney for the union, said today Governor Futrell had rejected an invitation to speak to the convention because of a previous engagement tomorrow. Butler announced Socialist Norman Thomas was unable to attend but was sending a prepared address to be read to the gathering.

The union president said the first convention of the union was held last February at Marked Tree, Ark.

"No disorder attended the Marked Tree session, but immediately after it was over a reign of terror started, with night riding and kidnaping taking place,' 'stated Butler.

He reported that the opening convention session tomorrow morning will include reports from Secretary Mitchell and a committee chairmen on what the union has accomplished during the past year.

TENANT UNION WOULD NATIONALIZE FARMS

Will Urge Government to Buy Tracts Over 160 Acres

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 6.—(AP)—Nationalization of farm lands in the United States today became a major objective of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union as delegates dispersed from the union's second national convention here and pointed their activities toward a proposed general conference of farm organizations in Washington on Feb. 7-9.

Union officials who urged the conference plan to go to the natoinal capital with the bill endorsed by the sharecroppers' convention, which would abolish all forms of agricultural tenancy by congressional action and create a "national agricultural land authority" to nationalize all farm and except farms of 160 acres or less occupied and operated by owners, co-operative farms run by "working farmers" and government-operated farms.

The bill, presented to the tenant gathering here by H. L. Mitchell, union secretary, would vest in the psoposed land authority the power to acquire all agricultural property, except for the three exempt classifications, by apprasial and payment therefore in bonds to be issued by the authortiy, but the stipulation that no individual owner receive in excess of $100,000 for his property. The measure would provide that "all additional value is hereby nationalized without compensation."

The bill would further provide for lease of lands by the authortiy "to bon fide farm families or co-operative groups," which would pay annual rental in cash or products. The authority would lay out national production programs and handle all surpluses "to be held by th enation against the day of drouth and famine."

Ten directors were proposed for the authority, three to be named by the president, seven to be chosen by election by farm organizations, and subject to recall.

The authority, to be capitalized as a corporation at $2,000,000,000 would be empowered to issue $10,000,000,000 in bonds to pay for the lands natoinalized, the issue to be retired by income from the leases.

Lessees would be bound to accept the authority's production programs.

CHARGES COMMUNISTS DIRECT FARM UNION

Green One of Organizers, Says Reds in Control

WAS OUSTED FROM POST

Then Organized His Own Group, Which Does Not Advocate Violence in Any Form, But Seeks Better Conditions

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WYNNE, Ark., Jan. 19.—Asserting that the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union is controlled and financed by Communists through a direct relationship with Soviet Russia and that its members have no voice on its executive councils, J. O. Green, one of the organizers of the union and a former member of the executive committee, yesterday charged that the union "can bring nothing but misery and violence to our southland and it is the greatest menace the south has ever seen."

Green served as a member of the executive committee until replaced through what he charges as fraud. He is president of the Tenant Farmers' and Laborers' Patriot Union of America, which he says is composed principally of former members of the S. T. F. U. who are opposed to radicalism.

Has Symbols on Shirt

While making the charges at Cherry Valley, where he operates a 40-acre farm, Green was wearing a bright green shirt of heavy material, on which was a swastika in orange with the letters T. F. L. U., one in each quarter. He explained that the shirt was worn by all officers of the organization and by all members who could afford to purchase one.

"The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union had a noble purpose when it was organized—to work peacably and legally toward a betterment of the conditions of sharecroppers and tenant farmers. Since the present radical leaders have seized control

of it, is serves only as an excuse for Communist activity," he charged.

"H. L. Mitchell, present secretary of the S. T. F. U., and I were the first men to organize the original union. I organized 20 locals and obtained over 15,000 members in six months. Shortly afterward Mitchell suggested bringing speakers to address the unions. I saw nothing wrong in this at first, but soon found that the speakers were Socialists and Communists. I then protested strongly.

"Appointments were manipulated and Communists were placed in such number as to gain control of the executive committee. The more conservative members were then voted out of the union," he stated.

Members Named

"The members of the executive committee at that time were W. H. Stultz, E. B. McKinney, Ward Rodgers, Walter Moskop and H. L. Mitchell, all of whom except McKinney (negro) were aligned with the Socialist or Communist party.

"In spite of this, I continued my efforts to eliminate the radical elements in the union. After the trouble at Marked Tree, when Rodgers was arrested, Mitchell fled to Memphis with all the union office equipment and records. At this time my sympathizers and I withdrew from the union," Green said.

Green charged that Mitchell used funds donated to the union by sympathizers in the north and east to pay radical speakers. He said that a large number of donations were received by the union from workers' organizations over the nation.

Mitchell also failed to make a financial report as required by the constitution, Green charged.

The Tenant Farmers and Laborers' Union, of which he is president, does not advocate racial equality or violence in any form, although it has many negro members, Green said.

The sole purpose of the Tenant Farmers and Laborers' Patriot Union, as stated in the union program, is to "secure better living conditions by decent contracts and higher wages for farm labor and help build a world wherein there will be no poverty and insecurity for those who are willing to work."

The TFLU is not aligned with any political party and its members will support any party which subscribes to its aims, Green said.

Texas.

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AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

Communist Activities In Houston

The Houston school authorities and many of the leading citizens have become very much concerned over the spread of Communism in Houston. It is rather surprising to know that these people are just now becoming concerned. The Communists have been concentrating on Houston as one of its key points in the South for a number of years. A great many of their "NUMBER ONE MEN" even from Russia have visited this city before there was a depression. The labor troubles on the water front were aggravated from "Red" agitation.

Houston has been selected as a key point in the Communist scheme because of the easy attack on the transportation system, oil lines, oil refineries and because it is at the head of the water transportation and is rapidly becoming the oil capital of the United States if not the world.

It is unfortunate that very few people understand the tactics of Communism, especially their methods of getting publicity upon which they thrive, favorable or unfavorable. At Terre Haute, Ind., Houston and Austin the Communist got publicity they could not have bought with all the money tey had. Their representatives told me that they could not get a foot hold in Houston because they could not get publcity, that the city officials would leave their meetings undisturbed and there was no way of getting in the papers.

The Communists are endeavoring to take the Negro into their camp in Houston. Since a very few Negroes are organized into Trade Unions they state that they will have to reach them where they are organized, the church organizations, fraternal organizations and clubs. The neglect of civic improvements in Negro sections and the disfranchisement of Negroes in city politics are the two main issues upon which they will attempt to gain the confidence and sympathy of the Negroes and from all indications the primary bar will be the most effective argument since every class of Negro is of one accord that they should have a voice in the city government just as Galveston, San Antonio, Dallas and Austin.

HUNTING COMMUNISTS

The past week was open season for hunting communists. The Legislature had out a committee examining faculty and students of a state supported college for Red sentiment. In Houston the school authorities went one better than the legislative committee and barred two nationally prominent speakers on suspicion of Red leanings.

We have made no examination of colleges, and don't believe we need to, to know that there is no Red menace in our colleges requiring an investigation. We believe the gesture is the outgrowth of ignorance and reactionary politics.

The school authorities at Houston always have a good talking point when they suppress freedom of speech in our schools. They say immature minds are entitled to protection. This usually prejudices unthinking parents in their favor. But the speakers barred had spoken to other children with no resulting harm.

The truth is, the material out of which Reds are made is neither in our colleges nor high schools. If the legislature, school authorities, and other officials of Texas spent a little energy trying to prevent the needless injustices, disappointments, and outrages heaped on Negroes daily, they would make sterile the chief soil in which Red seed may find growth some day.

With vicious, vindictive justice the South constantly bleeds the already puny hope of Negroes. Taxing him beyond his capacity, the "Statesmanship" of the South strips the Negro of the chief attribute of citizenship: the right to vote.

Despite this seeming determination to make malcontents of Negroes, they have remained true to American ideals. The credit is due to the dog-like faith of Negroes and not at all to any statesmanship of Southern leaders.

The best way to hunt Reds out of America is to kil the germs in the soil by exposing them to the light of justice and fair treatment. The plowing for that should be done where they lie, among Negroes. and not in schools.

GULF COAST LONGSHOREMEN REFUSE TO ACCEPT PART IN SYMPATHY STRIKE

Gulf Coast Longshoremen To Unload Ships; Ignore Telegram From Gridges; 12,000 Seamen Idle at New York; Negroes Belong To Rival Unions

All ships coming from both the East and West coast will be unloaded by union longshoremen in the Gulf Coast ports according to a statement issued by M. J. Dwyer, district president of the International Longshoremen's Association. Mr. Dwyer's statement came in reply to a telegram received from Harry Bridges, president of the Pacific Coast ILA requesting that the Gulf Coast join them in their strike. Mr. Dwyer said that we take our orders from Joseph P. Ryan, national president and he has instructed us to stay by our contract.

The Negro longshoroemen are in the majority in the Gulf Coast district and several of their leaders have stated that they have no intention of joining in a sympathy strike.

12,000 Idle in New York

Hundreds of colored seamen and stevedores are idle in New York as the nationwide maritime strike entered its fifth day.

Most of the colored workers affected are of foreign extraction, many coming from the West Indies and South America. In the forefront of the battle between two rival groups seeking to represent the strikers is David Grange, third vice-president of the International Seaman's Union, who is opposed by Joseph Curran, white, chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee.

Grange, who has been active in shipping strikes for nearly twenty-five years, says he will man every ship with an American crew. He accuses the Curran group of being Communistic. Twelve thousand men are idle on the Atlantic Seaboard. Grange has has been accused of serving as a strike breaker in many conflicts.

Negro Official Issues Statement

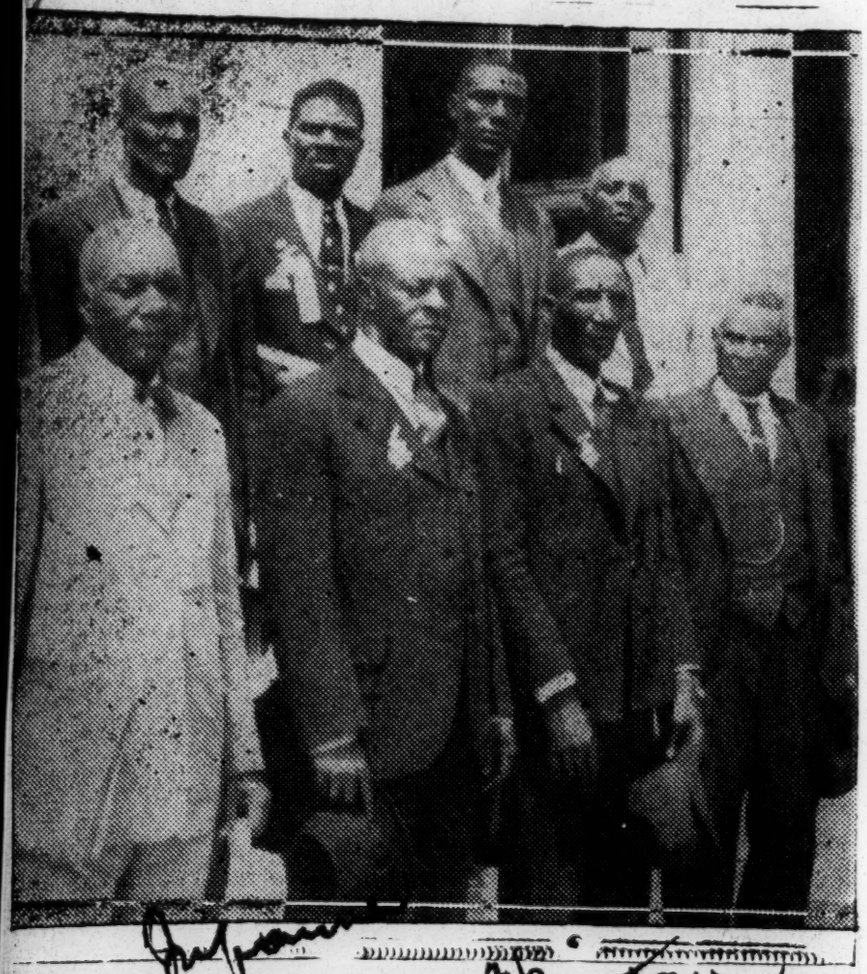
F. C. Smith, Negro executive of the Seamen's Defense Committee, in a statement to a CNA news reporter said that Negro seamen of the Gulf Coast Atlantic harbors, together with the white workers have much to gain if their striking brothers on the Western Coast are successful. The West Coast maritime workers, Smith said, are fighting for the maintenance of union hiring halls,

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Texas State Federation of Labor.

ATTEND LABOR CONVENTION



Attending the Thirty-Ninth Convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor held in Houston recently were the following: Right to left, bottom row: Tom Isaacs, Houston; J. L. Taylor, Beaumont; John Brown, Galveston; Phil Register, Fort Worth.

Right to left, top row: W. G. Bell, Beaumont; Ed McCullough, Ft. Worth: W. M. Jones, Houston; Freeman Everett, Houston.

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United Mine Workers,

Miners Act for Rights of Negro and Foreign-Born

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—"The United Mine Workers' organization has always been opposed to discrimination against Negro workers and has a provision in its constitution which provides that there shall be no discrimination on account of creed, color or nationality."

These words of the Resolutions Committee of the current miners' convention sum up the viewpoint of the United Mine Workers toward the Negro, which is reflected in many resolutions presented to this convention. A number of these have already been acted on favorably.

Outstanding among the decisions of the thirty-fourth constitutional convention for the welfare of the Negro workers is the stand against discrimination taken in the adoption of resolution R-23, introduced by Local Union 935, of Cassandra, Pa.

Asks Full Equality

"Millions of Negro workers, who are the most oppressed and underpaid section of American labor, are unorganized," this convention decision reads. And "these workers, by the employers' policy of divide and rule, have been compelled to work for less pay than white workers, have been barred from many occupations and are the first to be fired and the last to be hired."

"These discriminatory practices of the employers are carried into the trade unions," it is charged, "thus depriving the Negro workers of the right to unite with all other workers in the struggle to improve conditions. Some international unions bar Negro workers from membership while others, having no formal barriers, separate Negro workers into Jim Crow locals and use various other means to exclude and discourage Negro workers to membership."

In order to combat these conditions, the convention went on record "pledging to fight against discrimination of Negro workers and for full equality with whites in working conditions and for equal rights."

Jim-Crow Locals Must Go

The American Federation of Labor executive council is also called upon "to see that all of the Jim Crow locals are at once merged with all white locals to establish the closest unity of the Negro and white workers."

The executive council is further asked to "instruct all unions to eliminate clauses in their constitutions containing any suggestion of discrimination against Negro workers, and that any international, district, or other official who refuses to carry this out be expelled from the American Federation of Labor."

In this strong review of the Negro workers' plight, the United Mine Workers enlisted in the campaign for Negro equality in other unions in the American labor movement.

Along with the Negro, the defense of the foreign-born was also decided upon by the convention. The international officers were instructed "to protest to the Department of Labor against the deportation of foreign people, who are taking an active interest in organized labor."

In these measures, and in the fight against lynching, the convention is seeking to arm the United Mine Workers with weapons against Fascism in America. They are in line with the condemnations of Hitler voted by the convention.

Leaders Get Hearst Resolution

It is unfortunate, in this connection, that the report to Monday's Daily Worker represented the action of the convention against the Hearst newspapers as more definite than it actually was. This was due to the temporary confusion in the convention on Monday, due to the anticipation by delegates and committees of the coming appearance of President William Green of the A. F. of L.

On the Hearst press, the convention referred the matter to the International Executive Board, leaving discretion in their hands as to what should be done.

Because of the "terror of the Fascist regime" in Germany, the convention continued to oppose the plan that the Olympic games be held in that country. It demanded that the site of these games be changed, to express the protest of the American miners against the "ruthless action of the Hitler regime, perpetrated upon organized labor there."

And speaking of sports, an interesting development took place in the convention decision that committees be set up by the districts and sub-districts "to assist the district boards in forming Local union sport teams and leagues, to develop competition between local unions." The plan is designed to offset the tactics of the coal operators in establishing baseball and football teams from among the miners, under the auspices of the coal companies.

"The name and number of the local unions shall be worn on the jerseys (of these teams)," the decision stated, "instead of the names of the coal operators as at present."

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United Mine Workers of America.

Mine Workers Carry Home Gavel of Pres. John Lewis

Miners' Delegates Got President's Gavel



These men were among the sixty delegates who met with the United Mine Workers of America at Constitution Hall for two weeks. Left to right: they are W. W. Jones, District 20. Alabama; B. H. Jenkins, District No. 17, W. Va., and William H. Nelson, District 17, W. Va., to whom John L. Lewis, mine chief, presented his gavel shown in the picture.

Mixed Unions Are Approved; Miners Force Restaurants to Suspend Jim Crow.

Three representative miners were homeward bound this week after attending a nUited Mines Worker's convention in Washington, which voted for 3 mixed unions that will bar nobody.

"One reason the breaks haven't come any sooner is because our folks didn't demand it. We have kept ourselves back. We have been too contented with what was given to us."

The speaker, Walter W. Jones, field organizer for District No. 20, United Mine Workers of America, lives in Birmingham, Ala.

Mxed Unions in Alabama

"We are getting together in Alabama," he said. "Miners have done more than anyone else to accomplish this. If we go into a coal camp to establish a union, before we will establish a separate union, we won't establish any!"

Mr. Jones has sent three children through the State Alabama Teachers' College, one through college at Tuskegee Institute, and a fifth is now finishing his work at Morehouse in preparation for a three-year course in medicine.

The Alabama organizer has held his office for three years, and was for seven years previous a national organizer.

Nelson Gets Lewis Gavel

To William H. Nelson, field representative for District No. 17 West Virgina, fell the honor of being singled out by the fiery mine workers' chief, John L. Lewis white, to **receive the mahogany and walnut gavel with which he presided over the tumultuous sessions of the Thirty-fourth Constitutional Convention** of the United Mine Workers of America.

Said Mr. Nelson, interviewed by the AFRO:

"I told Mr. Lewis that I would pass this gavel down to my son and to my son's son—forever.

Democratic Organization

"The United Mine Workers is the most democratic organization in America, and President John Lewis, the most broad-minded American I have ever known. The world has never known a greater humanitarian. He considers only a man's capacity to do or not to do. Our only hope and our best bet to reach a high level is through his move for industrial organization.

"We are proud of Mr. Lewis's work in raising wages from an average of $2 a day to a minimum of $5 a day, in West Virginia.

West Virginia Vice-President

"B. H. Jenkins, field representative for fifteen years, is a vice-president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor."

Mr. Nelson's duties are those of auditor for the various locals.

The mine workers in fine fettle over the routing of their former officer, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, topped off a strenuous ten days of conference by upsetting the jim-crow applecart at a local restaurant in the neighborhood of Constitution Hall, where their sessions were held.

The white miners also scored one on the railroad, en route to Washington, forced a protesting restaurant management to serve colored delegates, as a "hail and farewell" to the nation's capitol.

"Yes, we were represented on numerous committees. Mr. Jenkins served on the committee on constitution, Representative Jones served on the resolutions committee, and I served on the committee on officers' reports. Many others were members of various committees.

"President Van Bittner, white, of the West Virginia State Federation, is second to none in according recognition due us. He has appointed four colored field workers—in proportion to our numerical strength, and possibly more.



Afro-American 2-8-36

DELEGATES—to the United Mine Workers convention, held in D.C. last week. Photo taken in Constitution Hall. Left to right: G. W. Arrington, Derry, Pa.; William McClendon, Dolomite, Ala.; Zola Young, Birmingham, Ala.; E. L. Johns, Monclo, W.Va.; T. A. Toney, Lawton, W.Va.; Daniel Abram, Latrobe, Pa.; Edward Coles, Raymond City, W.Va.; James Lewis, Macbeth, W.Va.

U.S. Miners Demand Full Equality for Workers in Union

Afro-American 2-8-36 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — The United Mine Workers of America, assembled in their thirty-fourth constitutional convention, gave consideration to almost nine hundred resolutions affecting the membership in almost every possible phase of human welfare.

Included among those favorably acted upon was R-23, from Local Union No. 935, Cassandra, Pennsylvania, demanding full equality for colored workers. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, Millions of colored workers, who are the most oppressed and underpaid section of American labor, are unorganized, and

"Whereas, These workers, by the employers' policy of divide and rule, have been compelled to work for less pay than white workers, have been barred from many occupations, and are the first to be fired and the last hired, and

"Whereas, These discriminatory practices of the employers are carried into the trade unions, thus depriving the colored workers of the right to unite with all other workers in the struggle to improve conditions, and

"Whereas, Some international unions bar colored workers from membership, while others, having no formal barriers, separate colored workers and discourage colored workers from membership, and

"Whereas, It has long been recognized that freedom for the white wage earners cannot be won without freedom for the colored workers, and this can only be won when the white workers are united and organized together in a common struggle for the improvement of their conditions, establishment of equal pay for workk, equal opportunity for jobs, full equality with white wrkers on the job, and in the union, including the right to hold office, and

"Whereas, The United Mine Workers of America are organized on the basis of complete equality and no discrimination between color, creed, and nationality, and

"Whereas, We recognize that this policy of 'No Discrimination' is not always carried out, and we have to call upon all officers and members of our great organization to see that this section of our policy is carried out,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America goes on record to fight against discrimination of colored workers, and for full equality with whites in all working conditions, and for equal rights, and be it further

"Resolved, That we ask the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to see that all of the jim-crow locals are at once merged with the white locals to establish the closest unity of the colored and white workers, and be it further

"Resolved, That we ask the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to instruct all unions to eliminate clauses in their constitutions containing any suggestion of discrimination against colored workers, and that any international, district, or other official who refuses to carry this out, be expelled from the American Federation of Labor."

Other resolutions intimately affecting colored miners were: R-765, submitted by Local Union No. 6558, Yukon, Pennsylvania, calling on the mine workers to help influence Congress to pass a law penalizing lynchers;

R-839, from Union No. 6461, Kittanning, Pennsylvania, demanding that Harry L. Hopkins be directed to employ non-employed mine workers at union basic wage scales;

R-873, from Union No. 6110, Wyco, West Virginia, seeking to compel employers who rent houses to workmen to install prper sanitary equipment for cleanliness and the disposal of bodily waste, and

R-880, submitted by Union 6110, of Wyco, West Virginia, which called on the Senators from West Virginia to support "without reservation," thre Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill.

R-884, from Local Union No. 1397, Centralia, Illinois, asked the mine workers to go on record against the Italo-Ethiopian War, and to "brand Mussolini as the enemy of all workers, and that we go on record as demanding the stopping of all shipment of coal to Italy, to help enslave the Ethiopian people and the Italian people."

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Labor Party Is Endorsed In Virginia

Workers Conference Also Favors Industrial Unionism

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—Industrial Unionism and the Labor Party won strong endorsement in the Virginia State Workers Educational Conference of 106 Negro and white delegates from seventeen unions three central labor bodies and thirty other organizations.

Among the organizations represented, were; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Painters, Seamen's, Tobacco Workers' and Government Employees' Unions, American Newspaper Guild, and the Central Labor Unions of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Richmond. There were also delegates from the Communist Party, Socialist Party, National Consumers League, American Youth Conference, Workers' Alliance, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.

There was a long discussion of industrial unionism. The majority resolution of the discussion group on "Organizing the Unorganized" stated only that there was room in the A. F. of L. for both industrial and craft unions. The minority resolution was written by the Norfolk section of the Communist Party, and read:

"Resolved, that the Committee for Industrial Unionism is fundamentally correct in the work that it is willing and desirous to do in organizing the mass industries into industrial unions, and that these efforts will lead to increasing the membership of the A. F. of L. many-fold, and that these actions be not construed as dualism within the Federation but as a necessary change in the organizational policy of the A. F. of L."

W. I. Smith, Secretary of the Norfolk Central Labor Union and Chairman, Local 92, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, moved that the minority resolution be adopted. It was. Several delegates took the floor in support of industrial unionism.

Breedlove, President of the Portsmouth Central Labor Union, cited examples from his city where craft lines had not only hampered organization of workers, but had made it impossible.

Lucien Koch, American Federation of Government Employees, in a powerful attack upon those forces now obstructing the organization of the great masses of workers, cited the fact that the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. is not even carrying out the decisions of the 1934 convention.

Francis Franklin, American Youth Congress, voiced the demand of the working youth for industrial unions.

Alexander Wright, Negro delegate from the International Workers Order, called for "the only form into which it will be possible to organize the millions of Negro toilers."

A strong resolution endorsing the Farmer-Labor Party was adopted; it contains sharp denunciation of the Byrd-Glass machine now in control of Virginia politics. The resolution urges Farmer-Labor organization for this election campaign in each community.

Other resolutions endorsed the Lundeen - Frazier Social Security Bill, the American Student Union, the Amlie American Youth Act, the Nye-Kvale Bill against compulsory military training in schools, denounced arrests without charges.

A Continuation Committee was elected. It includes from Norfolk: E. L. Pickler, President of the Norfolk Central Labor Union, W. I. Smith, Secretary, Norfolk C. L. U., Carolyn Tunstall, Norfolk Educational League, Junius McGlone, Local 92, A. C. W. A. and Jim Porter, Norfolk Labor Journal; from Portsmouth: W. M. Boncer, Portsmouth C. L. U., Mr. Breedlove, President, Portsmouth C. L. U., and Andrew Raeside, Chairman, Educational Committee, Portsmouth C. L. U.; from Newport News: John Darling, American Newspaper Guild, and Mr. Gustafson of the Boilermakers; from Richmond: H. M. Monahan, Educational Director, Richmond C. L. U., Rev. L. C. Crump, Tobacco Workers Organizer, Anne Manson, Sarah Hartman, W. P. A. teacher, and Mildred Randolph.